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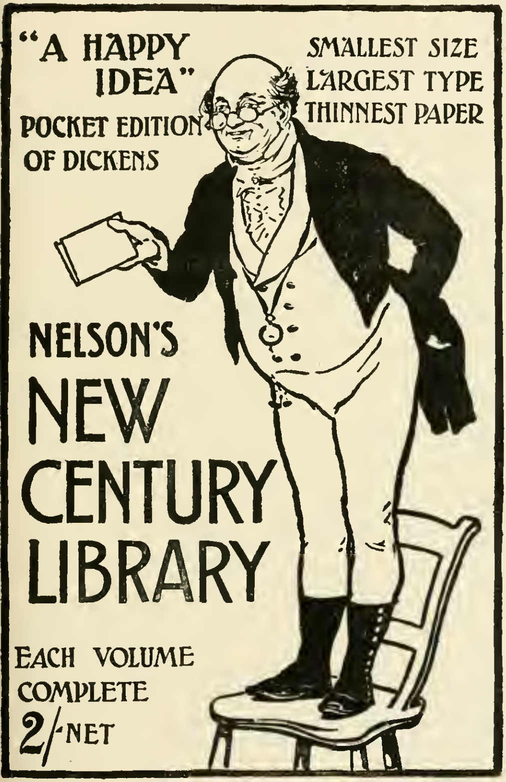
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Junior Anatomy	1 P.M.	
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Midwifery and Diseases of Children Or as may be arranged.	2 P.M.	PROF. JOHN EDGAR, M.A., M.B., B.Sc.
Laryngology Or as may be arranged.	3 P.M.	JOHN MACINTYRE, M.B., F.R.S.E.
Aural Surgery Or as may be arranged.	Tues. and Thurs., 3 P.M.	JAMES GALBRAITH CONNAL, M.B.
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Practical Anatomy	6 A.M. till 6 P.M.
Practical Chemistry—	
Demonstrations	11.10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Laboratory	9 A.M. till 6 P.M.
Medical Jurisprudence	12 NOON.
PROF. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS, B.Sc., M.D.	
Physics	9 A.M.
Botany	10 A.M.
Practical Botany	11 A.M.
Zoology	12 NOON.
Practical Zoology Or as may be arranged.	1 P.M.
Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy	1 P.M.
Practical Physiology Or as may be arranged.	8 A.M.
Operative Surgery (except Wed.)	1 P.M.
Aural Surgery Tues. and Thur., Or as may be arranged.	3 P.M.
Gynaecology	2 P.M.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Monday and Thursday, 3 P.M.
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CONTENTS.

PAGE
CALENDAR, ... 7
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ... 17
I.—THE UNIVERSITY, ... 27
University Buildings, ... 29
Government of the University, ... 31
Chancellor, ... 32
Rector, ... 33
Dean of Faculties, ... 35
Principal, ... 36
University Court, ... 36
Senatus Academicus, ... 40
Faculties, ... 41
Lecturers, ... 41
Boards of Studies, ... 42
University Assistants or Demonstrators, ... 42
Examiners for Degrees, ... 43
General Council, ... 44
Students' Representative Council, ... 46
Students, ... 47
University Chapel, ... 49
Gymnasium, ... 50
Commissions in the Army, ... 51
Training for Civil Services, etc., ... 51
II.—TABLE OF UNIVERSITY FEES, ... 54
III.—SEPARATE FACULTIES AND CLASSES, . . . 56
1.—FACULTY OF ARTS, ... 56
A. Language and Literature, ... 64
Humanity, ... 64
Greek, ... 66
English Language and Literature, ... 68
French, ... 69
German, ... 70
Hebrew and Semitic Languages, ... 71
B. Mental Philosophy, ... 71
Logic and Rhetoric, ... 71
Moral Philosophy, ... 72
Political Philosophy, ... 73
Political Economy, ... 73
Education, ... 74

PAGE
C. Science, 74
Mathematics, 74
Natural Philosophy, 76
Astronomy, 78
Chemistry, 78
Zoology, 78
Botany, 78
D. History and Law, 79
History, 79
Constitutional Law and History, 80
Roman Law, 80

2.—Faculty of Science, 80
Mathematics, 80
Natural Philosophy, 80
Astronomy, 81
Chemistry, 82
Metallurgical Chemistry, 82
Natural History, 83
Botany, 83
Anatomy, 83
Physiology, 83
Civil Engineering and Mechanics, 83
Electrical Engineering, 86
Naval Architecture, including Marine Engineering, 86

3.—Faculty of Medicine, 87
Order of Study, 88
A. Botany, 88
Natural History, 89
Physics, 90
Chemistry, 90
Organic Chemistry, 91
B. Anatomy, 92
Embryology, 93
Physiology, 93
Materia Medica, 95
C. Pathology, 96
Forensic Medicine, 97
D. Surgery, 100
Clinical Surgery, 101
Practice of Medicine, 101
Clinical Medicine, 103
Midwifery, 103
E. Insanity, 104
Diseases of the Eye, 104
Fevers, 105
F. Diseases of the Ear, 105
Diseases of the Throat and Nose, 106
Diseases of the Skin, 107
Diseases of Children, 107

PAGE
4.—Faculty of Law, ... 107
Law, ... 111
Conveyancing, ... 112
Forensic Medicine, ... 113
Political Economy, ... 114
Civil Law, ... 114
Constitutional Law and History, ... 115
General or Comparative Jurisprudence, ... 116
Public International Law, ... 116
International Private Law, ... 117
Mercantile Law, ... 117
5.—Faculty of Theology, ... 118
Divinity, ... 122
Hebrew and Semitic Languages, ... 122
Ecclesiastical History, ... 124
Divinity and Biblical Criticism, ... 125
IV.—DEMONSTRATORSHIPS, Etc., ... 126
Arnott and Thomson Demonstratorship in Experimental Physics, ... 126
Muirhead Demonstratorship of Physiology, . . . 127
William Baxter Demonstratorship in Geology, . . . 128
Gifford Lectureship on Natural Theology, . . . 129
M'Callum Celtic Lectureship, ... 130
V.—WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT, ... 131
VI.—SPECIAL STUDY AND RESEARCH, ... 137
VII.—LIBRARIES, MUSEUM, BOTANIC GARDEN, . 139
University Library, ... 139
Catalogues, ... 144
Reading Room, ... 144
Donations, ... 145
Divinity Hall Library, ... 153
Hunterian Museum, ... 153
Botanic Garden, ... 155
Millport Marine Station, ... 156
VIII.—GRADUATION IN THE SEVERAL FACULTIES, 156
Examiners, ... 156
Regulations for Granting Degrees, ... 159
1.—Graduation in Arts, ... 159
Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science, and Medicine, 159
Degree of Master of Arts, ... 166
Subjects of Examination for M.A., ... 175
Synopsis of Honours Courses, ... 185
Table of Examinations for M.A., ... 188
2.—Graduation in Science, ... 189
Degrees in Pure Science, ... 189
Degrees in Science in Engineering, ... 192
Degrees in Science in Agriculture, ... 196
Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science, . . 200
Table of Examinations for B.Sc., ... 201

PAGE
3.—HIGHER DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, . . . 203
4.—GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, . . . 206
Table of Examinations for Degrees in Medicine, . . 223
5.—GRADUATION IN LAW, ... 224
Table of Examinations for Degrees in Law, . . . 231
6.—GRADUATION IN DIVINITY, ... 232
Bachelor of Divinity, ... 232
Table of Examinations for B.D., ... 235
7.—HONORARY DEGREES, ... 236
ACADEMIC DRESS, ... 237

IX.—BURSARIES, SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC., PRIZES, . 239
1.—BURSARIES—
A. Bursaries arranged according to Faculties, . . 244
B. Bursaries alphabetically arranged, ... 247
2.—EXHIBITIONS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS, . . 307
3.—PRIZES, ... 331
4.—LIST OF BURSARIES, ETC., OPEN TO COMPETITION DURING SESSION 1900-1901, ... 342
5.—PATRONAGE BURSARIES, 1900-1901, ... 353
6.—UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS FOR SESSION 1900-1901, . 354

X.—HONOUR LIST, ... 356

XI.—DEGREE AND PRIZE LIST, SESSION 1899-1900, . 373

XII.—EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, ... 458
1.—FOR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS AND SCIENCE AND FOR OPEN BURSARIES, . . . 458
2.—FOR DEGREE OF M.A., ... 478
3.—FOR DEGREE OF B.SC., ... 553
4.—FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY :—
(1) Preliminary Examination, ... 574
(2) Professional Examinations, ... 578
5.—FOR DEGREES OF LL.B. AND B.L., ... 586
6.—FOR DEGREE OF B.D., ... 596
7.—FOR HISTORICAL PRIZES, ... 602

XIII.—VACATION EXERCISES, ETC., 1900-1901, . . 605

XIV.—ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT, 1899-1900, . . . 608

XV.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99, ... 618

APPENDIX I.—List of Members of the General Council, . 625
,, II.—Extra-Academical Teaching, ... 679
,, III.—University Societies, ... 686

GENERAL INDEX, ... 699

AUGUST 1900.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	𝕾	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	𝕾	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	𝕾	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	𝕾	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

SEPTEMBER 1900.

1	S	Names of Candidates for Bursaries in the gift of the Merchants' House, for Hutchesons' Educational Trust Bursaries, for Glasgow City Educational Endowments Bursaries, for Highland Society Bursaries, for James Laing Bursaries, for Marshall Trust Bursaries, for William Whyte Bursary, and for Hannay Bursary to be given in as directed at p. 348. Names of Candidates for Ferguson Scholarships to be given in before this day.
2	𝕾	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	𝕾	
10	M	Names of Candidates for Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science, and Medicine, and Names of Competitors for Bursaries, to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Names of Candidates for First, Second, and Third Professional Examinations in Medicine, for B.Sc. Examinations in Science, and for Certificate in Engineering Science, to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
14	F	
15	S	
16	𝕾	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	Names of Candidates for Degrees in Law and Arts, and for Scholarships, etc., to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	𝕾	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine begin. (See p. 164.) Competition for Bursaries begins.
29	S	Last day for Professors sending in Names of Assistants to Secretary of University Court. Degree Examinations—Astronomy, Geology.
30	𝕾	

OCTOBER 1900.

1	M	Theses for M.D. given in. Names of Candidates for Examination for M.D. (New Regulations) to be given in. Degree Examinations—Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Engineering Laboratory, General Jurisprudence, Private International Law.	Competition for the Rainy and the Lorimer Medical Bursaries.
2	Tu	Degree Examinations—Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Engineering Drawing, Naval Architecture, Ship Design, Scots Law, Public International Law, Education, French.	
3	W	Degree Examinations—Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Pathology, Civil Engineering, Civil (Roman) Law, Constitutional Law, German, Political Economy.	
4	Th	Degree Examinations—History, French, Conveyancing, Civil Engineering, Medical Jurisprudence. Meeting of University Court. Appointment of University Assistants, and of Preliminary Examiners and Members of Joint Board for next year. Appointment of Committees and of Representatives at Charitable and other Boards.	
5	F	Degree Examinations in Mathematics, etc. (See pp. 188, 201.)	
6	S	Additional Examination in Mathematics for Bursaries. Examination for Arnott Prizes at 2 P.M.	
7	S		
8	M		
9	Tu		
10	W		
11	Th	Meeting of Senate—Election of Senate Members of Library and other Committees. Meeting of Classical Committee of Joint Board.	
12	F	Meeting of Joint Board.	
13	S	Meeting of Joint Board.	

OCTOBER 1900.

14	𝕾	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	Matriculation begins. Names of Candidates for Degree of B.D. and for Bursaries, etc., in Theology to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
18	Th	Results of Bursary Competition declared. Classes in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law meet.
19	F	
20	S	
21	𝕾	
22	M	
23	Tu	Examinations for B.D., and for Bursaries in Theology, 1st day. (See p. 235.)
24	W	Do. do., 2nd day.
25	Th	Classes in Faculty of Theology meet.
26	F	
27	S	
28	𝕾	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	Applications for admission as Research Students to be lodged with the Clerk of Senate. Last day for receiving Tradesmen's and other Accounts for preceding half-year. Last day for receiving Professors' Accounts for Class Expenses for transmission to University Court. Last day for giving in University Prize Essays. (Last Wednesday.) Meeting of General Council.

NOVEMBER 1900.

1	Th	Meeting of Senate. Graduation. Representatives at Charitable and other Boards elected.
2	F	
3	S	
4	𝔖	
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	Meeting of University Court.
9	F	Matriculation ends.
10	S	
11	𝔖	
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	𝔖	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	

NOVEMBER 1900.

22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	𝔖	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

DECEMBER 1900.

1	S	
2	𝔖	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Meeting of Senate. Vacancies in Bursaries ascertained.
7	F	
8	S	
9	𝔖	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Meeting of the University Court.
14	F	
15	S	Payment of Tradesmen's and other Accounts.
16	𝔖	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	𝔖	
24	M	Christmas Holidays commence.
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	𝔖	
31	M	

JANUARY 1901.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	𝔖	
7	M	
8	Tu	First day on which the Classes meet after the Christmas Holidays.
9	W	
10	Th	(Second Thursday.) Meeting of University Court.
11	F	
12	S	Applications for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science (D.Litt., D.Phil., and D.Sc.) to be sent in to Clerk of Senate.
13	𝔖	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	Last day for receiving Accounts for transmission to Court.
17	Th	Meeting of Senate. Intimation from the several Faculties of the Election of Deans. Appointment of Boards of Studies. Vacant Bursaries filled up.
18	F	
19	S	
20	𝔖	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	𝔖	
28	M	Holiday (Monday after last Friday).
29	Tu	Holiday (for Candlemas).
30	W	
31	Th	

FEBRUARY 1901.

1	F	Theses for M.D. to be sent in.
2	S	
3	𝔖	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	Meeting of Senate. Reports of Committees on Honorary Degrees.
8	F	
9	S	
10	𝔖	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	(Second Thursday.) Meeting of University Court. Arrangements for Summer Session.
15	F	
16	S	
17	𝔖	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	𝔖	
25	M	Holiday (Monday after last Friday).
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	

MARCH 1901.

1	F	Reports on Prize Essays.
2	S	
3	𝔖	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	Meeting of Senate. Schemes of Courses in Arts, Science, and Medicine to be sent by Professors and Lecturers to Conveners of Boards of Studies.
8	F	Names of Candidates for Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science, and Medicine, to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
9	S	
10.	𝔖	
11	M	
12	Tu	Names of Candidates for Degrees in Arts and Law to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
13	W	
14	Th	Names of Candidates for First, Second, and Third Professional Examinations in Medicine, for B.Sc. Examinations in Science, and for Certificate in Engineering Science, to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Meeting of University Court. Appoint Member of Committee of Millport Marine Station.
15	F	
16	S	
17	𝔖	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	Meeting of Senate. Election of Commissioner to General Assembly. Snell Examiners appointed. Appointment to International Exhibition Scholarship.
22	F	
23	S	
24	𝔖	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Close of Winter Session. Names of Candidates for Degree of B.D. to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine begin. (See p. 164.)
30	S	Degree Examinations—Astronomy, Geology. Last day for receiving Professors' Accounts of Class Expenses, Tradesmen's, Forty-five shilling, and other Accounts for transmission to Court.
31	𝔖	

APRIL 1901.

1	M	Degree Examinations—Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Engineering Laboratory, General Jurisprudence, Private International Law.
2	Tu	Degree Examinations—Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Engineering Drawing, Naval Architecture, Ship Design, Scots Law, Public International Law, French.
3	W	(First Wednesday.) Meeting of General Council. Degree Examinations—Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Pathology, Civil Engineering, Civil (Roman) Law, Constitutional Law, German, Political Economy.
4	Th	Meeting of Senate. Degree Examinations—Education, Hebrew (Arts), Civil Engineering, Divinity, Textual Criticism, Conveyancing, Medical Jurisprudence, French.
5	F	Degree Examinations—Church History, Hermeneutics, Mercantile Law, History, German.
6	S	Last day for returning Books to the Library. Degree Examinations in remaining Arts subjects and for Snell Exhibition begin (see p. 188).
7	𝕾	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	Meeting of University Court. Meeting of Classical Committee of Joint Board.
12	F	Meeting of Joint Board.
13	S	Meeting of Joint Board.
14	𝕾	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	Library re-opened.
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	

APRIL 1901.

21	𝔖	
22	M	
23	Tu	Graduation in all the Faculties. Honorary Graduation. Distribution of University Prizes.
24	W	Meeting of Senate. Summer Classes in Arts, Science, Medicine, and Law open.
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	𝔖	
29	M	
30	Tu	

MAY 1901.

1	W	
2	Th	Meeting of University Court.
3	F	
4	S	
5	𝔖	
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	Payment of Tradesmen's and other Accounts. Meeting of Faculty of Medicine.
11	S	
12	𝔖	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	𝔖	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	𝔖	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	Names of Candidates for Final Professional Examination in Medicine to be given in to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).
31	F	

JUNE 1901.

1	S	Theses for M.D. given in.
2	𝔖	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	𝔖	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Meeting of University Court. Appointment of Lecturers.
14	F	
15	S	
16	𝔖	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Degree Examinations—Practice of Medicine, Surgery.
21	F	Do. Midwifery; Clinical Examinations begin.
22	S	
23	𝔖	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	𝔖	

JULY 1901.

1	M	Last day for receiving accounts for transmission to Court.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	𝔖	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	Meeting of University Court.
12	F	
13	S	
14	𝔖	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	𝔖	
22	M	
23	Tu	Meeting of Senate. Graduation in Medicine.
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	𝔖	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

	Elected.	Electors.
Chancellor—The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T., LL.D.,	1884	General Council.
Vice-Chancellor—Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D.,	1898	Chancellor.
Rector—The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,	1899	Matriculated Students.
Principal—Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D.,	1898	Crown.
Dean of Faculties—W. P. Dickson, D.D., LL.D.,	1896	Senate.
Parliamentary Representative—The Right Hon. James A. Campbell, LL.D.,	1880	General Council.

University Court.

The Rector, *ex officio*. | The Principal, *ex officio*.
The Lord Provost of Glasgow, *ex officio*.

	Elected.	Electors.
Sir James King, Bart., LL.D.,	1887	Chancellor.
Alexander Ure, LL.B., Q.C., M.P.,	1899	Rector.
Robert M. Mitchell,	1899	Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow.
Sir John N. Cuthbertson, LL.D.,	1889	General Council.
D. C. M'Vail, M.B.,	1891	
Sir James Bell, Bart.,	1899	
W. Robertson Copland,	1900	
Sheriff Berry, LL.D.,	1889	Senate.
Professor Stewart, D.D.,	1889	
Professor Adamson, LL.D.,	1898	
Professor Young, M.D.,	1899	

Senatus Academicus.[1]

President, - - - The Principal, - - - - 1898

Professors.

	Chairs.	Appointed
William Hastie, D.D.,	*Divinity*,	1895

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[1] See note at foot of next page.

Professors—*Continued.*	Chairs.	Appointed
George G. Ramsay, LL.D.,	*Humanity,*	1863
John Young, M.D.,	*Natural History,*	1866
William Stewart, D.D.,	*Biblical Criticism,*	1873
T. M'Call Anderson, M.D.,	*Clinical Medicine,*	1874
John Ferguson, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.,	*Chemistry,*	1874
John Gray M'Kendrick, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,	*Physiology,*	1876
James Robertson, D.D.,	*Hebrew and Semitic Languages,*	1877
John Cleland, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.,	*Anatomy,*	1877
William Jack, LL.D.,	*Mathematics,*	1879
Frederick O. Bower, Sc.D., F.R.S.,	*Botany,*	1885
Alexander Moody Stuart, LL.D.,	*Law,*	1887
Archibald Barr, D.Sc.,	*Civil Engineering and Mechanics,*	1889
James Moir,	*Conveyancing,*	1889
John Harvard Biles,	*Naval Architecture, including Marine Engineering,*	1891
William Macewen, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.,	*Surgery,*	1892
Ludwig Becker, Ph.D.,	*Astronomy,*	1893
Murdoch Cameron, M.D.,	*Midwifery,*	1894
Henry Jones, LL.D.,	*Moral Philosophy,*	1894
Robert Adamson, LL.D.,	*Logic and Rhetoric,*	1895
William Smart, D.Phil., LL.D.,	*Political Economy,*	1896
Ralph Stockman, M.D.,	*Materia Medica,*	1897
John Glaister, M.D.,	*Forensic Medicine,*	1898
James Cooper, D.D.,	*Church History,*	1898
Robert Muir, M.D.,	*Pathology,*	1899
John S. Phillimore, M.A.,	*Greek,*	1899
Andrew Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.,	*Natural Philosophy,*	1899
Dudley J. Medley, M.A.,	*History,*	1899
Sir Hector C. Cameron, M.D.,	*Clinical Surgery,*	1900
—— ——	*Practice of Medicine,*	——
—— ——	*English Language and Literature,*	——

Note.—"The precedency of the Masters in point of ceremony shall, in all time coming, be, that the Professor of Divinity take place first after the Principal, and that all the other Masters and Professors of whatever kind take place of other according to the seniority and time of their admissions into their respective offices."—*Statute of Royal Visitation, 1727.*

Deans of the several Faculties.

Arts,	Professor Jack.
Science,	Professor Young.
Medicine,	Professor Anderson.
Law,	Professor Moir.
Theology,	Professor Stewart.

Lecturers.

John Young, M.D.,	*HonymanGillespie Lecturer.*
Thomas Reid, M.D., LL.D.,	*Waltonian Lecturer.*
David Yellowlees, M.D., LL.D.,	*Insanity.*
Thomas Barr, M.D.,	*Diseases of the Ear.*
J. Walker Downie, M.B.,	*Diseases of the Throat and Nose.*
James F. Gemmill, M.A., M.D.,	*Embryology.*
Wm. Galbraith Miller, LL.B.,	*Public International Law; International Private Law; and General Jurisprudence.*
Wm. S. M'Kechnie, LL.B., D.Phil.,	*Constitutional Law and History.*
James M. Irvine, B.Sc., LL.B.,	*Civil Law.*
William Shaw,	*Mercantile Law.*
W. C. Anderson, D.Sc.,	*Metallurgical Chemistry.*
J. D. Cormack, B.Sc.,	*Electrical Engineering.*
W. W. M'Kechnie, M.A.,	*Humanity.*
George Macdonald, M.A.,	*Greek.*
David H. Crawford, M.A.,	*Anglo-Saxon.*
Charles Martin, M.A. (Paris),	*French Language and Literature.*
——— ———	*German Language and Literature.*
Thomas H. Weir, B.D.,	*Hebrew and Arabic or Syriac.*
Robert A. Duff, M.A.,	*Political Philosophy.*
John Adams, M.A., B.Sc.,	*Education.*
Horatio S. Carslaw, M.A., D.Sc.,	*Mathematics.*
William E. Philip, M.A.,	

Edward Caird, D.C.L., LL.D.,	*Natural Theology* (Gifford Foundation).
* Thomas Gray, B.Sc.,	*Chemistry.*
* Thomas H. Bryce, M.A., M.B.,	*Anatomy.*
* William MacLennan, M.B., C.M.,	*Materia Medica.*
* Charles Workman, M.D.,	*Pathology.*
* J. H. Pringle, F.R.C.S.,	*Surgery.*
* J. Lindsay Steven, M.D.,	*Practice of Medicine.*
* A. M. Ramsay, M.D.,	*Diseases of the Eye.*
* A. A. Jack, M.A., LL.M.,	*English Language and Literature.*
* Norman D. Smith, M.A.,	*Logic.*
* Robert A. Duff, M.A.,	*Moral Philosophy.*
* James Blyth, M.A., F.R.S.E.,	*Natural Philosophy.*

Boards of Studies.—1899-1900.

In Arts. *Language and Literature.*—The Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professors Ramsay, Robertson, Bradley, and Phillimore, Dr. Tille, Messrs. George Macdonald, W. W. M'Kechnie, Charles Martin, and A. A. Jack.—Professor Bradley, *Convener.*

Mental Philosophy.—The Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professors Jones, Adamson, Smart, and Phillimore, Messrs. W. G. Miller, R. A. Duff, Norman D. Smith, and John Adams.—Professor Jones, *Convener.*

Science.—The Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professors Young, Ferguson, Bower, Becker, and Gray, Messrs. Blyth and Thomas Gray.—Professor Jack, *Convener.*

History and Law.—The Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professors Bradley and Medley, Dr. M'Kechnie, Messrs. Irvine and W. G. Miller.—Professor Medley, *Convener.*

English (*Language, Literature, and British History*).—The Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professors Ramsay, Bradley, Phillimore, and Medley, and Dr. M'Kechnie.—Professor Bradley, *Convener.*

Economic Science.—The Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professors Jones, Smart, and Medley, Dr. M'Kechnie, and Messrs. W. G. Miller and Irvine.—Professor Smart, *Convener.*

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* Lecturers at Queen Margaret College.

In Science. — Professors Young, Ferguson, M'Kendrick, Cleland, Jack, Bower, Barr, Biles, Becker, and Gray, Dr. W. R. Lang, Dr. W. C. Anderson, and Mr. John D. Cormack.—Professor Young, *Convener.*

In Medicine.—Professors Sir William T. Gairdner, Young, Buchanan, Anderson, Ferguson, M'Kendrick, Cleland, Bower, Macewen, Cameron, Stockman, Glaister, and Muir, Drs. Reid, Yellowlees, Thomas Barr, Downie, Workman, A. M. Ramsay, Bryce Pringle, Maclennan, J. Lindsay Steven, and J. F. Gemmill, Messrs. Blyth and Gray—the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, *Convener.*

University Assistants or Demonstrators.*

English Language and Literature, - - - -	David H. Crawford, M.A.
Humanity, - - - -	W. W. M'Kechnie, M.A. Daniel Rankin, B.A.
Greek, - - - - -	George Macdonald, M.A.
Hebrew and Semitic Languages,	Thomas H. Weir, B.D.
Natural Philosophy, - -	Walter Stewart, M.A., D.Sc.
Arnott and Thomson Demonstrator in *Experimental Physics*, - - - -	James W. Peck, M.A.
Mathematics, - - - -	Horatio S. Carslaw, M.A., D.Sc. William E. Philip, M.A.
Civil Engineering and Mechanics, - - - -	Harry Bamford, M.Sc. John D. Cormack, B.Sc.
Logic, - - - - -	Norman D. Smith, M.A.
Moral Philosophy, - -	Robert A. Duff, M.A.
Naval Architecture, - -	Herbert C. Sadler, B.Sc.
Practice of Medicine, - -	James Carslaw, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Anatomy, - - - -	Alexander Macphail, M.B., C.M. John Morton, M.B., C.M. James F. Gemmill, M.A., M.D. William K. Hutton, M.A., M.B., C.M.

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* The Assistants and Demonstrators in this list were for 1899-1900. Those for 1900-1901 fall to be appointed before the beginning of the session.

Surgery, - - - -	John Gordon, M.D., C.M.
Midwifery, - - - -	John M. M. Kerr, M.B., C.M.
Chemistry, - - - -	William R. Lang, D.Sc., F.C.S. William C. Anderson, D.Sc., M.A. James Roberts, F.C.S.
Botany, - - - -	William H. Lang, D.Sc., M.B., C.M. D. T. Gwynne Vaughan, M.A.
Natural History, - - -	James Rankin, B.Sc., M.B., C.M. Norman H. W. Maclaren.
Baxter Demonstrator in *Geology*,	Alex. V. Lothian, M.A., B.Sc.
Materia Medica, - - -	Francis J. Charteris, M.B., Ch.B.
Physiology, - - - -	William B. Brodie, M.B., C.M. (Muirhead Demonstrator). John H. Teacher, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Pathology, - - - -	Alexander R. Ferguson, M.B., C.M. M. Logan Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.
Forensic Medicine, - -	George A. Brown, M.B., C.M.
Clinical Surgery (Dr. Macewen),	Percival A. Mitchell, M.B., Ch.B.
Clinical Surgery (Sir H. C. Cameron), - - -	Alfred A. Young, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Clinical Medicine (Sir W. T. Gairdner), - - -	James Carslaw, M.A., M.B., C.M. Robert B. Ness, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Clinical Medicine (Dr. Anderson), - - - -	James Hinshelwood, M.A., M.D. William R. Jack, B.Sc., M.D.

Examiners for Degrees.

In Divinity.—The Professors in the Faculty of Theology, assisted by the Rev. John Maclean, D.D., and the Rev. Henry Bremner, D.D.

In Law.—The Professors and Lecturers in the Faculty of Law, assisted by

John A. Todd, B.L., - - - - - -	1898
William A. Ramsay, LL.B., - - - -	1899
Hugh P. Macmillan, LL.B., - - - -	1899
Alexander M. Hamilton, LL.B. - - -	1899

In Medicine.—The Professors and Lecturers in the Faculty of Medicine, as specified in Section XXIV. of Ordinance No. 14, and the following Additional Examiners:—

William Stirling, M.D.	1897
T. K. Monro, M.A., M.D.	1897
James A. Adams, M.D.	1897
Guthrie Rankin, M.D.	1897
Peter Pinkerton, M.A.	1898
Alexander O. Mackellar, M.D.	1899
George G. Henderson, D.Sc.	1899
William Murrell, M.D.	1899
Malcolm Laurie, D.Sc.	1899
B. C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D., D.Sc.	1900
H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.A., M.B., B.Sc.	1900
R. J. Harvey Gibson, M.A.	1900
Robert Jardine, M.D.	1900
Alfred H. Carter, M.D.	1900

In Arts.—The Professors and Lecturers in the Faculty of Arts, as specified in Section XIV. of Ordinance No. 13, assisted by the following Additional Examiners:—

William R. B. Gibson, M.A.,	Logic and Moral Philosophy,	1898
W. M. Dixon, M.A., Litt.D.,	English,	1898
John A. Todd, B.L.,	Political Economy,	1898
C. R. L. Fletcher, M.A.,	History,	1898
John G. Kerr, M.A., LL.D.,	Education,	1898
F. J. Amours, B.A.,	French,	1898
William A. Lindsay M.A., B.Sc.,	Mathematics & Nat. Philosophy,	1899
James C. Smith, B.A.,	Classics,	1900
Robert B. Pattie, B.D.,	Hebrew,	1900
A. Münchmeyer,	German,	1900

In Science.—Professor Young, M.D., Professor Ferguson, LL.D., Professor M‘Kendrick, M.D., Professor Cleland, M.D., Professor Jack, LL.D., Professor Bower, Sc.D., Professor Barr, D.Sc., Professor Biles, Professor Becker, Ph.D., Professor Gray, LL.D., assisted by additional examiners.

Preliminary Examiners in Arts, Science, and Medicine.—†Professor Ramsay, LL.D., Professor Jack, LL.D., Professor Bradley, LL.D., †Professor Jones, LL.D., George Macdonald, M.A., John Edgar, M.A., †Professor George A. Gibson, M.A., †F. J. Amours, B.A., Malcolm G. Ramsay, B.A., Rev. John Maclean, D.D., †Henry B. Baildon, M.A., Ph.D., E. J. W. Gibb.

† Members of the Joint Board.

Other Officials.

Keeper of Hunterian Library and Museum,	Professor Young, M.D.,
Under-Keeper,	John Mackay.
,, *(Pathological Department),*	John H. Teacher, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Curator of Library,	Professor Dickson, D.D., LL.D.
Librarian,	James Lymburn.
Sub-Librarian,	James L. Galbraith.
Secretary to the University Court,	Alan E. Clapperton, B.L., 91 West Regent Street.
Clerk of Senate,	Professor Stewart, D.D., 18 Annfield Terrace, Partickhill.
Assistants to the Clerk of Senate,	W. Innes Addison, Matriculation Office. James Coutts, M.A., Registration Office. Miss Galloway, Secretary at Queen Margaret College.
Registrar of the General Council,	James Coutts, M.A.
Clerk of the General Council,	Archibald Craig, LL.B., 156 St. Vincent Street.
Factors,	Hill & Hoggan, 194 Ingram Street.
Law-Agents,	Mitchells, Johnston & Co., 160 West George Street.
Auditors,	Brown, Fleming & Murray, 163 West George Street.
Publishers and Booksellers to the University,	James MacLehose & Sons, 61 St. Vincent Street.
Printers to the University,	Robert MacLehose & Co., 153 West Nile Street.
Robe Makers to the University,	James Thomson & Son, 191 West George Street.

HEAD SERVANTS.

Bedellus and Janitor,	George P. Gibson.
Master of Works,	John Stitt.

Representatives of the University Court on Charitable and other Boards.

General Medical Council—Professor Sir William T. Gairdner, K.C.B.
Western Infirmary—Mr. Matthew Arthur and Mr. A. E. Clapperton.
Victoria Infirmary—Sir William T. Gairdner and Dr. M'Vail.
Agricultural College—Professor Stewart and Dr. M'Vail.
Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women—Dr. M'Vail.
Highlands and Islands Educational Trust—Sheriff R. Vary Campbell.
Stirling Educational Trust—Mr. Charles King.
Millport Marine Biological Station—Thomas Reid, M.D., LL.D.

Representatives of the Senate on Educational and other Boards.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College—Professors Young and Barr.
Glasgow City Educational Endowments Board—Professor Stewart.
Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board—Professors Stewart and Jack.
Glasgow School of Art—Professor Jack.
Hutchesons' Educational Trust—Professor Ramsay.
John Clark (Mile-End) Bursary Trust—Professor Stewart.
Scott Scholarship and Bursaries Trust—Professor Bradley.
Western Infirmary—Professors Jones and Glaister.
Royal Infirmary—Professor Young.
Asylum for the Blind—Professor Ramsay.
Glasgow Convalescent Home—Professor Buchanan.
Baillie's Institution—Professor Ferguson.

Joint Committees of Senate and Court.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Senate—The Principal and Professors Hastie, Ferguson, Barr, Moir, and Jones.
Appointed by the University Court—Rev. Dr. Dickson, Sheriff Berry, and Dr. David Murray.

MUSEUMS COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Senate—Professors Young, Stewart, Ferguson, and M'Kendrick.

Appointed by the University Court—Dr. M'Vail and Dr. H. C. Cameron.

OBSERVATORY AND LABORATORIES COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Senate—Professors Ferguson, M'Kendrick, Becker, and Gray.

Appointed by the University Court—The Lord Provost and Sir James Bell, Bart.

Committee on Civil Service and other External Examinations.

Professors Jack, Jones, Smart, Phillimore, Gray, and Medley, Mr. J. M. Irvine and Dr. H. S. Carslaw—Professor Jones, *Convener.*

Students' Representative Council.

President—Ivy M'Kenzie, M.A.

Vice-Presidents—T. W. Wilson ; G. F. Buchan.

Secretary—John Muir, Students' Union.

Assistant Secretaries—William Fulton, M.A. (Divinity) ; O. L. Jones, (Arts) ; R. H. Begg, M.A. (Law) ; A. F. R. Bell (Medicine) ; R. M. Dyer, B.Sc. (Science) ; and Helen M. Gordon (Queen Margaret College).

Treasurer—Joseph White, M.A., 36 Aytoun Road, Pollokshields.

Executive Committee :—The Office-Bearers, with

Arts—James M. Black, M.A., E. R. Mitchell.

Medicine—John M. Huey, Joseph Walker, M.A.

Queen Margaret College—Helen M. Armour (Arts); M. J. Pirret, (Medicine).

I.—THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Glasgow is a corporate body, which has always included a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculties, Principal, Professors, and Students. It was originally founded, like most other ancient establishments of the same nature, by the authority of the See of Rome. Pope Nicholas V., by a bull, dated the seventh of January, 1450-1, erects and establishes in Glasgow a "*Studium Generale . . . tam in theologia ac jure canonico et civili, quam in artibus, et quavis alia licita facultate.*" He then declares that this University shall have the same power of creating Masters and Doctors as any other "*studium generale*" in Christendom, and appoints the Bishop of Glasgow and his successors, Chancellors and Rectors by his authority. In the same year a body of statutes was prepared, and the University established by the exertions of the Bishop and his Chapter. It consisted, at this time, of the Chancellor and Rector, of various Masters and Doctors in the Faculties of Theology, Canon Law, and the Arts; and, lastly, of the incorporated students in these Faculties, who might be promoted to the same degrees in each, after following out the course of study prescribed in the statutes.

The University, at this time, had received no endowments, and was possessed of no property, except a University purse, into which were put some small perquisites on conferring degrees, and the patronage of two or three small chaplainries. It continued, however, to discharge its important functions with great zeal and activity, and attracted a greater number of members than could well have been expected in that rude period of society. The University Records contain little information as to lectures delivered in the Higher Faculties, or the number of the students who attended them. But we learn that within three or four years after the establishment of the University, so many young men were matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, that it was thought expedient to provide a house in which they might reside, and to secure a regular set of teachers for their instruction.

The house provided for the accommodation of the students in Arts was known by the name of Pædagogium, or the College of Arts. It is said to have been situated in the Rottenrow; but in the year 1460, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal Regent of the College of Arts, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said College, a tenement in the High Street, with four acres of land adjoining. In buildings situated on this ground the classes of the University continued to meet for upwards of four hundred years.

The Reformation produced at first great disorder in the University, its members being clergymen of the Catholic persuasion, and its chief support being derived from the Church. In 1577, James VI. prescribed very particular rules with regard to the College and the form of its government, and made a considerable addition to its funds. The charter by which the king made these regulations, and gave that property, is known by the name of *Nova Erectio*.

By this charter, provision was made for the support of a Principal, who was to teach Theology and the Holy Scriptures, and was also Professor of Hebrew and Syriac, and three Regents, of whom one was to teach Greek and Rhetoric, another Dialectics, Morals, and Politics, with the Elements of Arithmetic and Geometry, and the third, who was also Sub-Principal, was to teach all the branches of Physiology and Geography, Chronology and Astrology. The Regents were to keep each by his own Profession, so that the student had a new Regent every year.[1]

From this small beginning, the University continued to prosper till the era of the Restoration, having at that time, besides the Principal, two Professors of Theology, one of Medicine, four Regents or Professors of Philosophy, and one of Humanity, a Librarian, with a tolerable Library, an increased number of Bursars and of other students of all ranks. At the Restoration, however, being deprived of a great part of its revenues in consequence of the re-establishment of Episcopacy, three of the Professorships fell into abeyance, and the College was again reduced to a Principal, a Professor of Theology, and four Regents. This state of matters continued till the Revolution, when the University again began to prosper after a long period of depression.[1] In the next thirty years seven Professorships were either originally founded or revived, viz. :—those of Mathematics (1691), Humanity (1706), Oriental Languages (1709), Civil Law (1712), Medicine (1712), Church History (1716), and Anatomy (1718); and to these a Professorship of Astronomy was added in 1760. The remaining eighteen Professorships were founded during the present century, viz. :—Natural History, (1807), Surgery (1815), Midwifery (1815), Chemistry (1817), Botany (1818), Materia Medica (1831), Institutes of Medicine (1839), Forensic Medicine (1839), Civil Engineering (1840), Conveyancing (1861), English Language and Literature (1861), Divinity and Biblical Criticism (1861), Clinical Surgery (1874), Clinical Medicine (1874), Naval Architecture (1883), History (1893), Pathology (1893), Political Economy (1896).

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[1] This system was altered in 1642, in accordance with the practice of the other Universities; but returned to after the Revolution. The four classes necessary to Graduation in Arts were called—the first, Bajan; the second, Semi; the third, Baccalour; the fourth, Magistrand.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The changes in the City of Glasgow having so entirely altered the character of the district in which the University Buildings were planted in the fifteenth century as to render the locality altogether unsuitable for an Academic Institution; and the buildings themselves having become, by their limited extent and defective construction, inadequate for the modern requirements of a great educational establishment; measures were adopted for the removal of the University to more extended and commodious buildings, and for this purpose a large extent of ground was secured in the lands of Gilmorehill, in the western part of the City.

In 1846, a Bill for the sale of the College grounds and buildings to the Monklands Junction Railway Company, and the transference of the University to a new site on Woodlands, was passed by both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent. But that measure failed by the inability of the Railway Company to implement their engagements; and the Senate of the University found no favourable opportunity for the renewal of the scheme, till the year 1863, when a proposal for the purchase of the College lands and buildings was made by the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company, and a sale was accordingly effected to that Company, under their Act of Parliament, in 1864, at the price of £100,000.

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[1] See Dr. Thomas Reid's Account of the University of Glasgow.

The funds at the disposal of the University to carry out the scheme of removal consisted of—(1.) The produce of the sale of the old College and grounds, £100,000,—(2.) A sum of £17,500, consisting of the principal sum of £10,000, obtained by the University as compensation from the Monklands Junction Company, for non-fulfilment of their agreement, with interest since the time of payment, and—(3.) A sum of £21,400, promised by her Majesty's Government in aid of the scheme of removal, conditionally on a further sum of £24,000 being raised by public subscription, for the erection of a sick hospital in connection with the new University Buildings.

With these funds at their disposal, buildings might have been erected sufficient for the transaction of the ordinary business of instruction in the same manner as heretofore, and for the accommodation of the Library and Museum, but they must have been of the plainest design, and on a scale quite inadequate to provide for the future extension of the University.

In these circumstances, the Senate resolved to make an earnest appeal for aid to the Government and to the public. This appeal was responded to in the most generous and gratifying manner. In a short time a sum of nearly £100,000 was subscribed, chiefly in the City of Glasgow; and the Government, appreciating the importance of the work, and the public interest it had excited, announced their intention to ask Parliament for the sum of £120,000, in six annual instalments, on condition of a like amount being raised by subscription and expended on the buildings. This sum was paid out of the National Treasury, and there has been received from the public subscription for the University Buildings and the Western Infirmary and from legacies the large amount of £261,429, including £45,000 from the Marquis of Bute for the erection of the Bute Hall, £5,000 from Dr. J. M'Intyre for the University Union Buildings, £5,000 from the Bellahouston Trustees for Medical Buildings in the Women's department, £4,274 from the late Sir William Pearce, Bart., for the removal of the old College front and the re-erection of the materials at the north-east gateway, £5,000 bequeathed by Mr. Andrew Cunninghame, and £1,000 (less legacy duty) bequeathed by Mr. James Marshall for the completion of the tower, and special subscriptions amounting to £2,600 for building and furnishing the Gymnasium. A sum of £30,000 was allocated to the Western Infirmary. New buildings, designed by the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, were erected on the grounds of Gilmorehill; and in these buildings the classes of the University met for the first time in session 1870-71. In 1893 the buildings and grounds were extended by the gift of North Park House and Grounds for the use of the women students of the University. Various additions to the buildings at Gilmorehill are now (1900) in process of being made, including Engineering Lecture-rooms and Laboratory, Botany Class-rooms, Museum and Herbarium, and an extension of the Anatomical Department. The cost of these additions will be defrayed from the Randolph Bequest and from funds provided by the Bellahouston Trustees, the Trustees of the late James B. Thomson, and other benefactors.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Previous to the Universities Act of 1858 the whole business of the University was transacted in three distinct courts—namely, the Senate, the Faculty, and the Comitia.

The *Senate* consisted of the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, and all the Professors of the University. Meetings of the Senate were held for conferring degrees, and for the management of the libraries and other matters belonging to the University.

The *Faculty*, or College Meeting, consisted of the Principal, who presided, and the Professors of Divinity, Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy and Practical Astronomy. The Members of Faculty had the administration of the whole revenue and property of the College, along with the right of exercising the patronage of eight professorships vested in the College. They also presented a Minister to the parish of Govan, and had the gift of various bursaries.

The Constituent Members of the *Comitia* were the Rector, the Dean, the Principal, the Professors, and the Matriculated Students of the University. The Rector or Vice-Rector presided in this Court, and also in the Senate. Meetings of the Comitia were held for the election and admission of the Rector, for hearing the inaugural discourses of the Principals and Professors previously to their admission to their respective offices, and for promulgating the laws of the University.

Besides these a court, called the *Jurisdictio Ordinaria*, consisting of the Principal, the four Regents (viz., the Professors of Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Physics), and the Professor of Humanity, with the gowned students, met occasionally, for the exercise of discipline over the junior students.

By the Scottish Universities Act, 21 and 22 Vict., chap. 83, important changes were made in the constitution and government of the University. The distinction between the Faculty and the Senate was abolished; two new bodies, called the University Court and University Council, were instituted; and Commissioners were appointed, armed with extensive powers of revision and regulation, who issued ordinances, sanctioned by Her Majesty, for the administration of the affairs of the University.

Further changes were made by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889. A Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council was constituted, styled the Scottish Universities Committee of the Privy Council. An Executive Commission was created with power to repeal or modify any ordinance made under the Act of 1858. The Commissioners continued to exercise their powers till the end of 1897 and issued ordinances, *inter alia*, for Degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Divinity, for the instruction and graduation of Women, and for special study and research. They also issued an ordinance (No. 60) laying down regulations for the constitution of the Students' Representative Council, and regulations under which that Council is entitled to petition the Senatus Academicus and the University Court.

CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor is the head of the University, and, by himself or his deputy, has the privilege of conferring Academical Degrees upon persons found qualified by the Senate. All changes in the internal arrangements of the University must have the sanction of the Chancellor before being carried into effect. He is elected by the General Council, of which he is president. His office is held during life. He nominates an Assessor in the University Court, and he is empowered to appoint a Vice-Chancellor to discharge his office in his absence, so far as regards conferring Degrees, but in no other respect. The office of Vice-Chancellor has usually been, and is now, held by the Principal.

Chancellors from the year 1642.

1642. James Hamilton Marquis of Hamilton.
1660. William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
1661. Andrew Fairfowl, Archbishop of Glasgow.
1664. Alexander Burnett, ,, ,,
1670. Robert Leighton, ,, ,,
1674. Alexander Burnett, ,, ,,
1679. Arthur Ross, ,, ,,
1684. Alexander Cairncross, ,, ,,
1687. John Paterson, ,, ,,
1692. John Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford.
1715. James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
1743. William Graham, ,, ,,
1781. James Graham, ,, ,,
1837. James Graham, ,, ,,
1875. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
1878. Walter Francis, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.
1884. JOHN HAMILTON DALRYMPLE, EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

RECTOR.

The Rector is elected by the matriculated students of the University, divided into four nations.[1] In the case of an equality of nations the Chancellor had, in accordance with the Act of 1858, the casting vote, but under the Act of 1889 the Commissioners have ordained (Ord. No. 7) that the election shall be determined by the majority of votes of all the students voting whenever the votes of the nations shall be equally divided. The Universities Commission (1858) ordained that the election should take place upon the 15th November (the

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[1] The nations are constituted as follows :—

1. The Natio Glottiana consists of all matriculated students born within the County of Lanark.

2. The Natio Transforthana consists of all matriculated students born within any of the Counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Cromarty, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyle, Stirling, and Dumbarton.

3. The Natio Rothseiana consists of all matriculated students born within any of the Counties of Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr.

4. The Natio Loudoniana consists of all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations.

16th, if the 15th fell on a Sunday); but by Ordinance No. 139 of the Universities Commission (1889), the election is to take place on such day in the month of October or November as may be fixed by the University Court after consultation with the Senate, but the date cannot be later than the second Saturday in November in any year. The term of office is three years. The Rector is the official President of the University Court.

Rectors from 1773.

1773. Charles Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
1775. Lord Chief Baron Montgomerie.
1777. Andrew Stewart, Esq. of Torrance.
1779. James Maitland, seventh Earl of Lauderdale.
1781. Right Hon. Henry Dundas.
1783. Right Hon. Edmund Burke.
1785. Robert Graham, Esq. of Gartmore.
1787. Adam Smith, LL.D.
1789. Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield.
1791. Thomas Kennedy, Esq. of Dunure.
1793. William Mure, Esq. of Caldwell.
1795. William M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland.
1797. George Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive.
1799. Right Hon. Sir Ilay Campbell, Lord President.
1801. William Craig, a Lord of Session.
1803. Lord Chief Baron Dundas.
1805. Henry Glassford, Esq. of Dugalston.
1807. Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont.
1809. Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood.
1811. Lord Archibald Hamilton.
1813. Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch.
1815. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk.
1817. George Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
1819. Kirkman Finlay, Esq., M.P.
1820. Francis Jeffrey, Esq., Advocate.
1822. Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.
1824. Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P.
1826. Thomas Campbell, LL.D.
1829. Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne.
1831. Henry Cockburn, Esq., Solicitor-General.
1834. Lord Stanley, M.P.
1836. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.
1838. Sir J. G. R. Graham, Bart., M.P.
1840. John Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane.
1842. Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P.
1844. Andrew Rutherford, Esq.
1846. Lord John Russell.

1847. Colonel Mure of Caldwell.
1848. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esq.
1850. Archibald Alison, Esq., Sheriff of Lanarkshire.
1852. Earl of Eglinton.
1854. Duke of Argyle.
1856. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
1859. Earl of Elgin.
1862. Viscount Palmerston.
1865. John Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk.
1868. Lord Stanley (afterwards Earl of Derby).
1871. Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P. (Earl of Beaconsfield).
1877. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P.
1880. Right Hon. John Bright, M.P.
1883. Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P.
1884. Edmund Law Lushington, LL.D., D.C.L.
1887. Right Hon. Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1890. Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P.
1893. Right Hon. Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.P.
1896. Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
1899. Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D.

DEAN OF FACULTIES.

From the beginning there has been in the University an officer of dignity with the title of Dean of Faculty or Dean of Faculties. The duties of the office, as originally constituted, were to exercise a superintendence over the studies, and, in conjunction with the Masters, to judge of the qualifications of applicants for degrees. From the year 1772 it was the duty of the Dean, in concert with the Rector and the Minister of Glasgow, to examine the accounts of the administration of the Revenue, and to give advice to the Principal and Professors, when it was necessary for them to institute a judicial inquiry into the conduct of any of their number. By the Universities Act of 1858 the Dean of Faculties was a member of the University Court, but in the enumeration of the constituent members of the new University Court in the Act of 1889 the name does not occur. The election is made annually by the Senate at the close of the winter session.

Deans from the year 1800.

1800. James Couper, D.D.
1802. Archd. Campbell, Esq., of Succoth.
1804. Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1806. Duncan Macfarlan, D.D.
1808. Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1810. Duncan Macfarlan, D.D.
1812. Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1814. Stevenson Macgill, D.D.
1815. Archibald Campbell, Esq., M.P.
1817. Sir John Connel.
1819. Archibald Campbell, Esq., M.P.
1821. Sir John Connel.
1823. Archibald Campbell, Esq., M.P.
1825. Sir John Connel.
1827. Archibald Campbell, Esq., M.P.
1829. Sir John Connel.
1831. Archibald Campbell, Esq.
1833. Sir A. Campbell, Bart.
1835. Archibald Campbell, Esq.
1837. Sir A. Campbell, Bart.
1839. Kirkman Finlay, Esq.
1841. Lord Dunfermline.
1843. Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane, Bart
1845. A. Maconochie, Lord Meadowbank.
1847. Earl of Eglinton.
1849. Colonel Mure of Caldwell, M.P.
1851. W. Lockhart, Esq., M.P.
1853. Colonel Mure.
1854. W. Lockhart, Esq.
1857. W. Stirling, Esq., of Keir, M.P.
1860. J. Moncreiff, Lord Advocate.
1863. Sir A. I. Campbell of Succoth.
1865. Henry Glassford Bell, Esq.
1868. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
1869. Sir Thos. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.
1872. Archd. Orr Ewing, Esq., M.P.
1876. Alexander B. M'Grigor, LL.D.
1879. James King, Esq.
1882. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.D., M.P.
1885. Alexander Crum, Esq., M.P.
1888. Robert Berry, LL.D.
1896. W. P. Dickson, D.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Divinity.

PRINCIPAL.

The office of Principal or Principal Regent of the College was almost coeval with the foundation of the University, and was regulated anew by James VI., in 1577. It is in the appointment of the Crown. The Principal is President of the Senatus Academicus; and is also, *ex officio*, a member of the University Court.

Principals from the year 1574.

1574. Andrew Melville.
1580. Thomas Smeaton.
1582. Patrick Sharpe.
1615. Robert Boyd.
1622. John Cameron, D.D.
1626. John Strang, D.D.
1650. Robert Ramsay.
1653. Patrick Gillespie.
1661. Robert Baillie, D.D.
1662. Edward Wright.
1684. James Fall.
1690. William Dunlop.
1701. John Stirling.
1728. Neil Campbell.
1761. Wm. Leechman, D.D.
1786. Archd. Davidson, D.D.
1803. William Taylor, D.D.
1823. Duncan M'Farlan, D.D.
1858. Thomas Barclay, D.D.
1873. John Caird, D.D.
1898. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COURT.

The University Court consists of (*a*) the Rector, (*b*) the Principal, (*c*) the Lord Provost of Glasgow for the time being, (*d*) an Assessor nominated by the Chancellor, (*e*) an Assessor nominated by the Rector, (*f*) an Assessor nominated by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow, (*g*) four Assessors elected by the General Council, (*h*) four Assessors elected by the Senatus Academicus. There is a further provision in the Act of 1889 for the representation of affiliated Colleges.

Assessors since the University Court was constituted.

CHANCELLOR.

1859. John Robertson, D.D., Glasgow.
1865. A. Sym, D.D., New Kilpatrick.
1870. James Pearson, D.D., Strathblane.
1874. Robert Jamieson, D.D., Glasgow.
1878. J. A. Campbell, LL.D., Stracathro.
1887. Sir James King, Bart., LL.D.

RECTOR.

1860. Thomas Buchanan, Esq.
1863. Walter Buchanan, Esq., M.P.
1866. Archibald Orr Ewing, Esq.
1869. James A. Campbell, LL.D.
1878. Alexander Crum, Esq.
1880. Charles Cameron, M.D., LL.D., M.P.
1884. A. B. M'Grigor, LL.D.
1887. James Grahame, Esq.
1890. Lord Blythswood, LL.D.
1893. Matthew P. Fraser, LL.B.
1896. David Murray, LL.D.
1899. Alexander Ure, LL.B., M.P., Q.C.

LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW.

1889. James Colquhoun, LL.D.
1899. Robert M. Mitchell, Esq.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

1859. Andrew Bannatyne, LL.D.
1864. Lord Kinloch.
1867. Anderson Kirkwood, LL.D.
1887. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.D.
1889. David Hannay, Esq.
1889. Hector C. Cameron, M.D.
1889. Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson.
1891. Rev. J. W. King, M.A., D.D.
1891. D. C. M'Vail, M.B.
1893. Hector C. Cameron, M.D.
1893. Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson.
1895. Rev. J. W. King, D.D.
1895. D. C. M'Vail, M.B.

1897. Hector C. Cameron, M.D.
1897. Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, LL.D.
1899. D. C. M'Vail, M.B.
1899. Sir James Bell, Bart.
1900. William Robertson Copland, Esq.

SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

15th Nov., 1859.	Professor W. Ramsay, M.A.
11th Dec., 1863.	Professor R. Buchanan, LL.D.
12th Dec., 1867.	Professor Allen Thomson, M.D.
11th Jan., 1872.	Professor Sir W. Thomson.
13th Jan., 1876.	Professor Cowan, M.D.
29th Jan., 1880.	Professor Berry, M.A., LL.D.
31st Jan., 1884.	Professor Dickson, D.D., LL.D.
9th Feb., 1888.	Professor G. G. Ramsay, LL.D.
28th Nov., 1889.	Professor Leishman, M.D.
28th Nov., 1889.	Sheriff Berry, LL.D.
28th Nov., 1889.	Professor Stewart, D.D.
28th Nov., 1890.	Professor Ramsay, LL.D.
30th Nov., 1891.	Professor Leishman, M.D.
28th Nov., 1892.	Sheriff Berry, LL.D.
28th Nov., 1893.	Professor Stewart, D.D.
30th Nov., 1893.	Professor Gairdner, M.D., LL.D.
28th Nov., 1894.	Professor Jack, LL.D.
30th Nov., 1895.	Sir W. T. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.
28th Nov., 1896.	Sheriff Berry, LL.D.
28th Nov., 1897.	Professor Stewart, D.D.
28th Nov., 1898.	Professor Adamson, LL.D.
30th Nov., 1899.	Professor Young, M.D.

The Rector's Assessor continues in office three years, and the other Assessors four years.

Under the Universities Act, 1858, the Court has power:

1. To review all decisions of the Senate, and to be a Court of Appeal from the Senatus, except as otherwise provided in the Universities Act.
2. To effect improvements in the internal arrangements of the University, after due communication with the Senate, and with the sanction of the Chancellor: provided that all such proposed improvements be submitted to the General Council for consideration.
3. To require due attention on the part of the Professors to the Regulations as to the mode of teaching and other duties imposed on the Professors.
4. To fix and regulate, from time to time, the fees in the several Classes.
5. Upon sufficient cause shown, and after due investigation, to censure any member of Senate, or to suspend him from office, and from the emoluments thereof, in whole or in part, for any period not exceeding one year, or to require him to retire on a retiring allowance, or to deprive him of office; and during the suspension of any Professor, to make provision for the teaching of his class: provided always, that no such sentence of censure, deprivation, etc., shall have effect until approved by Her Majesty in Council.

By Section 19 any of the Rules and Ordinances enacted by the Universities Commissioners under the Act, may be altered or revoked by the University Court of the University to which they are applicable, but only with the written consent of the Chancellor, and with the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

By the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, the University Court is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal; and all the property belonging to the University at the passing of the Act is now vested in that body.

By the same Act, the University Court, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Act of 1858, has power:

1. To administer the whole revenue and property of the University, including share of annual Government Grant, and bursary and other mortifications.
2. To review any decision of the Senate, appealed against by a member of Senate or other member of the University interested,[1] and to receive representations and reports from the Senate and the General Council.
3. To review on representation by any member of the University Court or by any member of Senate, any decision of the Senate in the exercise of its powers of regulating and superintending the teaching and discipline of the University; but decisions in matters of discipline can be reviewed only on appeal by a member of Senate or by a member of the University directly affected.
4. To appoint professors to chairs in University patronage; to appoint examiners and lecturers; and to recognise for graduation purposes the teaching of any college or individual teacher, under any regulations laid down by the Commissioners, which regulations, after the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners, may from time to time be modified or altered by the Universities Committee.
5. To define on application by any member of the Senate the nature and limits of a professor's duties under his commission, subject to appeal to the Universities Committee.[2]
6. To take proceedings against a principal or professor, University lecturer, assistant, recognised teacher or examiner, or any other person employed in teaching or examining.
7. To appoint from persons not being members of Senate one third of the members of any standing committee or committees charged, by ordinance of the Commissioners, with superintendence of University libraries or museums, and to review any decision of the Senate regarding the recommendations of such committee or committees.
8. To appoint committees of its own number, consisting of not less than five members, to report on any business entrusted to them or to carry out special instructions.
9. To elect the representative of the University on the General Medical Council, under the Medical Act, 1886.

[1] An appeal against any decision of the Senate must be lodged with the Secretary of the University Court within fourteen days from the date of the issue of such decision. See Ordinance No. 5.

[2] Ordinance No. 144, which was issued on 29th March, 1895, and came into force immediately after the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners (1889), empowers the University Court at any time to revise and adjust the terms of the commission to be issued at the next vacancy of any chair, with regard to the number of lectures and the period of instruction.

10. After the expiration of the powers of the Commission to found new professorships with the approval of the Universities Committee.[1] After such expiration no new professorship shall be founded otherwise.

By Section 21 of the Act of 1889 the University Court has power to make new ordinances, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council :

1. With respect to the appropriation of the sum allotted to the University by the Commissioners out of the annual grant.
2. Altering or revoking any of the ordinances affecting the University which have been or may be framed and passed under the Act of 1858 or the Act of 1889, and making new ordinances: provided that such ordinances, before being submitted to Her Majesty for approval, have been communicated by the University Court to the Senate, the General Council, and the University Courts of the other Universities, and have been laid for twelve weeks before both Houses of Parliament.

The Court is entrusted with the patronage of several of the Professorships, appoints the additional Examiners for Degrees, and is a court of final appeal in any dispute which may arise in making up the Register of the General Council. Seven Members of the Court constitute a quorum. The Rector is President—in his absence, the Principal.

An abstract of the minutes of the meetings of the University Court during 1899-1900 will be found towards the end of the Calendar.

SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

The Senatus Academicus consists of the Principal and the whole of the Professors, and is entrusted with the regulation and superintendence of the teaching and discipline of the University. It appoints two-thirds of the members of any standing committee or committees charged by ordinance of the Commissioners with the immediate superintendence of University libraries or museums. It receives in the first instance all reports by such committee or committees, and, subject to the review of the University Court, it may confirm, modify, or reject the recommendations in such reports. The Senate continues to possess and exercise the powers possessed by it before the passing of the Act of 1889 so far as they are not modified or altered by that Act or by the Act of 1858. The Principal, as

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[1] Ordinance No. 144 enjoins the University Court before proceeding to the foundation of any new Professorship, to ascertain that there are sufficient means for its endowment, and also to take into consideration the contingent claim which the Professor may have to a pension.

President, has a deliberative and a casting vote. One third of the Senate constitute a quorum.

FACULTIES.

The Universities Commissioners, by Ordinance No. 31, dated 5th June, 1893, settled the constitution of the several Faculties in this University, as follows :—I. The Faculty of Arts consists of the Professors of the following subjects, viz., English Language and Literature, Humanity, Greek, Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, History, Political Economy.[1] II. The Faculty of Science consists of the Professors of the following subjects, viz., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Civil Engineering and Mechanics, Naval Architecture. III. The Faculty of Medicine consists of the Professors of the following subjects, viz., Chemistry, Natural History, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery. IV. The Faculty of Law consists of the Professors of the following subjects, viz., Law, Forensic Medicine, Conveyancing, Political Economy.[1] V. The Faculty of Divinity consists of the Professors of the following subjects, viz., Divinity, Divinity and Biblical Criticism, Ecclesiastical History, Hebrew and Semitic Languages. The University Court has power to transfer Chairs from one Faculty to another, and in the event of the foundation of new Chairs, to determine to which Faculty or Faculties such Chairs shall belong.

The Professors constituting each Faculty annually elect one of their number to be Dean of the Faculty.

LECTURERS.

By Ordinance No. 17[2] of the Universities Commission (1889), the University Court is empowered to appoint, after consultation with the Senatus, Lecturers, whose teaching shall (unless otherwise determined by the University Court) qualify for graduation. They are appointed for a period not exceeding five years, but may be re-appointed. University Assistants or Demonstrators are eligible for appointment as Lecturers and *vice versa*; and both offices may be held at the same time by the same person.

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[1] See Ordinance No. 149, Section i.

[2] This ordinance is printed at length in the University Calendar for 1893-94, at pp. 504, 505.

Ordinance No. 65 provides that the classes of University Lecturers shall be conducted at the seat of the University, *i.e.* in the city of Glasgow and the immediate neighbourhood thereof, that no classes conducted by Lecturers elsewhere shall qualify for graduation in any Faculty, and that University Lecturers shall be in all respects subject to the discipline of the Senatus Academicus and of the University Court.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

By Ordinance No. 11 of the Universities Commission (1889), it is provided that the Senate shall institute Boards of Studies corresponding as nearly as may be to the departments of study for graduation in Arts. Each Board of Studies consists of the Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and such other members of the Senate and Lecturers in the University as the Senate may from time to time select, a member of the Board being appointed Convener by the Senate. The functions of these Boards are defined in Ordinance No. 11, sections xviii. and xix.

Provision is made in Ordinance No. 42 for the institution of one or more Boards of Studies in each of the Faculties of Medicine and Science. In Medicine the constituent members of the Board or Boards are Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, together with such Professors in other Faculties whose subjects qualify for graduation in Medicine, and such Lecturers in the University as the Senate may from time to time select. The Board or Boards of Studies in Science are similarly constituted *mutatis mutandis*. The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine is Convener of each Board of Studies in Medicine; the Senate appoints the Convener of each Board of Studies in Science.

UNIVERSITY ASSISTANTS OR DEMONSTRATORS.

By Ordinance No. 17[1] of the Universities Commission (1889), the University Court is empowered to determine, after consultation with the Senatus, the number and grade of the

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[1] See second note on page 41.

Assistants, if any, to be assigned to each Professor. The appointments are made by the University Court on the recommendation of the Professors. The duties of each Assistant are defined by the Professor, with the approval of the Senate. The Assistants are recognized as Officers of the University, and are styled University Assistants or Demonstrators, as the University Court may determine.

The Arnott and Thomson Demonstratorship, founded in 1875, is attached to the Chair of Natural Philosophy; the Muirhead Demonstratorship, founded in 1877, to the Chair of Physiology; and the Baxter Demonstratorship in Geology, founded in 1889, to the Chair of Natural History.

There is also an Assistantship to the Professor of Engineering, which was founded in 1876 by the bequest of Mrs. Black, widow of the Rev. Dr. Black, Barony Church, Glasgow, and designated, in memory of her father, the Young Assistantship. The appointment is made by the University Court in conjunction with the Professor of Engineering.

EXAMINERS FOR DEGREES.

By Ordinance No. 13, Sections xiv.—xvi., of the Universities Commission (1889), the Examiners for graduation in Arts, Science, and Medicine respectively are the Professors whose subjects qualify for graduation, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners, appointed by the University Court, as the Court may deem necessary. In the case of Medicine, the Court is required to make such provisions as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two Examiners, one of whom shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University.

By Ordinances No. 39, Section vii., and No. 40, Section vii., of the Universities Commission (1889), the Examiners for graduation in Law are the Professors and Lecturers whose subjects qualify for graduation, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court.

By Ordinance No. 63, Section ii., of the Universities Commission (1889), the Examiners for graduation in Divinity are the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the examinations, and two additional Examiners appointed by the University Court.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

[*For names, etc., of Members, see Appendix.*]

The General Council as constituted by the Scottish Universities Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., chap. 83), by the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., chap. 84), and by the Universities Elections Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., chap. 40), consists of the following *ex officio* Members, viz., the Chancellor, the Members of the University Court from and after their first election, and the Professors, and also of the following persons after registration, viz., all Masters of Arts of the University, and all persons on whom the University has, after Examination, conferred the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, or Doctor of Science, or Bachelor of Divinity, or Bachelor of Laws, or Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Science, or any other Degree instituted since 13th July, 1868; and also all persons who, previous to the 2nd August, 1861, had, as matriculated students, given regular attendance on the course of study in this University for four complete sessions, or such regular attendance for three complete sessions in this University, and regular attendance for one such complete session in any other Scottish University, the attendance for at least two of such sessions having been on the course of study in the Faculty of Arts.

Members of the Council must have their names enrolled in a book kept for the purpose by the Registrar. The Register of the Council is made up annually in the month of December, for the year following, and includes the names of all members entered on the Registration Book on or before the 30th day of November in each year. The Registration Fee, which is a payment for life, is 20s.

By section 16 of the Act 44 and 45 Vict., chap. 40, it is enacted that no person shall be allowed, after examination, to graduate at any of the Universities of Scotland until he shall have paid the Registration Fee; and it is further enacted that every person who has hitherto been, or who shall in the future become, *ex officio*, a member of the General Council of any of the Universities shall, on payment of the Registration Fee, be put and continued on the Register of Members of General Council of such University during his life, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of a Member of Council. The Act also provides that no person, subject to any legal incapacity, shall be entitled to vote at any parliamentary election, or exercise any other privilege as a member of the General Council.

The corrupt payment of any Registration Fee is punishable as bribery.

The Council meets twice every year—viz., on the last Wednesday of October, and the first Wednesday of April. In addition to these statutory meetings the Council may hold special meetings at the instance of the Chancellor, who shall convene such meetings on a requisition from a quorum of members, and the Council may adjourn any meeting, and may appoint committees to investigate into and report upon any matter remitted to them, or to carry out instructions given to them by the Council. The quorum of the General Council has been fixed by the Universities Commissioners at ten for every complete thousand or fraction of a thousand on the Register, so that for the present year sixty members are requisite to constitute a quorum, there being 5686 names on the Register, but this provision does not apply to the statutory half-yearly meetings. It is competent to the Council to take into consideration all questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and to make representations from time to time to the University Court, who shall return to the Council their deliverances thereon. The annual reports as to the statistics of attendance and as to the finances of the University, made by the University Court to the Secretary for Scotland, are to be laid by him before the General Council. To it are also to be communicated all new ordinances, or changes of existing ordinances, which may be proposed by the University Court.

The Chancellor and four of the Assessors in the University Court are elected by the Council. The manner in which these officers are elected is regulated by Ordinance No. 9 of the Universities Commission (1889). The President of the Council is the Chancellor; whom failing, the Rector; whom failing, the Principal; whom failing, the Chancellor's Assessor; whom failing, the Rector's Assessor. In the absence of all these officials, a Chairman shall be elected by the meeting; but in the election of Assessors the members of Senate may not take part.

The General Councils of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen jointly return a representative to Parliament. The Vice-Chancellor of Glasgow University is the returning officer.

Members of Parliament for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen.

1868. Right Hon. James Moncrieff, LL.D., Lord Advocate.
1869. Right Hon. Edward S. Gordon, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
1876. Right Hon. William Watson, LL.D., Lord Advocate.
1880. Right Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, LL.D.

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.

The constitution and functions of the Students' Representative Council are regulated by Ordinance No. 60, the provisions of which are as follows:—

I. The Students' Representative Council in each University shall submit to the University Court for approval the regulations under which it has been formed or now exists, and these regulations as approved, or with such alterations as may from time to time be approved by the University Court, shall form the constitution of the Students' Representative Council, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, determine the functions thereof, and the mode of election thereto.

II. After the University Court has approved of the constitution of a Students' Representative Council in any University, alterations in the said constitution shall be of no effect unless and until they shall receive the approval of the University Court.

III. (1) The Students' Representative Council shall be entitled to petition the Senatus Academicus with regard to any matter affecting the teaching and discipline of the University, and the Senatus Academicus shall dispose of the matter of the petition, or shall, if so prayed, forward any such petition to the University Court, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon.

(2) The Students' Representative Council shall be entitled to petition the University Court with regard to any matter affecting the students other than those falling under the immediately preceding sub-section.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be held to prejudice any right of appeal which may be competent under section 6, sub-section 2, of the Universities Act, 1889, nor the powers and jurisdiction of the Senatus Academicus with regard to the teaching and discipline of the University.

The Council at present consists of representatives (both men and women) from the different Faculties in the University, and its aims are (1) to represent the Students in matters affecting their interests; (2) to afford a recognized means of communication between the Students and the University authorities; (3) to promote social and academic unity among the Students. A Union Committee appointed by the Council completed in Session 1889-90 the arrangements for opening the "Glasgow University Union." The Council has various Sub-Committees—an Inter-Universities Committee, a Magazine Committee, which conducts during the winter session the "Glasgow University Magazine" (published weekly), an Amusements Committee, a Lodgings Committee, and a Book Exchange Committee.

Presidents of the Students' Representative Council.

1885-86. R. M. Wenley, M.A.
1886-87. Gavin Lambie, M.A.
1887-88. C. E. Robertson, M.B., C.M.
1888-89. John H. Harley, M.A.
1889-90. Robert Bell, M.B., C.M.
1890-91. William Newlands.
1891-92. John White, M.A.
1892-93. R. S. Horne, M.A.
1893-94. John H. Pagan, B.D.
1894-95. W. M. R. Pringle, M.A.
1895-96. John S. Thomson, M.A.
1896-97. Hyam Goodman, M.A.
1897-98. Arth. S. Middleton, M.A.
1898-99. James M. Black, M.A.
1899-1900. IVY M'KENZIE, M.A.

STUDENTS.

Number of Students in the several Faculties, Session 1899-1900:—

MEN.		
In Arts (including Summer Matriculation of 1899, 12), -	639	
Science (including Summer Matriculation of 1899, 4), -	154	
Theology, -	40	
Medicine (including Summer Matriculation of 1899. 75), -	608	
Law, -	203	
Arts and Medicine, -	9	
Arts and Science, -	16	
Arts and Law, -	6	
Science and Medicine, -	10	
Science and Theology, -	1	
Single class enrolment, -	8	
		1694
WOMEN.		
In Arts (including Summer Matriculation of 1899, 2), -	256	
Science, -	3	
Medicine (including Summer Matriculation of 1899, 12), -	76	
Science and Medicine, -	3	
Arts and Medicine, -	3	
Arts and Science, -	1	
Single class enrolment, -	1	
		343
Total, -		2037

Ordinance No. 50 of the Universities Commission (1889) requires that each student shall pay a matriculation fee of One Guinea, at the commencement of each winter session, for the whole academical year then next ensuing; and any student desirous of attending a class or classes during a summer session, without having matriculated at the commencement of the immediately preceding winter session, shall in respect of such summer session pay a matriculation fee of half a guinea. Ordinance No. 147 contains the following regulation with regard to matriculated students:—No person shall be deemed to be a matriculated student in any University or shall enjoy any of the privileges of a matriculated student unless, in addition to paying the matriculation fee, he is enrolled as a student in attendance in one or more classes in the University, and has paid the fees entitling him to such attendance: provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the University Court to exact a fee in lieu of and not exceeding the matriculation fee from any candidate for any examination or for graduation, not being at the time a matriculated student, in addition to the fee payable for such examination or graduation. The University Court is empowered in special circumstances to permit persons who have not matriculated to attend any single class in any Faculty, on payment of an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings in addition to the authorized class fee, subject to the following provisions, viz.:—(1) That attendance on any class without payment of the matriculation fee shall not qualify for graduation in any Faculty, (2) that persons who have not paid the matriculation fee shall not be entitled to a certificate of attendance on any class, and (3) that payment of such entrance fee shall not confer any University privilege other than the right of attendance on such class. The office of the Clerk of Senate will be open for the purpose of Matriculation on and after 17th October.

Students are entitled, after matriculation, to the privilege of admission to the University Library, and, under certain conditions, to the Hunterian Museum; they are also entitled to vote for the Lord Rector. They are classified as students in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Divinity, according to the nature of their studies; and they are likewise, for academical purposes, divided into Togati and Non-Togati—the students of the Humanity, Greek, Logic, Ethics, and Natural Philosophy classes being Togati or gown students, from being required to wear the ancient academical robe—a scarlet cloak.

Under the Non-Togati, or ungowned students, are comprehended all those who, having finished their course of instruction in Arts, are prosecuting their studies in the other Faculties, with a more immediate view to their intended professions; and it comprises also other persons resident in the city or its vicinity, who, though engaged in other avocations, are disposed to cultivate literary pursuits, or to extend their acquaintance with some favourite branches of learning or science, by attending the lectures given at the University.

A distinction is also made between Public and Private students. The former are required to undergo examinations, and to read or perform exercises on the subjects treated of in the lectures,—and they only are allowed to reckon their sessions of study as a qualification for proceeding to degrees in the several Faculties.

By Ordinance No. 18[1] of the Universities Commission (1889) the University Court was empowered to admit women to graduation, and to provide for their instruction, either by admitting them to the ordinary classes, or by instituting separate classes for their instruction. Under this ordinance women were for the first time admitted as matriculated students of this University in Session 1892-93.

Medical students have access, for the usual attendance in the wards and on the Clinical Lectures, to the Royal Infirmary situated in the Eastern part of the city, and to the Western Infirmary in the immediate vicinity of the University. In the Royal Infirmary certain wards are appropriated to the clinical instruction of women.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

The University Chapel is under the management of a Committee of Senate, of which the Principal is Convener.

Public Worship is celebrated on certain Sundays during the Winter Session at 2.30 P.M., in the Bute Hall. The services are conducted by graduates of this University and other clergymen of various denominations.

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[1] This ordinance is given in full in the *University Calendar* for 1892-93, pp. 504-506.

GYMNASIUM.

This building was erected by public subscription, and fitted according to the most improved models, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Maclaren of Oxford, at a total cost of £2600, and was opened for the first time in January, 1872.

The instructor, Mr. Benson, carries out the system of Mr. Maclaren in its entirety. Students are carefully examined and measured on joining, and the exercises graduated according to strength and proficiency. Classes are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 A.M. till 1 P.M., and from 4.30 P.M. till 5.30. P.M. Students may join any one of the above classes. Each class meets three days a week.

Gentlemen not connected with the University are admitted to the use of the Gymnasium, and a special evening class is formed for their benefit, which meets on Mondays and Thursdays from 8 P.M. till 10 P.M.

Fees.—1. *For all Students:* One month, 5s. ; Two months, 8s. 6d. ; Three months, 12s. ; Six months, 20s. 2. *For Non-Students:* the Quarter (*i.e.* twice a-week for three months), 15s. ; whole season (seven months), 25s. Special arrangements are made for the summer session.

The Oxford Silver Medal, presented annually by the late Mr. Maclaren, for competition among the students, is continued by the Gymnasium, and, at the competition in March, 1900, was gained by J. S. Dunlop, M.A., B.Sc., B.A. (Cantab.). The Bronze Medal for competition among the non-students is also continued.

In 1899 Professor Ramsay presented to the Gymnasium a Silver Challenge Cup for annual competition among teams representing the four Nations into which students are divided in voting at the Rectorial elections. In the first competition, held in March, 1900, the winning team was Glottiana, composed of the following members: T. G. Copestake (captain), Frederick Mort, Spencer Mort, J. Grant Millar.

Classes are formed after Christmas to meet twice a week for instruction in boxing and fencing.

Gymnastic classes for members of Queen Margaret College are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4.30 P.M.

The Gymnasium is managed by a joint-committee of professors and students.

Hon. Treasurer, Alan E. Clapperton, B.L., 91 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary, R. T. Wells, M.A., 4 Knowe Terrace, S.S.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

1. Graduates in Arts or in Science of this University, and students who have passed all the examinations for the Degree of M.A. or for the Degree of B.Sc., are eligible for Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry of the line. The limits of age are from 17 to 23.

2. Students of this University who have passed "the Examination of Candidates for the Army," are also eligible for Commissions. They are required to attend one class in each of the following three departments, viz.: (*a*) Latin or Greek ; (*b*) Logic or Moral Philosophy or English Literature ; (*c*) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy,—and to pass the examination on the M.A. standard in the three subjects in which they have attended classes. The limits of age in this case are from 17 to 22.

Candidates for Certificates of having passed the Examination for the Army must enter their names and pay the Fees at the Matriculation Office at the same times as Candidates for the M.A. Examinations. The Fee for the Examination is Two Guineas.

TRAINING FOR THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE, THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

The Senate desire to make known the facilities offered to the students of the University who wish to prepare for the open competition for these appointments while carrying on their studies for the M.A. or B.Sc. degree. The range of subjects and the scale of marks are well adapted to the course of study pursued by the student for the Honours degree in Arts. Intending candidates should in all cases read for Honours—in at least one group. The age limits allow ample time for a second Honours school—if thought advisable ; and the combination of Classical Honours with those of any of the other departments—such as Mathematics, History, English, Philosophy, Economic Science, or Modern Languages—would be extremely valuable for the purpose. Students of Mathematics may be more fitted to take up the scientific subjects—Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, etc. To the study of these the course for the degree of B.Sc. in Pure Science would lead him, and in them it is not necessary to reach the Honours standard in order to obtain a large proportion of marks in the Civil Service Examination. Some of the courses for the degrees in Law are also recommended to candidates.

The following table shows the subjects of examination, with the marks assigned to each, and also the classes in the University which are suitable in each case.

N.B.—*The regulations are liable to alteration from year to year.*

Subject of Examination.	*Marks.*	*Classes in the University.*
Latin Language and Literature,	750	Latin: Honours.
Roman History,	400	Latin: Honours: Roman Law.
Greek Language and Literature,	750	Greek: Honours.
Greek History,	400	
Mathematics (Pure and Applied),	900	Mathematics: Intermediate and Advanced Honours. Natural Philosophy: Ordinary and Honours.
Advanced Mathematics (Pure and Applied,	900	
Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry,	600[1][2]	Natural Philosophy: Ordinary: and Physical Laboratory. Chemistry and Chemical Laboratory.
Higher Physics,	600[1]	Physical Laboratory.
Higher Chemistry,	600[1]	Chemical Laboratory.
Geology,	600[1]	Geology.
Botany,	600[1]	Botany and Botanical Laboratory.
Zoology,	600[1]	Zoology and Zoological Laboratory.
Animal Physiology,	600[1]	Physiology and Physiological Laboratory.
English Composition,	500	English: Ordinary.
English Language and Literature,	500	English: Ordinary and Honours.
English History,	500	History: Ordinary. Constitutional Law and History.
General Modern History (Special Period),	500	History: Honours.
Logic and Mental Philosophy,	400	Logic.
Moral Philosophy,	400	Moral Philosophy.
Political Economy and Economic History,	500	Political Economy.

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[1] Any number not exceeding three to be taken.

[2] This subject may not be taken by those who offer either Higher Physics or Higher Chemistry.

Subject of Examination.	*Marks.*	*Classes in the University.*
Political Science,	500[1]	
English Law,	500	
Roman Law,	500	Roman Law.
French Language and Literature,	500	French.
German ,, ,, ,,	500	German.
Sanskrit ,, ,, ,,	500	
Arabic ,, ,, ,,	500	Arabic.

Candidates may profess any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory. The marks assigned in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge. No deduction will be made in the subjects of English Composition and Mathematics.

Age Limits.

Home Civil Service. Clerkships: Class I.

Candidates must have attained the age of 22, and must not have attained the age of 24, on the first day of the examination.

Indian Civil Service.

Candidates must have attained the age of 21, and must not have attained the age of 23, on the first day of the year in which the examination is held.

Eastern Cadetships.

Candidates must have attained the age of 21, and must not have attained the age of 24, on the first of August in the year in which the examination is held.

N.B.—Students who propose to enter for this examination are strongly advised to determine at the beginning of their course what line of study they can best follow, and to acquaint their Professors or Lecturers with their plans.

On this subject the Senate, in 1899, appointed a Committee consisting of Professors Jack, Jones, Smart, Phillimore, Gray, Medley, Mr. J. M. Irvine, and Dr. H. S. Carslaw—Professor Jones, convener, and Dr. Carslaw, secretary. The members of this Committee will be glad to give any further information or advice.

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[1] Preparation for this subject may be obtained in the Political Philosophy Class, in the Moral Philosophy (Honours) Class, in the Political Economy (Honours) Class, and in certain of the Law Classes.

II.—TABLE OF UNIVERSITY FEES.

I.—MATRICULATION FEES.

At the commencement of each Academical Year, which extends from 1st October to 30th September, and includes both Winter and Summer Sessions, ...	£1	1	0
At the commencement of each Summer Session, if the Student has not matriculated for the Academical Year then current, ...	0	10	6

II.—ENTRANCE FEES.

On admission, in special circumstances, of persons who are not matriculated Students of the University to any single class in any Faculty, ...	0	5	0

N.B.—Attendance under this Regulation does not qualify for Graduation, and no Certificate for such attendance is given. The Entrance Fee confers no University privileges other than the right of attendance above mentioned.

III.—ENROLMENT FEES (extra-mural lectures).

At the commencement of each year of attendance on the lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Glasgow, whose Lectures are recognised for Graduation in Medicine or Science, ...	1	1	0

IV.—EXAMINATION FEES.

For Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, or Medicine—			
On each entry for Examination, ...	0	10	6
For Degree of Master of Arts (M.A.)—New Regulations—			
The Fee for this Degree is	5	5	0
Payable £1 1s. on entering for Examination in each subject till £5 5s. are paid.			
For Degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)—New Regulations—			
The Fee for this Degree is	5	5	0
Payable £1 1s. on entering for Examination in each subject till £5 5s. are paid.			
For Certificate in Engineering Science—			
On entering for last subject of Examination, ...	1	1	0
For Degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.)—			
On lodging Thesis, ...	10	10	0
For Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.)—			
On lodging Thesis, ...	10	10	0
For Degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.)—			
On lodging Thesis, ...	10	10	0
For Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.)—			
On entering for First Professional Examination, ...	6	6	0
,, Second ,, ,, ...	6	6	0
,, Third ,, ,, ...	5	5	0
,, Fourth ,, ,, ...	5	5	0

For Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)—Old Regulations—			
On lodging Thesis, ...	£5	5	0
For Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)—New Regulations—			
On entering for Examination, ...	10	10	0
For Degree of Master of Surgery (Ch.M.)—			
On entering for Examination, ...	10	10	0
For Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)—New Regulations—			
The Fee for this Degree is	6	6	0
Payable £1 1s. on entering for each subject till £6 6s. are paid.			
For Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.)—New Regulations—			
The Fee for this Degree is	5	5	0
Payable £1 1s. on entering for each subject till £5 5s. are paid.			
For Degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.)—			
On entering for Examination in First Department,	2	12	6
,, ,, Second ,,	2	12	6
For Examination of Candidates for the Army—			
On entering for Examination, ...	2	2	0

V.—Class Fees (*see* pages 56—61 and 132, 133).

VI.—Library Fees.

Each Member of the General Council, each year (commencing 14th October) in which he wishes use of Library, ...	0	10	6
Or,			
This may be compounded for by a single payment of ...	5	5	0
Every Matriculated Student enrolled in a Class, and every Extra-Mural Student, who wishes use of Library, a *deposit* of	1	0	0
Special Readers—each year in which the privilege is granted, ...	0	10	6

VII.—Registration Fee.

All Candidates proceeding to Graduation after Examination who are not already members of the General Council are required by the Act 44 and 45 Vict., Ch. 40, to pay the Registration Fee, with a view to their names being enrolled in the General Council. The Fee is	1	0	0

III.—SEPARATE FACULTIES AND CLASSES.

The University Classes will meet as follows, daily, unless otherwise specified :—

WINTER SESSION 1900-1901.

I.—ARTS.

Thursday, 18th October, 1900.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Latin, Middle,	8 a.m. and 11 a.m.,	£3 3	Prof. Ramsay.
——— *Senior,*	9 a.m. and 1 p.m.,	3 3	
——— *Private or Honours,*	1 p.m.,	3 3[1]	
——— *Prose,*	1 p.m., Wed. or 11 a.m., Thurs.,	1 1	
Greek, Middle,	10 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Phillimore.
——— *Senior,*	8 a.m. and 12 noon,	3 3	
——— *Honours,*	12 noon,	3 3[1]	
——— *Prose,*	12 noon, once weekly,	1 1	
English,	4.30 p.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. ———
——— *Honours,*	12 noon,	3 3	
French,	11 a.m.,	3 3	M. Charles Martin.
——— *Honours,*	12 noon, Tues., Fri., and alternate Wed.,	3 3	
German,	3 p.m.,	3 3	———
——— *Honours,*	12 noon, Mon.. Thurs., and alternate Wed.,	3 3	
Hebrew, Junior,	10 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Robertson.
——— *Senior,*	9 a.m.,	3 3	
Arabic or Syriac,	(see p. 124).	2 2[4]	
Logic and Metaphysics,	9 a.m. daily,	3 3	Prof. Adamson.
——— *Honours,*	12 noon (see p. 72),	3 3	
Moral Philosophy,	8 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Jones.
——— *Honours,*	1 p.m.,	3 3	
Political Economy,	2 p.m.,	3 3	Prof. Smart.
——— *Honours,*	3 p.m.,	3 3	
Education (Theory, History, and Art of),	3.30 p.m.,	3 3	Mr. John Adams.
Philosophy of Law (see p. 116),	4.30 p.m., Mon., Thurs., and alternate Wed.,	3 3	Mr. W. G. Miller.
Mathematics, First,	9 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Jack.
——— *Second,*	9 a.m., or 12 noon	3 3	
——— *Honours (Intermed.),*	10 a.m.,	3 3	
——— *Honours (Advanced),*	11 a.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.,	3 3	
Natural Philosophy,	9 a.m.,	4 4[2]	Prof. Gray.
——— *Honours,*	12 noon,	4 4[2,3]	
Physical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	6 6	

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[1] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £2 2s.

[2] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £3 3s.

[3] Fee for Honours Course following upon Ordinary Class, £3 3s.

[4] For students who are attending, or who have attended, the Hebrew Class, the fee is £1 1s.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Astronomy, First,	3 p.m., Mon., Wed., and alternate Fri.,	£2 2	Prof. Becker.
——— *Second,*	3 p.m., Tues., Th., and alternate Fri.,	2 2	
——— *First and Second in same Session,*		3 3	
Chemistry,	10 a.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Ferguson.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	10 10	
——— (*Half Session*),		5 5	
Zoology,	9 a.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Young.
Zoological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	3 3[1]	
Botany, Advanced,	(see p. 89),	3 3	Prof. Bower.
Botanical Laboratory, Advanced (Jan.),	(see p. 89),	3 3	
Botany (in Summer),			
History,	10 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Medley.
———*Honours,*	11 a.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.,	3 3	
Constitutional Law and History,	4.30 p.m.,	3 3	Dr. W. S. M'Kechnie.
———*Honours,*	1 p.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.,	3 3	
Roman Law,	5.30 p.m.,	4 4	Mr. J. M. Irvine.
History of Civil Law (*Half Course*),	5.30 p.m. (see p. 114),	3 3	

II.—SCIENCE.

THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1900.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Mathematics, First,	9 a.m.,	£3 3	Prof. Jack.
——— *Second,*	9 a.m. or 12 noon,	3 3	
——— *Honours* (*Intermed.*),	10 a.m.,	3 3	
——— *Honours* (*Advanced*),	11 a.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.,	3 3	
Natural Philosophy,	9 a.m.,	4 4[2]	Prof. Gray.
———*Honours,*	12 noon,	4 4[2,3]	
Physical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	6 6	
Astronomy, First,	3 p.m., Mon., Wed., and alternate Fri.,	2 2	Prof. Becker.
——— *Second,*	3 p.m., Tues., Th., and alternate Fri.,	2 2	
——— *First and Second in same Session,*		3 3	
Chemistry,	10 a.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Ferguson.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	10 10	
——— (*Half Session*),		5 5	
Organic Chemistry (Jan.),	3 p.m., Tues. and Fri.,	1 1	Dr. W. R. Lang.
Metallurgical Chemistry,		1 1	Dr. W. C. Anderson.
Anatomy, Junior,	1 p.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Cleland and Demonstrators.
——— *Senior,*	11 a.m.,	3 3[1]	
Practical Anatomy,	9 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.,	3 3[4]	

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[1] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £2 2s.

[2] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £3 3s.

[3] Fee for Honours Course following upon Ordinary Class, £3 3s.

[4] Students who have taken two winters and two summers of Practical Anatomy, as well as the Junior and Senior Lecture Courses, may afterwards enrol in Practical Anatomy at £1 1s.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Physiology,	12 noon,	£3 3[1]	Prof. M'Kendrick and Muirhead Demonstrator.
Practical Physiology (in Summer).			
——— *Advanced*	(see p. 94),	3 3	
Physiological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	10 10	
——— *(Half Session),*		5 5	
Natural History—			
Zoology (Oct.),	9 a.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Young.
Geology and Mineralogy (Jan.),	5.30 p.m.,	3 3[1]	
Zoological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	3 3[1]	
Botany, Advanced,	(see p. 89),	3 3	Prof. Bower.
Botanical Laboratory, Advanced (Jan.),	(see p. 89),	3 3	
Engineering, Class I.,	8 a.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.,	2 2	Prof. Barr.
——— *II.,*	8 a.m., Tues., Thurs., and Sat.,	2 2	
——— *III.,*	(not in 1900-1901),	2 2	
——— *IV.,*	9 a.m. daily, ex. Sat.,	3 3[1]	
Engineering Drawing, etc.,	9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except Sat.,	3 3[2]	
Engineering Laboratory,	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.,	6 6	
——— *(Second Session),*		3 3	
Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical or Electrical,		3 3	
Electrical Engineering,	11 a.m. Mon. Wed. and Fri.,	2 2	Mr. J. D. Cormack.
Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, Junior,	12 noon, Mon., Wed., and Fri.,	3 3	Prof. Biles.
——— *Senior,*	11 a.m., Mon., Tu., & Th.,	3 3	
——— *Practical, Junior,*	2 to 5 p.m., Tu., Wed., Th., and Fri.,	3 3	
——— *Senior,*	2 to 5 p.m., Tu., Wed., Th., and Fri.,	3 3	

III.—MEDICINE.

Thursday, 18th October, 1900.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Natural History, Zoology,	9 a.m.,	£3 3[1]	Prof. Young.
Zoological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	3 3[1]	
Chemistry,	10 a.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Ferguson.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	10 10	
——— *(Half Session),*		5 5	
Organic Chemistry (Jan.),	3 p.m., Tu. and Fri.,	1 1	Dr. W. R. Lang.
Anatomy, Junior,	1 p.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Cleland and Demonstrators.
——— *Senior,*	11 a.m.,	3 3[1]	
Practical Anatomy,	9 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.,	3 3[3]	
Physiology,	12 noon,	3 3[1]	Prof. M'Kendrick and Muirhead Demonstrator.
Physiological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	10 10	
——— *(Half Session),*		5 5	

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[1] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £2 2s.

[2] Fee for a Third or subsequent Session, £2 2s.

[3] Students who have taken two winters and two summers of Practical Anatomy, as well as the Junior and Senior Lecture courses, may afterwards enrol in Practical Anatomy at £1 1s.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Materia Medica and Therap.,	1 p.m.,	£3 3[1]	PROF. STOCKMAN.
Pathology, Systematic,	3 p.m.,	3 3[1]	PROF. MUIR.
——— *Demonstrations only,*		1 1	
Surgery,	12 noon,	3 3[1]	PROF. MACEWEN.
Midwifery,	2 p.m.,	3 3[1]	PROF. M. CAMERON.
Practice of Medicine,	11 a.m.,	3 3[1]	PROF.
Clinical Medicine,	9 a.m.,	(see p. 62)	PROF. M'CALL ANDERSON and
Clinical Surgery,	9 a.m.,	(see p. 62)	PROF. SIR H. C. CAMERON and PROF. MACEWEN.
Public Health Laboratory,	(see p. 98),	12 12	PROFESSOR GLAISTER and Assistant.
———*(Half Session),*		6 6	
Ear,	4 p.m., Mon. (see p. 105),	1 1	Dr. Thomas Barr.
Throat and Nose,	4 p.m., Th. (University), 4 p.m., Tues. or Fri. (Western Infirmary),	1 1	J. Walker Downie, M.B.

IV.—LAW.

THURSDAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1900.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Scots Law,	8 a.m.,	£4 4[1]	PROF. MOODY STUART.
Civil Law,	5.30 p.m.,	4 4[1]	Mr. J. M. Irvine.
Conveyancing,	8 a.m.,	4 4[1]	PROF. MOIR.
Constitutional Law and History,	4.30 p.m.,	4 4[1]	Dr. W. S. M'Kechnie.
——— *(Half Course),*		3 3	
Mercantile Law,	5.30 p.m.,	4 4[1]	Mr. William Shaw.
——— *(Half Course),*		3 3	
Public International Law,	5.30 p.m., Mon., Th., and altern. Wed.,	3 3	Mr. W. G. Miller.
Jurisprudence, General or Comparative,	4.30 p.m., Mon., Th., and altern. Wed.,	3 3	
International Private Law	(in Summer),		
Political Economy,	2 p.m.,	3 3	PROF. SMART.
Forensic Medicine,	9 a.m.,	3 3[1]	PROF. GLAISTER.

V.—THEOLOGY.

THURSDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1900.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Divinity, Senior,	11 a.m.,	£3 3	PROF. HASTIE.
——— *Junior,*	12 noon,	3 3	
Hebrew, Junior,	10 a.m.,	3 3	PROF. ROBERTSON.
———*Senior,*	9 a.m. daily, and 12 noon, Tu. and Th.,	3 3	
Arabic or Syriac,	(see p. 124),	2 2[2]	
Ecclesiastical History, Junior,	11 a.m.,	3 3	PROF. COOPER.
———*Senior,*	12 noon,	3 3	
Biblical Criticism,	10 a.m.,	3 3	PROF. STEWART.
New Testament Greek,	9 a.m., Mon., Wed., Fri.,	2 2	

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[1] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £2 2s.
[2] For students who are attending, or have attended, the Hebrew Class, the Fee is £1 1s.

SUMMER SESSION 1901.

I.—ARTS.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1901.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*		
Physical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	£4	4	Prof. Gray.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	5	5	Prof. Ferguson.
Practical Zoology,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	3	3[1]	Prof. Young.
Botany,	8 a.m. (see p. 89),	3	3[1]	Prof. Bower.
Botanical Laboratory,	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	3	3[1]	
Latin,	11 a.m.,	2	2	[2] Mr. W. W. M'Kechnie.
Greek,	10 a.m.,	2	2	[2] Mr. W. H. Balgarnie.
Mathematics,	9 a.m.,	2	2	[2] Dr. H. S. Carslaw. [2] Mr. W. E. Philip.
Hebrew,	9 a.m.,	2	2	Prof. Robertson and Mr. T. H. Weir.
Political Philosophy,		2	2	Mr R. A. Duff.

II.—SCIENCE.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1901.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*		
Practical Zoology,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	£3	3[1]	Prof. Young.
Botany,	8 a.m. (p. 89),	3	3[1]	Prof. Bower.
Botanical Laboratory,	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	3	3[1]	
Physical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	4	4	Prof. Gray.
Electricity—Pure and Applied,	9 a.m.,	3	3	Dr. Walter Stewart.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	5	5	Prof. Ferguson.
Chemistry, Higher,		3	3	
Organic Chemistry,	3 p.m. Tu. and Th.	1	1	Dr. W. R. Lang.
Metallurgical Chemistry		1	1	Dr. W. C. Anderson.
Practical Anatomy,	8 a.m. to 3 p.m.,	2	2[3]	Prof. Cleland and Demonstrators.
Practical Physiology,	12 noon,	3	3[1]	Prof. M'Kendrick and Muirhead Demonstrator.
Physiological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	5	5	

III.—MEDICINE.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1901.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*		
Physics,	11 a.m.,	£3	3[1]	Prof. Gray & Arnott & Thomson Demonstrator.
Botany,	8 a.m.,	3	3[1]	Prof. Bower.
Botanical Laboratory,	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	3	3[1]	
Clinical Medicine,	9 a.m.,	(see p. 62)		Prof. M'Call Anderson and
Clinical Surgery,	9 a.m.,	(see p. 62)		Prof. Sir H. C. Cameron and Prof. Macewen.

[1] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £2 2s.

[2] Lecturers for 1900. The Lecturers for 1901 will be appointed in March.

[3] Students who have taken two winters and two summers of Practical Anatomy, as well as the Junior and Senior Lecture Courses, may afterwards enrol in Practical Anatomy at £1 1s.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*		
Practical Chemistry,	9 to 11 a.m.,	£3	3[1] [2]	PROF. FERGUSON.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	5	5	
Organic Chemistry,	3 p.m. Tu. and Th.	1	1	Dr. W. R. Lang.
Practical Anatomy,	8 a.m. to 3 p.m.,	2	2[3]	PROF. CLELAND and Demonstrators.
Embryology,	11 a.m. (see p. 93),	2	2	J. F. Gemmill, M.B.
Practical Anatomy and Embryology, if taken together,		3	3	
Practical Zoology,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	3	3[1]	PROF. YOUNG.
Practical Pharmacy,	12 noon,	3	3[1]	PROF. STOCKMAN.
Practical Physiology,[4]	12 noon (see p. 94),	3	3[1]	PROF. M'KENDRICK and Muirhead Demonstrator.
Physiological Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.,	5	5	
Practice of Medicine,	1 p.m., Tu. and Th.,		[5]	PROF.
Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health,	11 a.m.,	3	3[1]	PROF. GLAISTER.
Public Health Laboratory,	(see p. 98),	6	6	
Practical Pathology,[4]	3 p.m. (see p. 97),	3	3[1]	PROF. MUIR.
Operative Surgery,	12 noon, with practical work at other hours as may be arranged,	2	2	PROF. MACEWEN.
Diseases of Women,	2 p.m., Tu., Th., Fri.,	2	2	PROF. M. CAMERON.
Insanity,	12 noon, Wed. (University), 10 a.m. Sat. (Gartnavel),	2	2	Dr. Yellowlees.
Eye,	2 p.m., Tu. and Th.,	1	1[6]	Dr. Thomas Reid.
Ear,	4 p.m., Mon. (see p. 105),	1	1	Dr. Thomas Barr.
Throat and Nose,	4 p.m., Th. (University), 4 p.m., Tues. or Friday. (Western Infirmary),	1	1	J. Walker Downie, M.B.

IV.—LAW.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1901.

Class.	*Hour.*	*Class Fee.*		
International Private Law,	5.30 p.m.,	£3	3	Mr. W. G. Miller.

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[1] Fee for a Second or subsequent Session, £2 2s.

[2] Instead of this Practical Course in Summer, Medical Students may take a three months course of Laboratory Instruction in Winter.

[3] Students who have taken two winters and two summers of Practical Anatomy, as well as the Junior and Senior Lecture Courses, may afterwards enrol in Practical Anatomy at £1 1s.

[4] After first Lecture, the Class will meet in divisions.

[5] Open to all Matriculated Students of the University who have completed their Second Winter of Medical study. This course is supplementary to the Winter course, and takes up special subjects, to be announced in the Summer bills.

[6] Includes fee for attendance at Eye Infirmary.

In addition to the University Courses, the following Hospitals and Dispensaries afford ample means for Practical Instruction in the various departments of Medicine and Surgery :—

WESTERN INFIRMARY.—This Hospital contains 416 beds for medical and surgical patients, including Wards for Skin Diseases, and one for diseases peculiar to females. *Physicians*—Prof. T. M'Call Anderson, M.D.; James Finlayson, M.D., LL.D.;

Samson Gemmell, M.D.; Prof. Ralph Stockman, M.D. *Honorary Consulting Physician*—Gavin P. Tennent, M.D. *Physicians for Diseases of Women*—Professor Murdoch Cameron, M.D.; W. L. Reid, M.D. *Assistant Physicians*—John Alexander, M.D.; William G. Dun, M.D.; R. S. Thomson, M.D.; Geo. Dickson, M.D. *Surgeons*—A. Patterson, M.D.; Professor Sir Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Professor William Macewen, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; J. C. Renton, M.D.; George T. Beatson, M.D. *Honorary Consulting Surgeon*—George Buchanan, M.D., LL.D. *Honorary Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon*—T. Reid, M.D., LL.D. *Assistant Surgeons*—T. K. Dalziel, M.B.; James H. Nicoll, M.B.; Duncan Macartney, M.D.; Robert Kennedy, M.A., D.Sc., M.D.; Alfred A. Young, M.A., M.B. *Dispensary Physicians*—R. B. Ness, M.A., M.B.; William MacLennan, M.B.; William R. Jack, B.Sc., M.D.; Henry E. Jones, M.B. *Extra Dispensary Physicians*—Hugh Galt, M.B.; James Carslaw, M.A., M.B.; John M. Cowan, B.A., M.B., B.C. *Dispensary Physicians for Diseases of Women*—Robert Kirk, M.D.; J. M. Munro Kerr, M.B.; E. H. Lawrence Oliphant, M.D. *Dispensary Surgeons*—Robert Kennedy, M.A., D.Sc., M.D.; Alfred A. Young, M.A., M.B.; George Burnside Buchanan, B.A. (Cantab.), M.B. *Extra Dispensary Surgeons*—John Morton, M.B.; G. H. Edington, M.D. *Dispensary Surgeon for Diseases of the Ear*—Thomas Barr, M.D. *Dispensary Surgeon for Diseases of the Throat and Nose*—J. Walker Downie, M.B. *Surgeon Dentist*—W. D. Woodburn, L.D.S. *Pathologist*—Professor Robert Muir, M.D. *Assistant Pathologist*—A. R. Ferguson, M.B. *Vaccinator*—John W. Nicol, M.B. *Medical Superintendent*—Donald J. Mackintosh, M.B. *Lady Superintendent*—Miss Grace Newbery. *Secretary*—Henry Johnston, 125 Buchanan Street. The hour of visit is 9 A.M. The Dispensary for Out-Patients is open daily at 2 P.M. Vaccination—Mondays and Thursdays at 12 noon. The station is recognized by the Local Government Board. Fee, £1 1s. According to the present arrangement admission to the practice of this Infirmary is subject to the following regulations:—

1. That every student paying at the commencement of his First Year a Fee of £10 10s., will be entitled to admission to the Infirmary, and also to attend Courses of Clinical Instruction during the winter and summer of the said year.

2. That every student who has thus paid £10 10s., and shall at the commencement of his Second Year pay a further Fee of £10 10s., will have the privilege of admission to the Infirmary, and to the several courses of Clinical Instruction during his lifetime.

3. That the Fee for Hospital Attendance and Clinical Instruction for Six Months only be £7 7s.

4. That the Fee for Hospital Attendance and Clinical Instruction for Three Months only be £4 4s.

5. Any student who shall have paid Fees to the amount of £21 or upwards, in the payments as stated above, shall be entitled to a Ticket, admitting him to the Infirmary, and to the Clinical Instruction during his lifetime.

6. There shall be two courses of Clinical Instruction—the one in the Winter, and the other in the Summer session.

Students who have taken the Hospital Ticket previous to 1st October, 1876, will continue at the scale of Fees then in use, but an additional payment of £10 10s. will make them perpetual students of the Hospital, and admit also to the Clinical Classes under the above rules.

Students who have completed their Clinical Course elsewhere shall be permitted to enter for a six months' course of the *Hospital only*, on payment of a Fee of £2 2s.

OUT-DOOR VISITATION.—Senior Students who have passed their Third Professional Examination are permitted to visit the sick poor in the Anderston district, under the supervision of certain Professors of the University and assistants.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Hour of Visit—Surgical, 9 A.M.; Medical, 10 A.M. Clinical Lectures given by the Physicians and Surgeons. Fees for Hospital attendance and Clinical Instruction—same as in the Western Infirmary, excepting fee for six months, which is £6 6s. in the Royal Infirmary.

EYE INFIRMARY, 170 Berkeley Street.—Hour of Visit, 1 P.M. daily. Fee for six months, £1 1s.; free to those attending the Lectures on the Eye delivered in the University.

INSANITY.—During the Summer Session Dr. Yellowlees gives in the University a Course of Lectures on Insanity at 12 noon on Wednesdays, and Clinical Instruction at the Glasgow

Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, at 10 A.M. on Saturdays. Fee for the combined Course, £2 2s.

Clinical Instruction in Fevers is given at the Belvidere Hospital. Fee for a course extending over ten weeks, once a week, £1 1s.

There are also Hospitals for Diseases of the Skin and Ear.

FACULTIES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

The whole classes of the University are arranged in five Faculties—Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, and Divinity.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Faculty of Arts comprehends four Departments of study, viz.:—A. *Language and Literature*, embracing the classes of Humanity, Greek, English, French, German, Hebrew and Semitic Languages; B. *Mental Philosophy*, comprising Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, Philosophy of Law; C. *Science*, including Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology; D. *History and Law*, containing History, Constitutional Law and History, Roman Law, Public Law.

A. LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

I. HUMANITY.

The original foundation of this Professorship is not extant; but it appears from the records of the College that it must have been instituted previous to the year 1637. The Professor is elected by the University Court.

Professors from the year 1706.

1706. Andrew Rosse.
1735. George Rosse.
1754. George Muirhead.
1773. Wm. Richardson, M.A.
1815. Josiah Walker, M.A.
1831. William Ramsay, M.A.
1863. George G. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D.

The Humanity Class consists of three main divisions—*Middle*, *Senior*, and *Private* or *Honours Class*, which latter class all members of the ordinary Senior Class have the option of attending. Students not requiring a Public Certificate for the Degree or other purpose may attend as Private Students. Private Students are students who attend the class without taking part in the class work. Students not fit for the Middle Class may be taught separately in a Junior or Preparatory Class.

In all the classes the students prepare certain work prescribed, and are examined orally every day. In the Private or Honours Class the business is conducted mainly by Lectures and Prelections delivered by the Professor. Students are also examined orally, and do *Unseens* from time to time.

Middle Class.

The MIDDLE CLASS meets daily from 8 to 9 A.M., and from 11 A.M. to 12. The subjects read are: Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Livy, together with Latin Prose Composition—Grammar—Prosody—History and Antiquities.

Students entering the Middle Latin Class must have a good knowledge of Latin Grammar, and be able to translate at sight simple passages from Latin into English, and both simple and compound sentences from English into Latin. Students desiring to enter the Middle Latin Class for the first time in October, 1900, will be examined in the above subjects on Tuesday, 23rd October, at 8 A.M., in order to test their fitness for the Class. Students failing to pass this examination may be taught separately in a Junior or Preparatory Class.

Senior Class.

The SENIOR CLASS meets daily from 9 to 10 A.M., and all students attending the Senior Class have the option also of attending the Private or Honours Class from 1 to 2 P.M. The subjects of study in the class at 9 A.M. are :—The works of Horace —Propertius—Virgil—Cicero—Sallust—Livy—Tacitus—Latin Prose Composition—Latin Prosody—Roman History and Antiquities. The students are examined on paper at intervals during the session. Latin Prose is taught in four sections. Section II., III., and IV. meet at 1 P.M. on Wednesdays. Section I. meets on Thursdays at 11 A.M.

Private or Honours Class, 1 p.m.

This class is an Honours or Third-year Class, at which advanced work is read. All students who attend the 9 A.M. class attend at 1 P.M. also, unless exempted for special reasons.

One subject is read and lectured upon on Mondays and Fridays; another subject on Tuesdays and Thursdays. On Wednesdays at 1 P.M. Latin Prose is taught. Students are allowed to attend as Private Students, *i.e.* as listeners only, without doing any of the work of the class; but in that case they do not receive tickets qualifying for the Degree.

On Wednesdays special classes in Latin Prose are held, which students of the Senior 9 A.M. Class attend. Section I. (the Honours section) meets at 11 A.M. on Thursdays.

Students wishing to do Latin Prose, for the Degree or other purposes, may attend, for Latin Prose only, in one of the special sections for that subject.

The students are examined orally every day; also on paper at intervals during the session, both in the subjects read in the class and in voluntary subjects specially prescribed. A course of five sessions embraces Lectures and Prelections on Plautus—Terence—Lucretius—Catullus—Propertius—Virgil—Persius—Juvenal—Martial—Tacitus.

In all the classes, written exercises in Latin Prose are prescribed regularly, and in the Private Class exercises in Latin or English Verse may be prescribed also.

The subjects read in the Session 1900-1901 will be as follows:—

1. Private or Honours Class, at 1 P.M.—Juvenal; Tacitus, *Annals* IV.; Lucretius, III., IV.; Virgil, *Æn.* VI.

2. Senior Class, at 9 A.M.—Propertius (Ramsay's Selections); Cicero, *In Verrem* IV. (*De Signis*) (Hall's edition); Horace, *Satires* I.; Antiquities, Prosody, and Latin Prose.

3. Middle Class, at 8 A.M.—Cicero, *Phil.* VII., VIII., IX., X.; Virgil, *Georgic* III.; Ramsay's Latin Prose Composition, Vol. I.; Howe and Leigh's *History of Rome.*

At 11 A.M.—Selections from Tibullus (Ramsay); Ramsay's Antiquities; and Howe and Leigh's *History of Rome.*

II. GREEK.

This Professorship was founded by the College in or about the year 1581. The Professor is elected by the University Court.

Professors from the year 1704.

1704. A. Dunlop, LL.D.
1746. James Moor, LL.D.
1774. John Young, M.A.
1821. Sir Daniel K. Sandford, M.A.
1838. Edmund L. Lushington, LL.D.
1875. R. C. Jebb, D.C.L., Litt. D., LL.D.
1889. G. G. A. Murray, M.A., LL.D.
1899. JOHN S. PHILLIMORE, M.A.

The Greek Class consists of two divisions, the Senior and the Middle. Students not requiring a Public Certificate may attend as Private Students, *i.e.* without doing the work of the class.

Students are placed in the Middle Class in accordance with the result of an examination held at the opening of the session. This examination will be held on Tuesday, 23rd October, 1900. Accurate knowledge of the Elements of Accidence and Syntax will be required. A piece of unseen translation will also be set.

Students who have sat for the University Preliminary Examination need not sit for this special examination.

All students should possess the following books:—*Ancient Atlas*; *Greek Lexicon*, Liddell & Scott (large or intermediate edition—the small edition is not sufficient); some History or Primer of Greek Literature; *Greek Grammar*, Goodwin.

Senior students are recommended to get Gow's *Companion to the School Classics*, and Seyffert's *Dictionary of Classical Antiquities, etc.*, translated by Nettleship and Sandys; or, in place of Seyffert, Smith's two small volumes, the *Classical Dictionary* and the *Dictionary of Antiquities.*

MIDDLE CLASS ('PROVECTIORES').

The Middle Class meets at 10 A.M. on every week-day except Saturday.

The class usually reads the easier Attic authors, including Lucian. Written exercises in translation from English into Greek and from Greek into English form part of the work.

SENIOR CLASS.

This is the ordinary qualifying class for graduation; all members of it must have passed the Preliminary Examination in Greek on the higher standard, or an equivalent examination.

The class meets at 8 A.M., and certain members of it at 12 noon, every week-day except Saturday.

The class hour is chiefly occupied by the Professor's lectures, but the class is liable to be examined orally or on paper every day. The work done includes the reading of Greek Authors; Greek Prose Composition; Written Exercises in translation; Greek History, Language, Antiquities, and Literature.

All students requiring a certificate of attendance must duly perform the work of the class; but those who do not require a certificate may attend as Private Students, *i.e.* without doing the work.

HONOURS CLASS ('SENIOR AND PRIVATE').

The Honours Class, or 'Senior and Private,' meets at 12 noon every week-day except Saturday. Members of the Senior Class are at liberty to attend; they are not recommended to attempt the work of the class except in so far as it suits their convenience.

The work is similar to that done in the Senior Class, but more advanced, greater attention being given to the History of Literature, Philology, Criticism, and Philosophy. The Honours Students receive private help from the Teaching Staff in addition to the Lectures.

Subjects for Session 1900-1901.

Middle Class.—Xenophon, *Memorabilia*—Cluer (Macmillan); Selections from Lucian—Inge and Macnaghten (Rivingtons); Euripides, *Iphigenia in Tauris*—England (Macmillan); Composition and Written Translation.

Senior Class.—Aristophanes, *Nubes*—Merry (Clarendon Press); Euripides, *Hercules Furens*—plain text; Demosthenes, *De Corona*—Abbott and Matheson (Clarendon Press); Holm's History of Greece, Vol. II., from Ch. 16, and Vol. III.; Greek Grammar and Literature; Written Translations and Prose Composition.

Honours Class.—Pindar, *Olymp.* I., II, III., VI., VII., XIII., XIV.; *Pyth.* I., II., IV., VIII., IX., with *Bacchylides*, II., V., VI., XVII., XVIII.; Aeschylus, *Agamemnon* (Kirchhoff); Thucydides, I. (Clarendon Press). (For these lectures the student should have read the books beforehand.) Written Translations and Prose Composition.

III. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

This Chair was founded by ordinance of the Universities Commission (1858) of date 25th November, 1861, and is in the gift of the Crown.

Professors.

1862. John Nichol, LL.D.
1889. Andrew Cecil Bradley, M.A., LL.D.
1900.

N.B.—*Students will find it much to their advantage to take the English Literature Class, as has hitherto been the custom, in the later part of their Course.*

The subjects of the Ordinary Degree Examinations in October, 1900, *and in April and October,* 1901, *will be found on p.* 177. *It is necessary for students who enter for these examinations in a session later than that in which they attended the class, to pay special attention to the information there given.*

The class meets daily, except on Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

The work of the class will comprise the following subjects:—

1. English Composition. Text-books: Nichol's *Composition Primer*, and Nichol and M'Cormick's *Questions and Exercises on English Composition.*

2. The Outlines of English Philology.

3. English Imaginative Literature from the death of Burns to the death of Byron, with special reference to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. Text-books: The poetical works of these authors, together with *Ivanhoe, The Heart of Mid-Lothian, The Bride of Lammermoor.*

4. Shakespeare's *Tempest* (Clarendon Press).

5. Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

HONOURS CLASS.—Lectures will be given on the general history of English Literature from 1350, and on some of the other subjects for the Honours Degree.

The class will meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 noon for lecture, and on Tuesday and Thursday at the same hour for tutorial instruction in Anglo-Saxon.

IV. FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1895.

Lecturers.

1895. Alfred Mercier, L. ès L.
1898. CHARLES MARTIN, M.A. (Paris).

I. ORDINARY CLASS.—The French Ordinary Class meets daily at 11 A.M., and the course, which extends to one hundred meetings, qualifies for graduation in Arts.

The work of the class will comprise the following subjects:

A. *Literature.*—Mondays and Fridays and alternate Wednesdays. I. A course of lectures on *La tragédie française au xvii^e siècle*; Corneille, *Le Cid*, *Cinna*, *Polyeucte*; Racine, *Andromaque*, *Britannicus*, *Bérénice*, *Iphigénie*, *Athalie.* II. Reading of: Ernest Renan, *Pages Choisies*; Victor Hugo, *Les Feuilles d'Automne.* III. A course of lectures on French Composition; French Essays.

B. *Language.*—Tuesdays and Thursdays and alternate Wednesdays. I. Translations into and from French will be corrected. II. History of the French Language; Historical Grammar (Text-book: A. Darmesteter, *Grammaire historique de la Langue française—Syntaxe*).

Students who take French for purposes of graduation must attend both classes; but students who do not intend to graduate may take the Language class alone or the Literature class alone. The fee for one class alone is £2 2s.

II. HONOURS CLASS.—This Class will meet on Tuesdays, Fridays, and alternate Wednesdays, at noon. Fifty Lectures in French. I. Reading and translation, with philological commentaries, of old French texts. Text-book: Gaston Paris, *Extraits de la Chanson de Roland*; and *Chefs d'œuvres poètiques de* Marot, Ronsard, du Bellay, d'Aubigné, Régnier. II. History of the French Language; Historical Grammar (Text-Book: A. Darmesteter, *Grammaire historique de la Langue française.* III. A course of lectures on *Victor Hugo, poète.* IV. Michelet, *Pages Choisies*; Sainte Beuve, *Pages Choisies.* V. Essays and Translations.

V. GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1899.

Lecturers.

1899. Alexander Tille, Ph.D.
1900.

I. ORDINARY CLASS.—The German Ordinary Class meets daily at 3 p.m. in the Law Class Room, and the course, which extends to one hundred meetings, qualifies for graduation in Arts. Students who do not intend to graduate may take either the Literature class or the Language class alone. The fee for one class is £2 2s.

A. *Language.*—Fifty lectures in English, Mondays, Thursdays, and alternate Wednesdays. *Mondays*—Higher Grammar of the Modern German Language, with special reference to the relationship to English (20 lectures). Text-book—Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language* (Boston, 1895). *Thursdays*—Reading of Tieck, *Der gestiefelte Kater*; C. Brentano, *Gockel, Hinkel u. Gackeleia*; B. Brentano, *Goethes Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde*; Kleist, *Michael Kohlhaas, Prinz von Homburg*; Fouqué, *Undine*; Schulze, *Bezauberte Rose*; Hoffmann, *Elixiere des Teufels*; Immermann, *Epigonen*. *Alternate Wednesdays*—Translation into German of Stevenson's *Virginibus Puerisque* (10 lectures).

B. *Literature.*—Fifty lectures in German, Tuesdays, Fridays, and alternate Wednesdays. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* The Romantic School (40 lectures). *Alternate Wednesdays*—Discussion in German of selected works of the Romantic School (10 lectures). Text-book—Rudolf Haym, *Die romantische Schule*, Berlin, 1870.

II. Honours Class.—This Class will meet on Mondays, Thursdays, and alternate Wednesdays at 12 noon.

Fifty Lectures in German. *Mondays* and *Thursdays*—History of the Faust Legend, the Faust Romance, and the Faust Drama (40 lectures). *Alternate Wednesdays*—Studies in sixteenth century German (10 lectures). Text-book—Kuno Fischer, *Goethe's Faust*, Stuttgart, 1893; *Das Volksbuch vom Dr. Faust* (1587), Halle, 1878; Creizenach, *Geschichte des Volksschauspiels Faust*, Halle, 1878; Tille, *Faustsplitter*, Weimar, 1899; O. Pniower, *Goethes Faust*, Berlin, 1899; Goethe's *Faust*, Weidmann's *Faust*.

VI. HEBREW.

(See under Faculty of Theology, p. 123.)

VII. ARABIC.

(See under Faculty of Theology, p. 124.)

B. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. LOGIC AND RHETORIC.

This Professorship is one of those founded in the charter of *Nova Erectio* in 1577. The Professor is elected by the University Court.

Professors from the year 1727.

1727. John Loudon.	1787[1]. George Jardine, M.A.
1751. Adam Smith, LL.D.	1827[2]. Robert Buchanan, LL.D.
1752. James Clow.	1864. John Veitch, LL.D.

1895. Robert Adamson, LL.D.

The Logic Class meets daily, on five days of the week, from 9 to 10 a.m.

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[1] Mr. Jardine was assistant and successor to Mr. Clow from 2nd June, 1774.

[2] Mr. Buchanan was assistant and successor to Mr. Jardine from 1st October, 1824.

The Course of Lectures will include the following subjects:—

I. LOGIC.—(A) Introduction on the Province and General Problems of Logic. (B) Pure Logic, including the treatment of Fallacy. (C) Theory of Scientific Method.

II. PSYCHOLOGY.—A general account of the composition and development of Mind, with a more detailed consideration of the process of knowledge.

III. METAPHYSICS.—An introduction, historical and critical, to the general questions of Modern Philosophy. The historical reference will concern mainly the doctrines of Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume.

Students before entering the class are recommended to read some elementary work on Formal Logic, such as Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic* or Fowler's *Deductive Logic*.

An advanced class is held in which lectures are given on some of the subjects prescribed for Honours in Mental Philosophy. During next session this class will meet at 12 noon, on four or five days weekly.

Students before entering the honours class are recommended to read (1) the sections on pre-Kantian philosophy in any history of Modern Philosophy, *e.g.* Höffding, or Falckenberg, or Erdmann (all of which have been translated into English), and (2) Some history of Greek Philosophy (period before Plato), as Zeller or Burnet or Erdmann.

II. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

This Professorship was founded by the charter of *Nova Erectio* in 1577. The Professor is elected by the University Court.

Professors from the year 1727.

1727. Gerschom Carmichael.
1730. F. Hutcheson, LL.D.
1746. Thomas Craigie.
1752. Adam Smith, LL.D.
1764. Thomas Reid, D.D.
1796[1]. Archd. Arthur, M.A.
1797. James Mylne, M.A.
1839. William Fleming, D.D.
1866. Edward Caird, D.C.L., LL.D.
1894. HENRY JONES, M.A., LL.D.

The Moral Philosophy Class meets at 8 A.M. on five days of the week.

In this class Moral Philosophy is treated both historically and systematically. In connection with the systematic part of the course lectures are given on the metaphysical and psychological implications of Morals, and in connection with the historical part the development of Morals is traced, and an account given of the main ethical theories of ancient and modern times.

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[1] Mr. Arthur was assistant and successor to Dr. Reid from 22nd May, 1780.

The work of the class will further comprise the study of *Plato's Republic* (translation by Davies and Vaughan), and

The Lectures, which are partly doctrinal, partly historical, are intended to accompany the study of prescribed books. The first part of the course will deal with Demand and Consumption: the Agents of Production—Land, Labour, Capital, and Organization: Theory of the Equilibrium of Demand and Supply: Value, or Distribution and Exchange: Trade Unions. (Textbooks—Marshall, *Elements of Economics of Industry*, third edition, 1899; Smart, *The National Income and its Distri-*

The Course of Lectures will include the following subjects:—

I. LOGIC.—(A) Introduction on the Province and General Problems of Logic. (B) Pure Logic, including the treatment of Fallacy. (C) Theory of Scientific Method.

II. PSYCHOLOGY.—A general account of the composition and development of Mind, with a more detailed consideration of the

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lecturer—ROBERT A. DUFF, M.A.

The Political Philosophy Class meets three days a week during the Summer Session. It is intended to meet the requirements of students preparing for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in *Mental Philosophy*, or in *Economic Science*, and for the Examinations of the Civil Service in Political Science.

The Course of Lectures will include a discussion of the main theories as to the nature and functions of the State; a critical account of the growth of institutions; and an analysis of the moral principles underlying political rights and obligations.

Students will be expected to pursue during the Session a course of reading of prescribed portions of books dealing with the subjects treated of in the Lectures, and, in particular, to acquire accurate knowledge of Aristotle's *Politics*, Green's *Principles of Political Obligation*, and Sidgwick's *Elements of Politics*. Essays and exercises will be prescribed from time to time.

In addition to this Summer Class, Lectures will be delivered during the Winter Session in connection with the Honours Course in Moral Philosophy.

The days and hours of these Lectures will be suited to the requirements of the students who wish to attend.

1894. HENRY JONES, M.A., LL.D.

The Moral Philosophy Class meets at 8 A.M. on five days of the week.

In this class Moral Philosophy is treated both historically and systematically. In connection with the systematic part of the course lectures are given on the metaphysical and

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[1] Mr. Arthur was assistant and successor to Dr. Reid from 22nd May, 1780.

psychological implications of Morals, and in connection with the historical part the development of Morals is traced, and an account given of the main ethical theories of ancient and modern times.

The work of the class will further comprise the study of *Plato's Republic* (translation by Davies and Vaughan), and students are recommended to read in conjunction therewith Bosanquet's *Companion to Plato's Republic*, or Nettleship's *Philosophical Lectures and Remains*, Vol. II.

In the Higher Moral Philosophy Class the Professor will lecture on some of the subjects prescribed for the Degree with Honours. During next session this class will meet at 1 p.m.

III. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

This Chair (called the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy) was founded by Ordinance No. 149 or the Universities Commission (1889) of date 25th February, 1896, with an endowment of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, given by Mr. Andrew Stewart, merchant, Glasgow. The patronage is vested in the University Court, conjointly with one representative from time to time elected by the Merchants' House of the City of Glasgow, one representative from time to time elected by the Trades' House of the City of Glasgow, and one representative from time to time elected by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Glasgow. The professor is a professor in the Faculties of Arts and Law.

Before the founding of the Chair, Political Economy was attached to the Chair of Moral Philosophy till 1892, when a separate lectureship was instituted by the University.

Professor.

1896. William Smart, M.A., D.Phil., LL.D.

The Political Economy Ordinary Class meets at 2 p.m.

The Lectures, which are partly doctrinal, partly historical, are intended to accompany the study of prescribed books. The first part of the course will deal with Demand and Consumption: the Agents of Production—Land, Labour, Capital, and Organization: Theory of the Equilibrium of Demand and Supply: Value, or Distribution and Exchange: Trade Unions. (Textbooks—Marshall, *Elements of Economics of Industry*, third edition, 1899; Smart, *The National Income and its Distri-*

bution.) Thereafter Money, Credit and Banking, and International Trade will be taken up. (Text-books—Gide, *Political Economy*, Book II.; Bastable, *Theory of International Trade.*)

Honours Class. The Class meets at 3 p.m. Subjects: The Theory of the State; Economic History from 1760 till the present day; Taxation and Public Finance. Special study will be made of current economic problems as they present themselves.

Students are recommended to confine themselves for preparatory reading to mastering Marshall's *Principles of Economics*, Vol. I., fourth edition, 1898.

IV. EDUCATION.

THEORY, ART, AND HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1894.

Lecturers.

1894. David Ross, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
1899. John Adams, M.A., B.Sc.

The Education Class meets daily at 3.30 p.m. The course consists of one hundred lectures qualifying for graduation in Arts.

A. Theory.—Application of Logic, Psychology and Ethics to Education; child mind; temperament; suggestion; habit; will; character.

B. Art.—Communication between minds; language; illustration; graphic methods; sequence of studies; form and matter.

C. History.—Conspectus of educational systems; development of educational ideals; comparative education.

Books for class work.—Davidson's *Aristotle and the Ancient Educational Ideals*; *Herbartian Psychology applied to Education* (Isbister); Locke's *Thoughts on Education*; Herbert Spencer's *Education.*

V. PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

(See under Faculty of Law, p. 116.)

C. SCIENCE.

I. MATHEMATICS.

This Professorship, long suppressed for want of funds, was revived by an Act of Faculty in 1691. The Professor is appointed by the University Court, and is a member not only of the Faculty of Arts, but also, since 1893, of the Faculty of Science.

Professors from the year 1691.

1691. George Sinclair.
1699. Robert Sinclair, M.D.
1711. Robert Simson, M.D.
1761. James Williamson, D.D.
1796[1]. James Millar, M.A.
1832. James Thomson, LL.D.
1849. Hugh Blackburn, LL.D.
1879. WILLIAM JACK, LL.D.

First Class.

Subjects: *Euclid* and *Algebra*, from the beginning, and *Trigonometry* of right-angled triangles. The class meets from 9 to 10 daily, except on Saturdays.

Second Class.

For students who have attended the First Class, or who have otherwise acquired a knowledge of Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., and of Algebra, as represented by the first twenty-two Chapters (Chaps. XIV., XV., XIX. excepted) of Todhunter's larger text-book. Subjects: *Euclid*, Books V., VI., and XI. 1—21, more advanced *Algebra*, and the Elements of *Transversals* and of *Analytical Geometry of the straight line and circle*, *Trigonometry*, including solution of triangles. Two parallel subdivisions of the Class meet daily (except on Saturdays), one from 9 to 10, and one from 12 to 1.

Intermediate Honours Class.

Subjects: *Plane Trigonometry*, *Analytical Conics*, *Differential and Elements of Integral Calculus*. The class meets from 10 to 11 daily, except on Saturdays.

Advanced Honours Class.

Subjects: *Integral Calculus*, *Spherical Trigonometry*, *Geometry of Three Dimensions*, *Differential Equations*. The class meets at 11-12 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

In the case of students who began their course before 1*st October*, 1892, attendance on the Mathematical Classes, for not less than two Winter Sessions, one of which must be on either the Second or the Intermediate Honours Class, is required for the degree of M.A., "unless the candidate at the time of his entrance to the University shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, on examination, that he is qualified to attend the Senior Class," in which case attendance on an Honours Class for one session is sufficient.

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[1] Mr. Millar was assistant and successor to Dr. Williamson from 26th Feb., 1789.

For the "Lorimer," the "Metcalfe," and the "Muir" Bursaries in Mathematics, see under Bursaries; and for the Cunninghame Gold Medal, see under Prizes.

II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This Professorship was founded by the Charter of *Nova Erectio* in 1577; and the Professor was confined to the department of Natural Philosophy in 1727. The Professor is elected by the University Court, and is a member not only of the Faculty of Arts, but also, since 1893, of the Faculty of Science.

Professors from the year 1727.

1727. Robert Dick.
1751. Robert Dick, M.D.
1757. John Anderson, M.A.
1796. James Brown, LL.D.
1803. W. Meikleham, LL.D.
1846. Lord Kelvin, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
1899. Andrew Gray, LL.D., F.R.S.

I. Ordinary Class.—The Ordinary Natural Philosophy Class meets daily at 9 a.m. The main divisions of the course are Elementary Dynamics and Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, Magnetism and Electricity. The lectures are fully illustrated by experiments. A detailed programme of the course will be published before the beginning of the session and supplied to students on application at the Physical Laboratory.

Tutorial Class.—Students attending the Ordinary Class are recommended also to attend the Tutorial Class, which meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 a.m. The work done in this class consists largely of numerical and other examples dealing with the subject-matter of the Ordinary Class lectures.

II. Higher Mathematical Class.—This class meets three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12 noon, and is suitable for Honours Students and students who are proceeding to the Degree of B.Sc. in Pure Science.[1]

The work comprises the Mathematical Theories of selected special branches of Natural Philosophy. The subjects treated in next session will be Higher Dynamics, and one or more of the following: Thermodynamics, Wave Theory of Light, Theory of Sound.

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[1] The Course in Natural Philosophy for the Final Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. in Pure Science consists of the Higher Mathematical Class (II.) and the Advanced Laboratory Course (B).

III. Special Class in Dynamics, etc.—This class deals mainly with Dynamics, which will be treated in such detail and with such reference to practical problems as may render it suitable for Students of Engineering. A knowledge of Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus only will be assumed in this class, and students who desire to join it are strongly advised to begin the study of this branch of mathematics at least in the preceding summer. Professor Perry's Calculus for Engineers will be found useful in connection with this class. The class will meet on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 12 noon throughout the session. Attendance upon it will qualify for the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering Science.

IV. Electricity Pure and Applied.—This class will probably meet during the Winter Session 1900-1901, and in succeeding winter sessions. If held during the winter the hours will be 12 noon on Wednesdays and Fridays. The class will qualify for the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering Science.

It is very desirable that students attending this class should either be attending or have already attended a course of Practical Physics in the Physical Laboratory.

V. Physical Laboratory.—Experimental Courses will be given in the Physical Laboratory from 10 to 4 daily throughout the Winter and Summer Sessions.

A. Ordinary Course.—This is the qualifying course for the Science Degrees. It is suitable for ordinary students of Natural Philosophy, and is recommended to all whose arrangements will permit of their taking a laboratory course.

B. Advanced Course.—A series of advanced exercises in Heat, Light, and Electricity has been arranged, and will be carried on during the Winter Session.[1]

A syllabus of Courses *A* and *B* may be had on application at the Laboratory; arrangements as to hours of attendance will be made at the beginning of each session.

C. Research Work.—Research work is carried on daily under the superintendence of the Professor, his Official Assistant, and the Arnott and Thomson Demonstrator.

Books recommended: Ordinary Class (I.).—Watson's *Text-Book of Physics* and Bottomley's *Mathematical Tables.* For reference, Thomson and Tait's *Elements of Natural Philosophy*;

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[1] See note on preceding page.

Gray's *Treatise on Physics*, Part I. Higher Mathematical Class (II.).—Gray's *Treatise on Physics*, Part I.; and Treatises recommended in connection with special subjects treated. Special Class in Dynamics, etc. (III).—Gray's *Treatise on Physics*, Part I. Electricity Pure and Applied (IV.).—Gray's *Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism* (smaller treatise); Maclean's *Physical Units*. Physical Laboratory (V.).—Stewart and Gee's *Elementary Practical Physics*; Glazebrook and Shaw's *Practical Physics*; Gray's *Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism* (smaller treatise). For reference, Kohlrausch's *Physical Measurements*; Wiedemann's *Elektricität*; Gray's *Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism*.

PHYSICS.

The lectures of this course are designed primarily for students proceeding to the First Professional Examination in Medicine. They are delivered daily at 11 a.m. during the Summer Session in the Natural Philosophy Department, and embrace the fundamental principles of the Dynamics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases, and the rudiments of Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity. A detailed programme of the subjects of the course, containing the titles of books recommended for use by students and of works which may be consulted, is given to each student at the beginning of the course.

Two written examinations are held during the session, and the Class meets for a tutorial hour weekly in which additional instruction is given by oral examination and by exercises on the previous lectures.

For the Arnott Prize in General Physics, see Index.

III. ASTRONOMY.

(See under Faculty of Science, page 81.)

IV. CHEMISTRY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 90.)

V. ZOOLOGY.

(See Natural History, under Faculty of Medicine, page 89.)

VI. BOTANY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 88.)

D. HISTORY AND LAW.

I. HISTORY.

This Chair was founded by Ordinance No. 28 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 5th June, 1893. The Professor is appointed by the University Court.

Professors.

1894. Richard Lodge, M.A.
1899. Dudley J. Medley, M.A.

Ordinary Class.—The Class meets daily at 10 a.m., except on Saturdays. The course consists of one hundred lectures qualifying for graduation.

In the session of 1900-1901 the Professor will lecture on the Outlines of British History to 1815. The following textbooks are prescribed: Green, *Short History of the English People;* Gardiner, *Student's History of England*, or Ransome, *History of England*, or Powell and Tout, *History of England;* Hume Brown, *History of Scotland.* Books upon special periods will be recommended in a detailed syllabus which will be given to the class.

Honours Class.—This Class will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 a.m. In each session the Professor will treat some period either of British or European history, with special reference to one or more contemporary authors.

In the session of 1900-1901 the Professor will lecture on European History from 1714 to 1815. Prescribed books: *Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs de France, Autriche* (ed. by A. Sorel) from p. 151; *Mémoires de Frédéric II.; Diaries and Correspondence of the First Earl of Malmesbury.*

The following books are recommended to students attending this class: Lavisse and Rambaud, *Histoire Générale*, Vols. VII.–IX.; Hassall, *The Balance of Power;* Martin, *Histoire de France*, Vols. XV., XVI.; Rocquin, *L'esprit révolutionnaire avant la Révolution;* Armstrong, *Elizabeth Farnese;* Carlyle, *Frederick the Great* (passim); Bright, *Maria Theresa* and *Joseph II.;* Sorel, *La Question d'Orient* (translated); Nisbet Bain, *Gustave III.;* De Tocqueville, *France before the Revolution;* Seeley, *Life and Times of Stein;* Fyffe, *History of Modern Europe*, Vol. I.; Sorel, *L'Europe et la Révolution Française;* Mignet, *The French Revolution;* Morse Stephen, *The French Revolution;*

Lanfrey, *History of Napoleon;* Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, and *The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire.*

NOTE.—*The classes recognized as Honours Classes in the Group of* HISTORY *are the Honours Classes held by the Professor of History and by the Lecturer in Constitutional Law and History.*

II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

Lecturer.

1894. WILLIAM S. M'KECHNIE, M.A., LL.B., D.Phil.

ORDINARY CLASS.—This class now extends to a hundred meetings, and qualifies as a full course for graduation both for the ordinary M.A. and for Honours in History. (For subjects of study, text-books, etc., see under Faculty of Law, page 115.)

HONOURS CLASS.—In the winter session of 1900-1901, in the event of any candidates for Honours in History presenting themselves, a course of fifty lectures (qualifying *pro tanto* for graduation with Honours) will be given on the early Constitutional History of England till 1895. Books prescribed: Stubbs, *History* and *Select Charters*; Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law.* Students are also recommended to consult Medley, *Constitutional History*, and Maitland, *Domesday Book.* The class will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1 p.m.

III. ROMAN LAW.

(See under Faculty of Law, page 114.)

II.—FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

The Faculty of Science was instituted by Ordinance No. 31 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 5th June, 1893, and embraces the classes of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural History (including Geology and Zoology), Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Civil Engineering and Mechanics, and Naval Architecture. In this Faculty there are also classes in Electricity—Pure and Applied, Electrical Engineering, Organic Chemistry, and Metallurgical Chemistry.

I. MATHEMATICS.

(See under Faculty of Arts, page 74.)

II. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(See under Faculty of Arts, page 76.)

III. ASTRONOMY.

The Professorship of Practical Astronomy was founded in the year 1760, conjointly with the office of Observer in the University of Glasgow, and is in the gift of the Crown. By Ordinance No. 31 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 5th June, 1893, it is now called Astronomy, and the Professor is a member of the Faculty of Science, the Chair having been transferred by the Universities Commission in 1893 from the Faculty of Arts to the newly instituted Faculty of Science.

Professors.

1760. Alex. Wilson, LL.D.
1784[1]. Patrick Wilson, LL.D.
1799. W. Meikleham, LL.D.
1803. James Cooper, D.D.
1836. John P. Nichol, LL.D.
1859. R. Grant, LL.D., F.R.S.
1893. LUDWIG BECKER, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.

An Observatory has always existed in connection with this Chair. The present Observatory is situated on an eminence in the vicinity of the University buildings.

Dr. Wilson, the second occupant of the Chair, bequeathed to the University the sum of one thousand pounds, upon the condition that the interest thereof should be applied to the purchase of instruments and books for the use of the Professor of Astronomy and the students attending his prelections.

The Trustees of the Bellahouston Bequest Fund recently made the generous grant of eleven hundred pounds towards the Chair of Astronomy.

The Professor of Astronomy who is chiefly occupied in directing the operations of the Observatory delivers a Course of Lectures on Astronomy at the University during the session, and gives expositions on instruments and methods of observation at the Observatory.

First Class.

Subjects : Elementary Mathematical Astronomy—The celestial sphere, description and theory of instruments, determination of latitude and time. Spherical Astronomy—Precession, Nutation, Aberration, Figure of the Earth, Deductions from Kepler's Laws.

The class meets at 3 P.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and every second week on Fridays. Practical Demonstrations at the Observatory.

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[1] Dr. P. Wilson was assistant to his father from 5th June, 1782.

Books recommended for general reading:—Barlow and Bryan, *Elementary Mathematical Astronomy* (Univ. Corr. Coll. Tutorial Series, London); Young, *Text-book of General Astronomy*.

Second Class.

Subject: Mechanics of the Heavens. A short course of lectures on the Method of Least Squares and its application to Higher Geodesy will be given towards the end of the session, which may be attended by Engineering students instead of the last lectures of this class.

The students ought to be well prepared on the subjects of the Intermediate Honours Mathematical Class.

The class meets at 3 P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and every second week on Fridays.

Either class counts as a half course for the Degree of M.A.; the first and second classes, which may be taken in one session, with practical work at the Observatory, are a full course for the Degree of B.Sc.

IV. CHEMISTRY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 90.)

METALLURGICAL CHEMISTRY.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1899.

Lecturer.

William Carrick Anderson, M.A., D.Sc.

Two independent courses of lectures are given in each year, the first or "*A*" Course from October till December, and the second or "*B*" Course from April till June. Each class meets three days a week.

Class "*A*." The lectures deal with the chemical properties, preparation, and uses of fuels, solid, liquid, and gaseous; the composition of slags and refractory materials, and the methods employed for extraction of the principal industrial metals with special reference to the chemical principles involved.

Class "*B*." This course treats of the principles of thermochemistry, calorimetry, and calculations of calorific power of fuels; the preparation and properties of metallic alloys, and the influence of impurities on industrial metals.

Practical Courses.—The Chemical Department is equipped with gas-fired crucible and muffle furnaces, and practical instruction in assaying and general metallurgical work is given during both Winter and Summer Sessions.

V. NATURAL HISTORY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 89.)

VI. BOTANY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 88.)

VII. ANATOMY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 92.)

VIII. PHYSIOLOGY.

(See under Faculty of Medicine, page 93.)

IX. CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS.

The Professorship of Civil Engineering and Mechanics was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1840, and is in the gift of the Crown. The emoluments of the Chair were increased in 1872 by a supplemental endowment[1] by Mrs. Elder, widow of Mr. John Elder, engineer and shipbuilder, Glasgow; and more recently, in 1876, an Assistantship was founded by bequest of Mrs. Black, widow of the Rev. Dr. Black, Barony Church, Glasgow.[2] A lectureship on Electrical Engineering was instituted by the University Court in 1898.

Professors.

1840. Lewis D. B. Gordon, C.E.
1855. William J. Macquorn Rankine, C.E., LL.D.
1873. James Thomson, C.E., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
1889. ARCHIBALD BARR, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.

The courses of the Professor of Engineering extend throughout the winter session, that is, from 18th October till 29th March. They comprise Lectures on Engineering Principles and Practice, Instruction in Geometrical Drawing and in Engineering Drawing and Calculations, and visits to Engineering Works and Manufactories.

These courses are designed primarily to suit students who intend to devote themselves to Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, or Mining Engineering; but the work of the classes will be found of direct practical utility to architects and to men who are engaged in any occupations connected with manufactures.

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[1] The annual income of a sum of £5000.

[2] The salary for the Young Assistantship thus founded is £140 or thereby.

The work of the classes is not intended in any way to supersede the usual requirements of pupilage or apprenticeship in Engineering, but to enable the Engineer to gain such a knowledge of the principles underlying his profession or trade as he cannot acquire by only working in the office, in the field, or in the workshop. The classes may be attended either before or after pupilage or apprenticeship, or concurrently therewith.

Four Courses of Lectures are arranged for, three of which are delivered in each session.

To suit the convenience of men engaged in offices and works, two of the classes are held at 8 A.M., and the advanced course is held at 9 A.M.

CLASS I.—THE MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION AND THE ELEMENTS OF APPLIED MECHANICS.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 A.M.—The Lectures will treat of the Origin, Preparation, Properties and Uses of the Chief Constructive Materials, especially of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Steel, Brass and other Alloys, Timber, Building Stones, Cements and Concrete; and the more Elementary Principles of Mechanics in their application to problems connected with Engineering Structures and Machines.

CLASS II.—SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND SETTING-OUT OF WORKS.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 A.M. Surveying with the Chain and with Angular Instruments; Telemetry; Levelling; the Optical and Mechanical Principles, Tests, and Adjustments of Surveying and Levelling Instruments; Setting-out of Works, especially Setting-out of Railways; Mensuration of Areas of Land and of Volumes in Earth Works; the Execution of Civil Engineering Works. The Lectures will treat for the most part of those portions of the subject which are not readily learned in ordinary field and office practice.

CLASS III.—PRIME MOVERS AND THE MECHANICS OF MACHINERY.—This class will not be held during the present session. It is held in alternate years with Class II., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 A.M.—The Lectures treat of the Sources of Energy; Fuels; the Theory of Steam and Gas Engines; the structural details of Boilers and Engines; the Mechanics of Machinery; the Elements of Machine Design; the Transmission of Power; and Friction and Lubrication in Machines. Attendance on this class should be preceded by attendance on Class I. in the case of students entering with no knowledge of Mechanics.

Class IV.—Higher Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics.—Daily, except Saturday, at 9 a.m. The Lectures treat of the Strength and Elasticity of Materials, the Strength and Stiffness of Beams, Girders, Columns, Framed Structures, Shafts, etc.; Hydraulics and Hydraulic Appliances, including the Gauging of Water, the Flow of Water in Pipes, and the Principles of Water Wheels, Turbines, and Centrifugal Pumps.

Engineering Drawing and Design.—The drawing classroom is open daily, except Saturday, from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Each student will be required to attend six hours per week (at times to be arranged at the commencement of the session), and will be expected to devote extra time to the performance of work. The work of the classes will comprise Lectures and Practice in Civil and Mechanical Engineering Drawing; Lectures and Practice in Design of Structures; Descriptive Geometry; and Graphical Statics; and the Kinematics of machinery, and the performance of graphical work and calculations in connection with the lecture courses.

Engineering Laboratory.—Pending the erection of the permanent Engineering Laboratory, accommodation is provided in the present buildings for Laboratory practice in Engineering. The equipment includes appliances for calorimetric tests of fuels, and for economy tests of boilers and of steam and gas engines; a 10-ton testing machine arranged for tests in tension, compression, and bending, and fitted with an autographic stress and strain recorder; apparatus for experiments in the flow of water through orifices and pipes, friction and lubrication in machines.

Electrical Engineering Laboratory work is also provided for in respect to electric lighting, transmission of power, etc.

The Laboratory is open daily and the hours of attendance are arranged with the individual students.

For the purposes of Ordinance No. 23, Section IX. (see page 194), Classes I. and II., or I. and III., along with Laboratory practice, count as a whole course; Class IV., together with Laboratory practice, counts as a whole course. Candidates taking the second option under Section IX., *i.e.* candidates for the Degree of B.Sc. on the side of Naval Architecture, are required to take Class IV. together with Laboratory practice.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University Court in 1898.

Lecturer.

1898. JOHN DEWAR CORMACK, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.

The Lectures of this course are delivered during the winter session, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 11 A.M. The course is recommended to candidates for the B.Sc. Degree in Engineering Science who take the course indicated in Ordinance No. 23, Section IX., 9 (*d*).

The Lectures treat of—Units, Magnetic Properties of Iron, Magnetic Circuits, Design of Electromagnets, Electromagnetic Induction.

Dynamos and Motors—Bipolar and multipolar armatures, commutation, armature reaction, characteristics, losses, efficiencies, regulation and design.

Alternating Currents—Measurement of power, graphical methods of treatment, armatures for alternators, losses, characteristics, efficiency and design of alternators and transformers; Polyphase Currents and Plant; Systems of Distribution.

Recommendation.—It is strongly recommended that students of Engineering should, if possible, get themselves engaged, for two or three summers within the period of their attendance in the University, in engineering or architectural service, in offices, or in workshops, or on works such as railways, water works, or harbour works in progress.

As to the Degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. in Engineering Science, see Index.

As to the Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science, see Index.

As to the Muir Bursaries, the Metcalfe Bursaries, the Dr. Strang Bursaries, the George Young Bursary, the Walker Prizes and the George Harvey Prize, in the Department of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, see Index.

X. NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, INCLUDING MARINE ENGINEERING.

The John Elder Chair of Naval Architecture was founded by the University in 1883. An endowment of £12,500 was provided by Mrs. Elder, widow of Mr. John Elder, engineer and shipbuilder, Glasgow. The Professor is appointed by the University Court.

Professors.

1883. Francis Elgar, LL.D. | 1886. Philip Jenkins.
1891. John Harvard Biles.

The courses of the Professor comprise a Junior Course of Lectures and Examinations upon Naval Architecture and Marine Engine and Boiler Design, and a Senior Course of Lectures and Examinations upon Naval Architecture and Marine Engine Design; also a Junior and a Senior Course of Instruction in Ship Drawing and Calculations and Marine Engine Drawing and Design. The Junior Course of Lectures and Examinations may be taken in either the first or the second year of the regular curriculum, and the classes will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12 noon, or at any other hour that may be found convenient. The classes of the Senior Course will be held on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays from 11 A.M. to 12 noon, or at any other hour that may be found convenient.

The Junior Course of Instruction in Ship Drawing and Calculations and Marine Engine Drawing and Design is expected to be taken by students in the first year of the regular curriculum; and the classes will be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., or at any hour that may be found convenient. The classes of the Senior Course will be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M., or at any other hour that may be found convenient.

As to the Degree of B.Sc. on the side of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, see Index.

As to the Lloyd's Register Scholarship, the Elder Bursaries, and the Kirk Memorial Prize, see Index.

III.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Faculty of Medicine embraces the Classes of Botany, Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, Anatomy, Embryology, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pathology, Forensic Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Midwifery, Insanity, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear, Diseases of the Throat and Nose, Diseases of the Skin, and Diseases of Children.

ORDER OF STUDY RECOMMENDED.

It is advantageous that the Student should commence his studies in Summer. Candidates are advised not to go up for examination in Chemistry and Zoology till the Autumn before the Second Winter.

1ST SUMMER.—Physics and Botany. Practical Zoology may also be taken.

1ST WINTER.—Chemistry, Junior Anatomy, Zoology. Practical Chemistry in Laboratory may also be taken if desired.

2ND SUMMER.—Practical Anatomy. Practical Chemistry, and also Practical Zoology, may be taken if not already attended.

2ND WINTER.—Senior Anatomy, Physiology and Practical Anatomy.

3RD SUMMER.—Practical Anatomy, Practical Physiology, Practical Pharmacy, Clinical Surgery and Hospital.

3RD WINTER.—Surgery, Materia Medica, Clinical Surgery, Hospital and Dispensary Practice.

4TH SUMMER.—Practical Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health, Operative Surgery, Clinical Medicine and Hospital.

4TH WINTER.—Pathology, Practice of Medicine and Midwifery. Also Clinical Class and Hospital.

5TH SUMMER.—Insanity, Diseases of Women, the Skin, the Eye, the Ear, the Throat and Nose, Vaccination, Hospital, Fevers.

5TH WINTER.—Hospital, Midwifery Practice, and Specialities of Practice not previously attended to.

A. The subjects of the *First Professional Examination* for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are taught in the following classes :—

I. BOTANY.

This Professorship was founded in 1818. The appointment is vested in the Crown. (See page 155, as to Botanic Garden.)

Professors.

1818. Robert Graham, M.D.	1845. G. A. Walker-Arnott, LL.D.
1821. Sir W. J. Hooker, LL.D.	1868. Alexander Dickson, M.D.
1841. John H. Balfour, M.D.	1879. I. B. Balfour, M.D., D.Sc.

1885. FREDERICK O. BOWER, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Lectures are given at the University every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 A.M., during the summer session. On Saturdays, according as the season and the weather permit, either excursions are made for the study of plants in the field, or microscopic demonstrations are given in the Laboratory.

Demonstrations are given in the Botanic Garden or at the University during the latter part of the session.

The Botanical Laboratory at the University is open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. from the end of April to the middle of July. Classes for elementary practical work in the Botanical Laboratory are formed during these months at hours, so far as practicable, to suit the convenience of students.

A course of Advanced Lectures, as well as a more extended course of Practical Instruction, designed for candidates for the Science Degree, or other more advanced students, will be given in the Laboratory during the winter session. Notice of times of meeting of these classes will be given in due course.

The University Herbarium may be consulted by students on applying to the Professor.

Students in the Botanical Class may obtain, by applying to the Professor, specimens of plants from the Botanic Garden for private study.

For particulars as to the "Dobbie Smith" Gold Medal, see under "Prizes."

II. NATURAL HISTORY.

This Professorship was founded by George III. in 1807. The Professor is appointed by the Crown. In 1876 the late Mrs. Honyman Gillespie of Torbanehill endowed a Lectureship in Geology, to be called the "Honyman Gillespie Lectureship," in memory of her husband, W. Honyman Gillespie, Esq. The Professor of Natural History is the present Lecturer.

Professors.

1807. Lockhart Muirhead, LL.D.
1829. William Couper, M.D. | 1857. Henry D. Rogers, LL.D.
1866. JOHN YOUNG, M.D.

Honyman Gillespie Lecturer—1876. JOHN YOUNG, M.D.

The arrangements for the ensuing year are as follows:—

1. A course of Lectures on Zoology daily at 9 A.M., beginning in October.

2. A course of Lectures on Geology will begin in January; the detailed arrangements will be announced later on.

3. A course of Laboratory Demonstrations and Lectures for senior students will be given in summer. Laboratory hours 10 A.M. till 1 P.M.

Practical Instruction in Zoology will be given in the Zoological Laboratory during the summer and early part of the winter sessions by the Professor, with the assistance of James Rankin, B.Sc., M.B., C.M.

The Professional Examinations in October, 1900, will have special reference to the *Lamellibranchs*, *Nemertines*, and *Aves;* those in March, 1901, to the *Brachiopoda*, *Protozoa*, and *Amphibia.*

For the Millport Marine Biological Station, see p. 156.

III. PHYSICS.

(See under Natural Philosophy in Faculty of Arts, p. 78.)

IV. CHEMISTRY.

This Professorship was founded by George III. in 1817, previous to which time (from 1747) there were Lecturers on Chemistry appointed by the University. The Professor is appointed by the Crown.

Lecturers.

1747. William Cullen, M.D.
1756. Joseph Black, M.D.
1766. John Robison, LL.D.
1769. William Irvine, M.D.
1787. Thomas C. Hope, M.D.
1791. Robert Cleghorn, M.D.

Professors.

1818. Thomas Thomson, M.D.
1852. Thomas Anderson, M.D.
1874. JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

Assistants.

William R. Lang, D.Sc., F.C.S.
William C. Anderson, M.A., D.Sc.
James Roberts, F.C.S.

SYSTEMATIC CHEMISTRY.—The Lectures of this course are delivered daily at 10 A.M. during the winter session. They commence with the discussion of the General Principles of Chemical Philosophy, the Non-Metallic and Metallic Elements and their compounds are then treated of, and in the latter part of the course the principles of Organic Chemistry and the more common compounds of Carbon are dealt with.

Tutorial Classes.—In addition to attendance at the Lectures, the students are required to attend the Tutorial Classes, each of which meets twice a week. In these classes additional instruction, by means of oral examination and written exercises, is given.

Written examinations of the whole class are held at intervals during the session.

Higher Courses.—In addition to the lectures on Systematic Chemistry short courses on different branches of Applied Chemistry are given, and to meet the requirements of Ordinance No. 12, Section IX. (4) (see p. 191), a higher course will be delivered as required. It will deal with the Rare Elements, Theories of Chemistry, and the History of Chemistry. For lectures on Organic Chemistry see below.

Analytical Chemistry.—The Laboratory is open daily during the winter and summer session from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for instruction in Chemical Analysis and the application of Chemistry to Medicine and the Industrial Arts. Each student works independently, and goes through a regular series of analytical experiments of gradually increasing difficulty, until he is capable of performing a complete analysis. The more advanced students are instructed in quantitative analysis and in the preparation of organic compounds, with a view to qualifying for the higher standard necessary for the Final Science Examination. Opportunity is also afforded for graduates and other advanced students engaging in original investigation. For particulars as to the appointment of Research Students and Fellows, see page 137.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1898.

Lecturer.

1898. William Robert Lang, D.Sc., F.C.S.

In order that students may receive systematic instruction in the principles of Organic Chemistry in addition to that given in the ordinary winter course of Lectures, two short courses of Demonstrations and Lectures are delivered, one commencing in January and the other during the Summer Session. The principles of organic analyses and the basis on which the compounds of carbon are classified are explained, and the typical compounds and derivatives of the fatty and aromatic series are specially described. The alkaloids and the other unclassed compounds also receive due notice.

As a knowledge of this branch of the subject is required of all students to a greater extent than formerly, attendance at these lectures is recommended.

Text-books. — Remsen's *Organic Chemistry;* R. Lloyd Whiteley's *Organic Chemistry.*

METALLURGICAL CHEMISTRY.

(See Faculty of Science, p. 82.)

B. The subjects of the *Second Professional Examination* for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are taught in the following classes:—

I. ANATOMY.

This Professorship, with which Botany was at first associated, was founded in 1718 by the Crown and University jointly. A separate Professorship of Botany was established in 1818, a distinct Lectureship on that branch having existed for a considerable time previously.

Professors.

1720. Thomas Brisbane, M.D.
1742. Robert Hamilton, M.D.
1756. Joseph Black, M.D.
1757. Thos. Hamilton, M.D.
1781. William Hamilton, M.D.
1790. James Jeffray, M.D.
1848. Allen Thomson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1877. John Cleland, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Demonstrators:

Alex. Macphail, M.B., C.M.
John Morton, M.B., C.M.
James F. Gemmill, M.A., M.B., C.M.
William K. Hutton, M.A., M.B., C.M.

In the Winter Session Anatomical Instruction is conducted in the following courses, viz.:—

1. Elementary Descriptive Lectures.—This class meets on five days weekly from 1 to 2 o'clock. The Lectures comprehend a full systematic description of the Bones, Joints, Muscles and Muscular Organs, and a general view of the Nervous System and Viscera.

2. Advanced Descriptive Lectures and Demonstrations.—This class meets on six days weekly from 11 to 12 o'clock,

viz., on five days for Lecture, and on Saturday for Microscopical Demonstrations. The course comprehends: 1st, Demonstrations of Regional or Topographical Anatomy, including the Distribution and Relations of the Blood-Vessels and Nerves; 2nd, Histology and a Detailed Description of the Viscera, Brain and Organs of Sense.

3. PRACTICAL ANATOMY or DISSECTIONS under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrators. The rooms are open from 9 A.M. to 4.45 P.M. daily, except on Saturdays, when they close at mid-day.

Text-books.—Cleland and Mackay's *Human Anatomy*; Cleland's *Directory for Dissection*. Also, Spalteholz, *Handatlas der Anatomie des Menschen* will be found a valuable and convenient auxiliary.

In the SUMMER SESSION the rooms for Practical Anatomy are open from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily.

EMBRYOLOGY.

A Lectureship on Embryology was instituted by the University Court in 1894, but the first Lecturer, Dr. John Yule Mackay, having resigned before the beginning of the second session, temporary arrangements were made for carrying on the work of the class in 1895 and 1896.

Lecturers.

1894. John Yule Mackay, M.D.
1897. JAMES F. GEMMILL, M.A., M.B., C.M.

The class meets in the Anatomy Class-room at 11 A.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of the summer session.

II. PHYSIOLOGY.

This Professorship was founded by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in the year 1839, under the name of Theory of Physic. It was subsequently known as Institutes of Medicine, and is now, in accordance with Ordinance No. 31 of date 5th June, 1893, designated Physiology.

Professors.

1839. Andrew Buchanan, M.D.
1876. JOHN GRAY M'KENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P.E.

Muirhead Demonstrator.

William Brodie Brodie, M.B., C.M.

Second Assistant.

John H. Teacher, M.A., M.B., C.M.

SYSTEMATIC LECTURES.

The Lectures of this course are delivered daily at 12 noon during the winter session. They are devoted to an exposition of the main principles and facts of the Physiology of Man.

1. *General Physiology*, which includes a description of the functions of the various tissues, and of the chemical reactions which occur in the living body.

2. *Special Physiology*, or the functions of organs and systems of organs. This division of the subject includes (1) nutrition, (2) animal movements, (3) innervation, and (4) reproduction.

Examinations are held during the session.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

During the *summer session* Practical Instruction is given in the Laboratory by the Professor, the Muirhead Demonstrator, and Assistants, to classes of not more than thirty-five students in each class, at such hour or hours as may be found convenient. The hours usually selected are 8 to 9 A.M. and 12 noon to 1 P.M. daily, except Saturday. This course includes :—(1) Instruction in the use of the microscope, and in the microscopical examination of the various tissues with the aid of modern methods of hardening, staining, cutting, and mounting preparations. (2) The analysis of the principal fluids of the body, with special reference to the physiological processes by which they are produced. (3) The modes of observing and recording certain physiological phenomena. Students will have the opportunity of acquiring information which cannot readily be communicated in systematic lectures.

ADVANCED CLASS OF PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

This Class is intended to meet the requirements of candidates for the Degree of B.Sc. It will meet during the winter session at a suitable hour, on two or three days weekly, and the course will comprise fifty meetings. Students will be taught (*a*) the more advanced methods of Physiological Chemistry, (*b*) special methods in advanced Histology, and (*c*) the use of physiological apparatus, the experimental investigation of the properties of muscle and nerve, the physics of the circulation, and the physiology of the senses. This course is wholly practical, and is designed to supplement the instruction given in the ordinary class of Practical Physiology, and to lead the student into the higher departments of physiological science.

The Laboratory.

The Laboratory is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., under the superintendence of the Professor, to whom application should be made by those who may wish to pursue original investigation. It is furnished with the most modern appliances both for research and for the illustration of Lectures on Physiology.

Text-books.

For the Systematic and Practical Classes—*Text-book of Physiology*, 2 vols., by Dr. M'Kendrick.

As to the Muirhead Demonstratorship of Physiology, see p. 127.

III. MATERIA MEDICA.

A Lectureship on this branch was founded by the College in 1766, and a Professorship created by the Crown in 1831.

Lecturers.

1766.	William Irvine, M.D.	1788.	Robert Cleghorn, M.D.
1787.	Thomas C. Hope, M.D.	1791.	Richard Millar, M.D.

Professors.

1831.	Richard Millar, M.D.	1865.	John B. Cowan, M.D.
1834.	John Couper, M.D.	1880.	Matthew Charteris, M.D.
1855.	John A. Easton, M.D.	1897.	RALPH STOCKMAN, M.D.

In the courses of instruction and in the scheme of professional examinations prescribed by Ordinance No. 14, the subjects included in the province of this chair are divided into the two branches of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In the summer course of Practical Pharmacy, which it is advisable to take before the winter course, attendance at twenty-five meetings of the class is required, and this is supplemented by demonstrations of the more important substances in the British Pharmacopœia. Instruction is given in making up various official preparations, in prescription writing, and in dispensing. The winter course is devoted to Pharmacology and Therapeutics, the official drugs of the British Pharmacopœia being systematically considered in relation to their actions and applications in disease. In addition, lectures are given on the therapeutical aspects of Dietetics, Mineral Waters and Baths, Climate, Electricity, Massage, etc.

Text-books.—The manuals on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* by Dr. Hale White, Dr. Mitchell Bruce, Dr. Whitla, or Dr. Lauder Brunton; *Practice of Medicine*, by Dr. M Charteris; *Dictionary of Treatment*, by Dr. Whitla.

C. The subjects of the *Third Professional Examination* for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are taught in the following classes :—

I. PATHOLOGY.

This Chair was founded by Ordinance No. 29 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 5th June, 1893. The patronage is vested in seven Curators, of whom four are nominated by the University Court and three by the Directors of the Western Infirmary. By agreement with the Western Infirmary, full accommodation and facilities for teaching are provided for the University in the Pathological Institute recently erected at the Western Infirmary. By mutual arrangement the Professor is the Pathologist to the Infirmary, and the whole material of that institution is available for teaching purposes.

Before the founding of the Chair, Pathology had been taught by Dr. Joseph Coats, who was appointed Lecturer in 1890, and who also held the office of Pathologist to the Western Infirmary.

Professors.

1894. Joseph Coats, M.D.
1899. Robert Muir, M.A., M.D.

First Assistant (with special reference to Bacteriology).

Alex. R. Ferguson, M.B., C.M.

Second Assistant.

M. L. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.

Two courses are held, one of Pathology in winter, and one of Practical Pathology in summer. In the work of the classes the two Assistants take part, and they conduct tutorial classes during the winter session.

The course of Pathology consists of Systematic Lectures and Demonstrations. The Lectures (Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday) are devoted to an exposition of the fundamental facts and principles of Pathology. In the Demonstrations (Tuesday and Friday) the fresh material from the Infirmary and preparations from the Museum are used as the basis for an exposition of the subjects illustrated. The projection microscope and lantern are used at the lectures and demonstrations, and special microscopic demonstrations are held on Saturdays and Mondays.

The class of Practical Pathology meets during the summer session four days a week from 3 to 5. The course of study embraces Pathological Anatomy and Histology, and Practical Bacteriology.

The fee for each course is £3 3s. Students who have had one of the courses may attend the Demonstrations on payment of £1 1s.

The Museum of the Western Infirmary is open to all Infirmary students, and a printed catalogue is provided. The post-mortem examinations, which are conducted from 10 A.M. onwards, are also open to the students. Each student during his curriculum must attend at least twenty post-mortems, and must produce evidence that he has received instruction in the methods of post-mortem examination.

Post-graduate or Laboratory Courses in Practical Pathology and Bacteriology may be held in October and March. These courses are open also to students in their fifth year. Particulars may be obtained from the Professor.

Text-books.—A Manual of Pathology by Dr. Joseph Coats; *Practical Pathology* by Dr. G. Sims Woodhead; and a *Manual of Bacteriology* by Drs. Muir and Ritchie.

II. FORENSIC MEDICINE.

This Professorship was created by the Crown in 1839.

Professors.

1839. Robert Cowan, M.D. | 1841. Harry Rainy, M.D.
1872. Pierce Adolphus Simpson, M.A. (Cantab.), M.D.
1898. JOHN GLAISTER, M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.), F.C.S., F.R.S.E.

This class will meet daily from 11 to 12 during the summer session.

The Lectures on Forensic Medicine will, as far as possible, elucidate the application of every branch of Medical Science to the purposes of the law.

In the department of Public Health special attention will be given to the subjects of Air, Ventilation and Heating, Water, Food, Meteorology, Injurious Trades, Vital Statistics, Sanitary Law, Disinfection, Disposal of Sewage and Refuse, and Sanitation in general.

During the session students will have an opportunity of visiting, along with the Professor or his assistant, the most important public institutions and works in the district dealing with Disposal of Sewage and Refuse, Disinfection, Ventilation, etc.

Demonstrations, macroscopic and microscopic, will be given frequently during the session, illustrating, as far as possible, the whole range of Forensic Medicine and Public Health.

Written and oral examinations (attendance on which is compulsory) will be held at intervals.

In addition, facilities will be given for studying Practical Toxicology in the Medico-Legal Laboratory at the University.

Text-books (for Class of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health).—Guy and Ferrier, *Principles of Forensic Medicine*; Dixon Mann, *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence*; Hofmann, *Atlas of Legal Medicine* (English edition, 1898); Glaister, *Manual of Public Health for Students, etc.*

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.—The Laboratory is under the personal supervision of Professor Glaister and his assistant, and is open at hours arranged to suit Classes, for practical instruction in the methods of analysis of air, water, soils, foods, and the detection of adulterations; and instruction in practical meteorology, sanitary appliances, and physics, in relation to public health.

Air.—Estimation of carbonic acid, by Pettenkofer's, Angus Smith's, and other methods; detection and examination of gaseous impurities; estimation of organic impurity by ammonia and Carnelly's process; microscopic examination of matters in suspension; estimation of humidity, dew-point, and tension of vapour.

Water.—Qualitative and quantitative analysis; microscopical examination of sediments; physical and biological examination; comparison and estimation of value of filtering media and filters; mineral and medicinal waters.

Sewage.—Effects of putrification processes; analysis of raw sewage and sewage effluents.

Soils.—Chemical and physical examination.

Foods.—Analysis and detection of adulterants; microscopic examination of food-stuffs; physical, microscopical and chemical examination of milk; analysis of milk, cream, butter, cheese, and oils used as foods; microscopical examination and chemical analysis of starchy foods, sugars, tea, coffee, cocoa, pepper, etc.; examination of preserved foods and detection of their adulterations.

Disinfectants.—Their valuation and comparison; examination of pigments in articles of attire, wall-papers, and those used in trade.

Bacteriology.—Methods of investigation, cultivation, and transmission; preparation of culture media; bacteriological examination of air, water, foods, blood, earth, etc.; microphotographic processes.

Microscopy.—Examination of food substances; parasites—animal and vegetable; crystalline deposits; micro-organisms.

Meteorological Instruments.—Barometer, thermometers, different kinds; rain gauges; anemometers and manometers; hygrometers, and their different forms.

The Laboratory is furnished with all the necessary chemical apparatus, etc., required for analysis, and each student is furnished with a set of apparatus for personally doing the work.

There is a complete collection of model sanitary appliances, including traps, soil stacks, to illustrate "syphoning," etc.; soil-pipes; ventilators; meteorological instruments; and an abundant collection of drawings, diagrams, and illustrative tables.

The Laboratory also possesses a large collection of microscopic specimens illustrative of parasites—animal and vegetable, food characteristics, and bacteriology.

Visits will be made, as arranged, during the Session, to view and inspect modes of sewage disposal, and unhealthy trades, etc.

The Laboratory instruction is recognized for the Diplomas in Public Health of the Triple Scotch Colleges, of the English Colleges, and of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford under the new regulations.

Text-books (for Public Health Laboratory).—Lehmann, *Methods of Practical Hygiene* (English edition), 2 vols.; Kenwood, *Public Health Laboratory Work* (second edition); Hewlett, *Manual of Bacteriology*, 1898; Muir and Ritchie, *Manual of Bacteriology*, 1897; Slater and Spitta, *Atlas of Bacteriology*, 1898.

N.B.—(*See under Faculty of Law, p.* 113.)

D. The subjects of the *Final Professional Examination* for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are taught in the following classes:—

I. SURGERY.

This Professorship was founded in 1815, and is in the gift of the Crown.

Professors.

1815. John Burns, M.D.
1850. James A. Lawrie, M.D.
1860. Joseph Lister, M.B., F.R.S.
1869. Sir George H. B. Macleod, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
1892. WILLIAM MACEWEN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

The Professor delivers during winter a course extending to about 100 meetings of the class, and consisting of systematic lectures, illustrated by diagrams, casts, and pathological preparations, and of frequent demonstrations, in many of which the electric projection microscope is used for demonstrating surgical pathological histology. There are three written examinations, with oral examinations at intervals. The following is a general outline of the course:—Anaesthesia; wounds and their varieties; haemorrhage and its arrest; the phenomena of destruction and repair of tissues; inflammation; surgical bacteriology; infective processes and diseases dependent upon bacteria and their products; neoplasms; injuries, including fractures and dislocations; Regional Surgery.

During summer Operative Surgery is conducted daily, and consists of descriptive instruction by the Professor in the principal operations, and the performance of recognised operations by the students under supervision.

In the course of Clinical Surgery which the Professor conducts both winter and summer at the Western Infirmary, as part of the regular Clinical Instruction given to University students, practical instruction is given in the methods of clinical observation, surgical diagnosis and treatment. The Professor also takes occasion, as far as the material is available, to draw the attention of the students to the points illustrative of the principles taught in the systematic course.

II. CLINICAL SURGERY.

This Professorship was founded by the University in May, 1874. The Professor is appointed by the University Court.

Professors.

1874. George Buchanan, M.A., M.D., LL.D.
1900. Sir Hector C. Cameron, M.D., C.M.

Assistant.

Alfred A. Young, M.A., M.B., C.M.

The Professor teaches Clinical Surgery by "Lectures and other instruction" on the cases of patients affected with injuries, diseases, etc., requiring Surgical treatment.

The class meets daily at 9 A.M., both in the summer and winter session, in the Western Infirmary—Wards XIII., XVI., and XIX.; and in the Overtoun Theatre.

III. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

This Professorship, created in 1637, but long suppressed for want of revenue, was revived by the College in 1712, and endowed by Queen Anne in the following year. It is in the gift of the Crown.

Professors.

1714. John Johnstoun, M.D.
1751. William Cullen, M.D.
1756. Robert Hamilton, M.D.
1757. Joseph Black, M.D.
1766. Alex. Stevenson, M.D.
1789. Thomas C. Hope, M.D.
1796. Robert Freer, M.D.
1827. Charles Badham, M.D.
1841. William Thomson, M.D.
1852. John M'Farlane, M.D.
1862. Sir William T. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
1900.

The course is directed to the exposition of the Healing Art in its more practical aspects, having regard to the immensely wide range of diseases usually assigned to the physician and the general practitioner, as opposed to the surgeon and the specialist. The general principles and doctrines which are available at the bedside of the sick are each year carefully and thoroughly considered in connection with such a number and variety of illustrative instances as may be expected to leave a lasting and vivid impression of the essentials of Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment, in so far as these can be advantageously delivered in the form of lectures guided by a systematic plan, conveying not only the opinions of the Professor, but also references to the general history of opinion, and the steps by which the existing knowledge of disease has been built up. Thus, a broad and sufficient basis is obtained for conveying an insight into what may now be regarded as settled medical doctrine, and also, as regards points which cannot be so considered, suggestions as to the direction in which we may reasonably look for guidance in the future. But no attempt is made to give a complete synopsis annually of the details of practice in all departments; for this, the student is of necessity referred to one or other of the current text-books.

The Professor conducts at the Western Infirmary, both in winter and in summer, part of the regular Clinical Instruction given to the Medical Students of the University. Tutorial Instruction on the basis of the lectures, and by examination *vivâ voce*, will be arranged, if possible, at suitable hours apart from the lectures, at the commencement of the session, by conference with the class. Three written examinations are held in the course of the winter session, in December, February, and March respectively; and the medals and certificates of distinction are determined upon the basis of these examinations, for which the tutorial classes are considered as a preparation. The meetings of the whole class (including the written examinations) will amount to about 100 during the winter session.

A portrait-medal of Sir William T. Gairdner is awarded to the most distinguished student in the class of Practice of Medicine. The dies for this medal were presented to the University along with a Portrait of the Professor by his former students, on 28th January, 1893.

Text-books.—One of the following is recommended for general use:—Frederick Taylor's *Manual of the Practice of Medicine*, or Osler's *Principles and Practice of Medicine*; Hilton Fagge's *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, 2 vols. (1891), is a larger work of great excellence, specially adapted for senior students. Finlayson's *Clinical Manual* is in very general use for hospital work; Hutchison and Rainy's *Clinical Methods* may also be recommended. Specially useful as additional guides to treatment are, Burnay Yeo's *Manual of Medical Treatment*, and Whitla's *Dictionary of Treatment*. More elaborate works, suitable for reference, and accessible in the Library of the University, are, Clifford Allbutt's *System of Medicine*, in seven vols., not yet completed; Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine*; and the older, but still valuable works, Reynolds' *System of Medicine*;

Ziemssen's *Cyclopaedia of Practice of Medicine* (16 vols., with Index Volume added); Ziemssen's *Handbook of General Therapeutics* (7 vols.). Sir William T. Gairdner's *Clinical Medicine* (1862) is out of print, but will be found in the Reading-Room for occasional reference.

IV. CLINICAL MEDICINE.

This Professorship was founded by the University in May, 1874. The Professor is appointed by the University Court.

Professor.

1874. THOMAS M'CALL ANDERSON, M.D.

Assistants.

James Hinshelwood, M.A., M.D. | William R. Jack, B.Sc., M.D.

The class usually meets five days a week during the winter and summer sessions, and three or four written examinations are held. On Mondays and Fridays the Professor meets the whole class in the lecture-room. On the Monday three or four cases (such as may be studied beyond the immediate vicinity of the patient) are demonstrated; on the Friday a clinical lecture is given on cases in the wards, or upon some subject bearing upon the course. On Tuesdays the Professor meets the junior and on Thursdays the senior division of the class, when there is a demonstration of several cases in the wards. On Wednesdays he makes a ward visit. The two medical tutors meet the senior division of the class (in sub-sections) on Tuesdays, and the junior on Wednesdays and Thursdays, when the students are brought individually into contact with the patients, are taught how to investigate their cases, and are instructed in the use of instruments, apparatus, etc. On Saturdays one of the tutors revises with the clinical clerks the cases which they have reported during the week. These arrangements are subject to slight alteration at times.

V. MIDWIFERY.

This subject was originally taught as part of the course in Anatomy, but in 1790 the Faculty of the College appointed Mr. James Towers to be Lecturer in Midwifery, with a salary out of the Walton Fund. Twenty-five years later the Chair was founded by George III., and Mr. Towers became the first Professor. The Crown is the Patron.

Professors.

1815. James Towers, C.M.
1820. John Towers, C.M.
1833. Robert Lee, M.D.
1834. William Cummin, M.D.
1840. John M. Pagan, M.D.
1868. William Leishman, M.D.
1894. Murdoch Cameron, M.D.

The Lectures embrace the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and the Diseases of Children. The Professor was Physician to the University Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, an institution which was many years ago established in the neighbourhood of the old College. The altered circumstances of the school having, however, rendered this situation unavailable for Clinical instruction, other arrangements have now been made by which the Managers of the Western Infirmary have placed a ward for the Diseases of Women under the charge of the Professor. Ample opportunity is afforded for Clinical instruction in Midwifery at the Glasgow Maternity Hospital, to which the Professor holds the appointment of Consulting Physician.

A course of lectures on the Diseases of Women is delivered in summer.

E. Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are required also to attend the following courses :—

I. INSANITY.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1880. Great advantages are offered to students for the study of this subject, the Lecturer being Physician-Superintendent of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel.

Lecturer.

1880. David Yellowlees, M.D., LL.D.

A course of Lectures is given in the University at 12 noon on Wednesdays during the summer session, and Clinical Instruction at the Asylum, Gartnavel, at 10 A.M. on Saturdays.

For the Mackintosh Mental Science Bursary in connection with this class see "Bursaries."

II. DISEASES OF THE EYE.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1828. Great advantages are offered to students for the study of this branch of practice by the Lecturer being one of the Surgeons of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary.

Lecturers.

1828. William M'Kenzie, M.D. | 1868. George Rainy, M.D.
1869. Thomas Reid, M.D., LL.D.

Waltonian Medical Lectureship.

Founded in 1788 by Rev. Dr. William Walton of Upton, in the County of Huntingdon, who bequeathed to the Senate for its support the sum of £1,000, which has been increased by subsequent accumulations to £2,650. It is at present held by Dr. Thomas Reid, who is also Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye.

III. FEVERS.

The course of Clinical Instruction in Fevers must consist of at least ten meetings in a hospital for infectious diseases containing not less than fifty beds. Such instruction is given in the City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Belvidere. Each student must, before commencing attendance at the Hospital, obtain at the office of Mr. James D. Borthwick, Treasurer, Police Department, 285 George Street, an admission card—Fee, £1 1s.

F. Candidates for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are also recommended to attend the following courses:—

I. DISEASES OF THE EAR.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University Court in 1895.

Lecturer.

1895. Thomas Barr, M.D.

Short courses on Diseases of the Ear are conducted both in winter and summer. They are of a practical character, and arrangements are made so that each student who takes the course may, in accordance with the recommendation of the Senate under Ordinance No. 14, Section vii., 10 b, attend at least ten meetings for practical instruction. At these meetings the students are taught how to examine and treat Ear Disease, while illustrative cases are regularly demonstrated. In connection with each course a certain number of lectures are delivered in the University on Mondays at 4 p.m. The practical work is carried on at the Glasgow Ear Hospital or Western

Infirmary on days and hours to suit the convenience of students. As it is not considered desirable that there should be an elaborate or complete course of systematic lectures on this subject, it is understood that a suitable book on Diseases of the Ear should be studied by the student while attending the practical course. It will be arranged that those who are desirous of pursuing the subject further may receive more advanced practical instruction in a second course.

Prizes will be awarded to the most proficient students as tested by clinical examination.

Text-book.—Manual of Diseases of the Ear (2nd Edition, 1896), by Thomas Barr, M.D.

II. DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University Court in 1895.

Lecturer.

1895. James Walker Downie, M.B., F.F.P. and S.G.

The course of instruction on Diseases of the Throat and Nose is clinical in character, and is conducted in conformity with the recommendation of the Senate under Ordinance No. 14, Section vii., Sub-section 10 b., according to which candidates for graduation in Medicine are recommended to attend a short practical course of ten meetings on this subject. To permit of the necessary sub-division of the class for purposes of practical instruction there is a winter and a summer course, each having about the same number of meetings.

At the beginning of each session, the class meets as a whole at the University on Thursdays at 4 p.m. There the methods of examining the throat and nose, and the apparatus necessary for this purpose, are described and explained: the appearance of the parts in health and as altered by diseases is described, as are also the means of treatment, etc.

The class is then divided into sections for practical instruction. These sectional meetings are held at the Western Infirmary (Throat and Nose Department)—one section on Tuesdays, another on Fridays, at 4 p.m. At these meetings each student is afforded every facility for examining the various patients for himself under the supervision of the Lecturer.

In the Lectures at the University fuller instruction than can be communicated in the presence of the patient regarding pathological conditions seen at the Infirmary is given, and these lectures are illustrated by casts, coloured and photographic diagrams, instruments, anatomical and pathological specimens. While the importance of attendance on the practical instruction at the Infirmary is urged, all members of the class are requested to attend the meetings at the University.

Text-book.—Clinical Manual of Diseases of the Throat, by J. Walker Downie, M.B.

III. DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The course of instruction on Diseases of the Skin at the Hospital for Skin Diseases is of a thoroughly practical character, and is conducted by Professor M'Call Anderson during both winter and summer sessions. Arrangements have been made to supply short practical courses in accordance with the recommendation of the Senate under Ordinance No. 14, Section VII., Sub-section 10.

IV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Arrangements will be made for enabling students to carry out the recommendation of the Senate, that each candidate for Degrees in Medicine should attend a short practical course on this subject.

IV.—FACULTY OF LAW.

The Faculty of Law embraces the Chairs of Law and Conveyancing, and also the Chairs of Forensic Medicine and Political Economy. In this Faculty there are also Lectureships on Civil or Roman Law, Constitutional Law and History, Jurisprudence, Public International Law, International Private Law, and Mercantile Law.

For the information of students proposing to enter the legal profession, whether as Advocates or as Law Agents, it may be stated that by the regulations of the Faculty of Advocates, every intrant to the Faculty is required to produce evidence of being duly qualified (1) in General Scholarship, and (2) in Law. In General Scholarship the possession of any one of certain University degrees, including the degree of M.A. from a Scottish University, is deemed a sufficient qualification. If the intrant does not hold a qualifying degree he is required to undergo an examination in certain specified branches of General Scholarship, as to which information may be obtained on application to the Clerk of Intrants to the Faculty. On the expiration of a year after the intrant has been found qualified in General Scholarship, his examination in Law may be proceeded with, subject to these conditions: (1) That he shall not during the year before such examination have engaged in any trade, business, or profession, either on his own account, or as assistant to or in the employment of another; and (2) that he shall produce evidence of attendance, such as is required for admission to examination for a Law degree, in a class of Scots Law and a class of Conveyancing, in a Scottish University, and evidence of the like attendance in a class of (*a*) Civil Law, (*b*) Philosophy of Law and International Law, Public or Private, (*c*) Constitutional Law and History in a Scottish University, or such attendance in another University or School of Law as may seem to the Dean and his Council to be equivalent thereto, and (*d*) Medical Jurisprudence, in a University, or in a School recognised as qualifying for University Degrees. On the production by the intrant of evidence of his having attended the necessary classes (which he may attend in any order he thinks fit), he is examined on (1) Civil Law, (2) Philosophy of Law and International Law, Public or Private, (3) Constitutional Law and History, (4) Medical Jurisprudence, (5) Scots Law, Civil and Criminal, including Procedure, (6) Conveyancing. Information as to the books prescribed may be obtained from the Clerk of Intrants. If, however, the intrant has obtained the degree of LL.B. from a Scottish University after examination in all the subjects above prescribed for examination in Law, and also produces evidence that he has passed an examination in Procedure, he is held qualified in General Scholarship and Law without examination or other evidence of qualification, subject to the conditions that during the year immediately before presenting his diploma to the Examiners, he shall not have been engaged in any trade, business, or profession, as above set forth, and that he shall have duly presented his petition for admission and appeared before the Examiners prior to the commencement of such year. If the intrant has obtained said degree of LL.B. after passing examinations in one or more of the said subjects he is exempt from examination in these subjects. He must pass in at least two of the subjects at one time. The regulations regarding the "Public Examination," which all intrants, whether graduates or not, must undergo, require that the intrant shall write a Thesis on a Title of the Pandects assigned to him by the Dean, and shall defend it on its being impugned. The question as to the intrant's admission is then decided by the Faculty voting by ballot.

Admission to the profession of a Law Agent is regulated by the Law Agents Act, 1873, and by the Law Agents and Notaries Public Act, 1891, and relative Acts of Sederunt of the Court of Session, prescribing rules as to subjects of examination and certain conditions of admission. The former Act requires in general that every applicant for admission must have served an apprenticeship of five years with a practising law-agent or with a sheriff-clerk in office at the passing of the Act, which apprenticeship, if entered upon after the passing of the Act, must be served under indenture, recorded and intimated as the Act requires. In certain cases, however, an apprenticeship for three years is allowed as sufficient, the excepted cases including that of a person holding a degree in Law or in Arts of a University in Great Britain or Ireland granted after examination.

By an Act of Sederunt, dated 18th March, 1893, which came into operation in terms of an Act of Sederunt of 19th December, 1893, on 1st January, 1895 (but by a subsequent Act of Sederunt of 29th January, 1895, is not to take effect in case of candidates whose indenture is dated on or before 18th March, 1893, until 1st March, 1896), an Act of Sederunt of 20th December, 1873, and all amending provisions in subsequent Acts of Sederunt are repealed except as to anything that has been done in pursuance thereof.[1] The Act of Sederunt of 18th March, 1893, institutes two examinations in General Knowledge, instead of the Entrance Examination and General Knowledge Examination required by the Act of Sederunt of 20th December, 1873, the first of which is to be taken before or within one year after the commencement of apprenticeship, and the second either immediately after the first examination or at any time within three years thereafter. The Act of Sederunt prescribes the subjects of these examinations and of the examination in Law. Lower or Higher Grade Leaving Certificates exempt from the first examination in General

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[1] The provisions of these earlier Acts of Sederunt may be found in previous *Calendars*.

Knowledge, and Higher Grade Leaving Certificates from the second examination, Higher or Lower Certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board affording similar exemptions. Higher Standard Certificates in the Preliminary Examination for M.A. under Ordinance No. 11 exempt from both of these examinations. A Lower Standard Certificate in the Preliminary Examination for M.A. under Ordinance No. 11 exempts from the first examination in General Knowledge in any subject to which that Certificate applies, and a Higher Standard Certificate exempts similarly from the second examination in General Knowledge. Certificates entitling to exemption from the first examination must be presented to the Clerk of the Board of Examiners of Law Agents before or within one year after the commencement of apprenticeship, and the three years within which the second examination must be taken are reckoned as from the date of such presentation of the certificate. A candidate for admission as Law Agent is exempted from any examination in General Knowledge, if (*inter alia*) he hold a Degree of any University in the United Kingdom granted after examination. By Act of Sederunt of 12th July, 1893, a candidate does not require to undergo examination in General Knowledge if he has been admitted as apprentice under indenture, and passed the entrance examination prescribed under the Act of 20th December, 1873, prior to 18th March, 1893, and has attended classes in Arts in terms of the Act of 20th December, 1873, and has completed attendance in such classes prior to 1st November, 1895. Further, by the Act of Sederunt of 18th March, 1893, a candidate who holds the degree of LL.B. or B.L. of any Scottish University is exempted from any examination in Law, excepting only on Forms of Process, Civil and Criminal. Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination under the previously existing rules are exempt from the first examination under this Act of Sederunt, and candidates who have passed the General Knowledge Examination, prescribed by the Act of Sederunt of 20th December, 1873, before 1st January, 1894, are exempted from further examination in General Knowledge, and candidates who have passed the examination in Law under the said Act of Sederunt are exempt from further examination in Law.

The following alterations were made by Act of Sederunt dated

11th July, 1899:—(1) The first examination in general knowledge shall be taken before the commencement of apprenticeship, and no person shall be admitted as apprentice under indenture to a Law Agent until he shall have passed the said first examination, provided that any candidate who has already entered on his apprenticeship, or who may become an apprentice before this Act comes into operation, may offer himself for such examination within one year subsequent to the commencement of his apprenticeship, and subject to all the conditions of Acts of Sederunt in force at the date hereof. (2) The second examination in general knowledge may be taken at any time after the candidate has passed the first examination. (3) A candidate who fails to pass the first or second examination may again offer himself for examination, and shall be re-examined in all the subjects, or such part thereof as the examiners may determine. It shall be in the power of the examiners to fix a time before which a candidate who has failed to pass any examination shall not present himself again for examination. (4) No candidate shall be examined in Law until he has passed the second examination in General Knowledge. (5) This Act shall come into operation upon 1st January, 1900, and thereupon all provisions of the Act of Sederunt anent the admission of Law Agents of 18th March, 1893, inconsistent herewith, shall be repealed, except as to anything that has been done in pursuance thereof.

For Regulations as to Graduation in Law, see Index.

LAW.

This Professorship is in the gift of the Crown. After being long in abeyance for want of revenue, it was revived by the College in 1712, and endowed by Queen Anne in the following year.

Professors.

1714. Wm. Forbes, Advocate.
1746. Wm. Cross, Advocate.
1750. Hercules Lindsay, LL.D.
1761. John Millar, Advocate.
1801. R. Davidson, Advocate.
1842. Allan A. Maconochie, Advocate.
1855. Geo. Skene, Advocate.
1867. Robert Berry, M.A., LL.D., Advocate.
1887. Alexander Moody Stuart, LL.D., Advocate.

Scots Law.—The course extends to about 100 Lectures, embracing as full a course of Scots Law in each session as the time will permit, and including, so far as practicable, Lectures on the following subjects:—Sources and Development of the Law of Scotland; the Law of Contracts and Obligations generally, their Constitution and Extinction, Legality and Illegality; the Law of Sale; Stoppage *in transitu*; Retention and Lien; Loan, Deposit; Pledge; Hiring, and the Law of Master and Servant; Law of Carriers and Affreightment; Mandate; Partnership; Bills of Exchange; Cautionary Obligations; Law of Heritage; Servitudes; Prescription as applicable to Heritage; Law of Landlord and Tenant; Succession in Heritage and Moveables, Testate and Intestate; Marriage and Divorce, and the Rights of Husband and Wife; Law of Parent and Child; Guardian and Ward; Actions and Evidence; Diligence and Bankruptcy; Criminal Law, etc.

The text-books recommended to Students are Bell's *Principles of the Law of Scotland* and Erskine's *Principles of the Law of Scotland* (late editions).

The class meets five days a week—viz., every day except Monday, from 8 to 9 A.M. At intervals throughout the session the hour is devoted to the ordinary class examinations, which are conducted in writing.

Three Prizes are given by the University for proficiency in the class examinations; and the "Robert Ross Prize," being the free annual income of a sum of £500 bequeathed by the late Robert Ross, Esq., writer, Glasgow, is awarded in equal portions to the head students of the year in this class and in the class of Conveyancing. Prizes are also given by the Faculty of Procurators, generally for distinction in a special written examination towards the end of the session.

CONVEYANCING.

This Chair was instituted by ordinance of the Universities Commission (1858) of date 15th June, 1861, which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 11th October, 1861. The right of appointment to the Chair is vested in the Dean and Council of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.

Professors.

1862. Anderson Kirkwood, LL.D.
1867. Sir James Roberton, LL.D.
1889. JAMES MOIR, Member of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.

The course extends to about 100 Lectures, and during the session there are both oral and written examinations. As full a course of Conveyancing is given each session as the time permits. The subjects treated will be selected from the following list, viz.: (1) Introductory and Preliminary Lectures. (2) The Feudal and Burgage System, the constitution of Feudal and Burgage Rights, and the transmission thereof by Deeds *inter vivos*, or by Judicial Acts. (3) Heritable Securities. (4) Leases. (5) Marriage Contracts, Bonds of Provision, Testamentary Deeds and Deeds of Entail. (6) The completion of Titles, in case of death, to Heritable and Moveable Estate.

The class meets every day, except Monday, from 8 to 9 A.M.

The text-books recommended are Duff's *Feudal Rights*, with Supplement; *Lectures on Conveyancing*, by Menzies; *Lectures on Conveyancing*, by A. M. Bell; and Craigie's *Statutes*.

Prizes are given for eminence in the class examinations during the session. Prizes are also given by the Faculty of Procurators for distinction in a written examination held towards the end of the session on some of the subjects of the course; and the "Robert Ross Prize," being the free annual income of a sum of £500 bequeathed by the late Robert Ross, Esq., writer, Glasgow, is awarded in equal portions to the head students of the year in this class and in the class of Scots Law.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

This Professorship was created by the Crown in 1839.

Professors.

1839. Robert Cowan, M.D. | 1841. Harry Rainy, M.D.
1872. Pierce Adolphus Simpson, M.A. (Cantab.), M.D.
1898. JOHN GLAISTER, M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.), F.C.S., F.R.S.E.

This course, qualifying for graduation in Law (B.L. and LL.B.), will be delivered during the winter session at 9 a.m., after the Christmas vacation.

Text-books.—Guy and Ferrier, *Principles of Forensic Medicine*; Dixon Mann, *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence.* (See under Faculty of Medicine, p. 97.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(See under Faculty of Arts, p. 73.)

CIVIL LAW.

The study of Civil Law in Glasgow is coeval with the establishment of the University. In the University Annals it is recorded that, in 1460, lectures on the Civil Law were delivered in the Chapter-House of the Friars Predicators by Master William of Levenax (Lennox). After being for a considerable period in abeyance, the study of the subject was revived in 1712. In the middle of last century the lectures were for the first time delivered in English; up to that time the prelections were in Latin. For some years during this century the lectures were once more in abeyance, but in session 1873-74 a class was again formed, and was taught in alternate sessions by the Professor of Law. In 1894 the University Court, carrying out a recommendation of the Universities Commission (1876), instituted a separate Lectureship in the subject.

Lecturer.

1895. J. M. Irvine, LL.B., Advocate.

The course extends to eighty lectures. The first part of the course will deal with the Constitutional History of Rome and the history of the development of the law. This part is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of the special departments of the law. The latter part of the course will be devoted to a systematic exposition, in detail, of the various departments of the law, according to the order in which they are treated in Justinian's *Institutes.* The class meets four days a week during the winter session, from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Attendance at the class is required of all candidates for Degrees in Law (LL.B. and B.L.); it also qualifies for the Degree of M.A.

Honours in Economic Science.—The lectures in the class of Civil Law up to Christmas, together with about twelve additional lectures given after Christmas separately from the ordinary course on Civil Law, constitute a half course on the

History of Civil Law qualifying for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in Economic Science.[1] The additional lectures will deal with the history of Civil Law after the time of Justinian and with the influence of the Civil Law in the development of modern law and existing institutions.

Text-books.—Institutes of Justinian; Eds., Moyle or Sandars. Reference is also frequently made to *Institutes of Gaius*; Eds., Poste or Muirhead. The text-book recommended for students taking the half course in History of Civil Law is Ortolan, *Histoire de la Législation Romaine* (English translation by Cutler).

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1878, and the class was taught in alternate years during the summer session, the course extending to forty lectures. In 1894 the University Court, to meet the requirements of the Ordinances for Graduation in Law, placed the Lectureship upon a new footing. The course was extended to eighty lectures, and the class was made a Winter Class, meeting every year. In April, 1900, arrangements were made for extending the course to a hundred meetings for Arts students, and the extended course was recognized as a full course in Arts, qualifying for graduation for the ordinary Degree of M.A., and also for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in History. Attendance on the first eighty lectures of the course is required of all candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.). Attendance on the first fifty lectures of the course qualifies for the Degree of B.L., subject to the conditions laid down in Ordinance No. 40.

Lecturers.

1878. Charles S. Dickson, M.A., Advocate.
1878. Alex. Ure, LL.B., Advocate.
1889. Robert T. Younger, LL.B., Advocate.
1894. William S. M'Kechnie, LL.B., D.Phil.

Ordinary Class.—The course will be partly historical and partly analytical. The historical lectures will trace in outline the development of the Constitution from the Anglo-Saxon migrations to the present reign. The analytical lectures will treat (1) of the safeguards of the rights of individuals, and (2) of the separate parts of the Constitution and the distribution of power in the State.

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[1] See fifth note on p. 169.

The text-books recommended are those prescribed for the M.A., B.L., and LL.B. Degrees.

The hour for the meeting of the class is 4.30 P.M.

HONOURS CLASS.—(See under Faculty of Arts, p. 80.)

GENERAL OR COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1893, under the title Philosophy of Law. The subject was at an early date treated as an integral part of the course of Moral Philosophy, under the name of Natural Jurisprudence. From 1878 it was treated by the Lecturer on Public Law as introductory to that subject.

Lecturer.

1893. WILLIAM GALBRAITH MILLER, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

The course is given on Mondays and Thursdays during the winter session. Alternate Wednesdays are devoted to tutorial instruction, examinations, or special lectures. The lectures for 1900-1901 will be mainly devoted to Analytical Jurisprudence, the ideas of Person, Thing, Act and Event, Animus, Malice, Negligence, and the ends of law in the Family, the State, other groups, and in the Individual Freedom and Morality. If time permit, lectures may be given on (1) some topic of Comparative Jurisprudence, such as the arrangement of the French, Indian, and German codes; the Land laws of different countries; or some particular crime or legal institution: or (2) the metaphysic of Law. The same course under the name of Philosophy of Law may in a special case be reckoned as a half course for the Degree of M.A. by candidates for honours in Economic Science (see p. 169).

The class meets at 4.30 P.M.

Text-books.—(See subjects for Degrees in Law and in Arts.) Reference is constantly made to the ordinary text-books in the other Law Classes, and to the Statutes in ordinary collections.

THE LAW OF NATIONS, OR PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In 1878 the University instituted a Lectureship on Public Law. In 1894 the University Court, to meet the requirements of the ordinances for graduation in Law, created separate courses for Private International Law and for Jurisprudence.

Lecturer.

1878. William Galbraith Miller, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

The course is given on Mondays and Thursdays during the winter session. Alternate Wednesdays are devoted to lectures on a period of the history of International Law. The doctrinal Lectures discuss the principal doctrines as well as the philosophical principles underlying them..

Students are expected to be acquainted with the elements of the Civil Law, and to have a general acquaintance with Modern European History. *Text-book.*—Hall's *International Law.*

The class meets at 5.30 P.M.

INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW.

From 1878 this subject was treated as part of the course of Public Law. In 1894 the University Court, to meet the requirements of the ordinances for graduation in Law, instituted a Lectureship on International Private Law.

Lecturer.

1894. William Galbraith Miller, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

This course is given in the summer session. The lectures discuss the principal doctrines as developed in the decisions of the British Courts contrasted with the results of Continental Jurisprudence. The subjects comprise History, General Principles, Comity, Public Interest, Nationality and Domicil; and in alternate sessions one of the following in detail: (1) Marriage, Divorce, Guardianship, and Family Law; (2) Contract and Mercantile Law; (3) Succession and Trust Law, Conveyancing and Heritable Rights; and (4) Procedure and Evidence, the other subjects being sketched in outline. Students are expected to be familiar with the leading doctrines of the Civil Law and of Scots Law. The class meets at 5.30 P.M.

Text-book.—Rattigan, *Private International Law.*

MERCANTILE LAW.

This Lectureship was instituted by the University in 1894.

Lecturers.

1894. James Mackenzie, Member of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.

1900. William Shaw, Member of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow.

This course will extend to eighty lectures, and will embrace for the first half course the following subjects:—The Law of Contracts, including Retention, Pledge, the Factors Acts, Loan and the Law of Damages, Principal and Agent, Bankruptcy and Sequestration, Judicial Factors, Bills of Exchange, Banking and Cautionary Obligations. The second half course will include the Law of Partnership, Joint Stock Companies, the Law of Carriage by Land; Maritime Law, including Affreightment, Lien, and Average; Marine, Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance, and the Law relating to Trade Marks and Patents. Attendance on the whole course may, subject to the conditions laid down in Ordinance No. 39, be reckoned as qualifying for the Degree of LL.B.; and attendance on forty lectures, constituting a half course, may, subject to the conditions laid down in Ordinance No. 40, be reckoned as qualifying for the Degree of B.L. The principal subjects in the first half course have been prepared with special reference to the requirements of students intending to follow the profession of Accountants or Bankers. The class meets at 5.30 P.M. in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place.

V.—FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

The Faculty of Theology embraces the four classes of Divinity, Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Ecclesiastical History, and Divinity and Biblical Criticism.

The following regulations are applicable to students preparing for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. Under the Act of General Assembly, 1883, consolidating the Acts presently in force in regard to the study of Divinity, all candidates for the ministry are required to attend at the Divinity Hall either three full and regular sessions, or two full and regular sessions and three partial sessions; and to give at least two full sessions of regular attendance on the classes of Church History, Hebrew, and Biblical Criticism.

Each student, in order to be enrolled *for the first year* of his attendance, must present to the Professor of Divinity, *first*, a certificate from the Presbytery within the bounds of which he usually resides, and by which he has been examined on his knowledge of the Holy Scriptures according to the authorized version, and of the Catechetical Standards of the Church; and, *secondly*, a certificate signed by the Convener or Vice-Convener of one of the four Examining Committees appointed, under the Act of Assembly, 1872, to conduct the examination of students previous to their entering the Divinity Hall.[1] In order to be admitted to this examination he must, in accordance with the Act[2] of Assembly, 1896, produce, in addition to the certificate from the Presbytery recommending him, either (*a*) the diploma of a Master of Arts of a Scottish University, or the diploma of a Bachelor of Arts after an undergraduate course at any British or Irish University, or at any Colonial University at which the course is equivalent to that of a Scottish University, and which shall be approved by the General Assembly on a report from the Committee on the admission of ministers and the status of students of Divinity, or evidence that he has passed the examinations for, and is entitled to receive, such diploma of Master or Bachelor of Arts; or (*b*) evidence that he has passed the Preliminary Examination required of those proceeding to the Degree of Master of Arts in a Scottish University, or such examination as the University authorities recognize as equivalent thereto, and that he has attended some one of the courses required[3] for that degree, and has not only attended the classes of the course, but has duly performed the work of each of them. The subjects of examination are Greek (including the New Testament in Greek), Latin, Moral Philosophy, and Hebrew; provided always that a student who produces evidence that he has passed the examination for the Degree of Master or Bachelor of Arts in any of these subjects shall be exempted from examination in that subject.

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[1] The following are the subjects of examination for October, 1900:—LATIN—Cicero, *De Naturâ Deorum*; Horace, *Ars Poetica*. GREEK—Xenophon, *Memorabilia*. *The Epistle to the Hebrews*. HEBREW—The Grammar—Davidson's *Hebrew Grammar*, Sections 1-30. Genesis, Chapters I. and II., with grammatical questions limited to the subject in the Grammar. MATHEMATICS—Euclid, Books I., II., and III. Algebra to Quadratic Equations. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Deschanel, *Physics*, Part II. LOGIC—Jevons, *Elementary Lessons in Logic*. MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Muirhead, *Elements of Ethics* (University Extension Manual). ENGLISH LITERATURE—Morley's *First Sketch*, Chapter VIII. (from Elizabeth to the Commonwealth); Milton, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, and *Lycidas*. The Examining Committees meet at the respective University seats shortly before the commencement of each session, the times and places of meeting being duly announced in the *Missionary Record* of the Church of Scotland for July annually, along with the names of the Conveners and Vice-Conveners of the respective Committees.

[2] The provisions of this Act are applicable to all students beginning their course in Arts with a view to the ministry after May, 1895, and also to such students as have already begun their course and may desire to take advantage of its provisions.

[3] Any student who has gone through a curriculum in Arts in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 11, but who has not graduated, may on application obtain, at the end of his course, a certificate to that effect at the Matriculation Office on production of his Preliminary Examination Certificate and the necessary Class-tickets duly signed.

The student, in order to his enrolment *for each subsequent session* of his course, is required to present to the Professor of Divinity a certificate from the Presbytery within whose bounds he chiefly resides, of his having been examined by them on the progress made by him in his studies, and of their satisfaction with the same, as well as a certificate of his good moral character from the minister of his parish, or, during a vacancy in the parish, from the moderator of the kirk-session.

At the close of each session every student is required to take with him to the Presbytery certificates from the several Professors, under whom he has studied, of his good conduct and proficiency.

By Act VII. of the General Assembly, 1894, it is enacted—that "Candidates for licence who have finished a regular course of study in Theology shall be examined as soon as it can conveniently be done after the close of the Divinity session by one or other of the Examining Committees constituted by Act IX., Assembly 1872. . . . The time and place of examination, with any other necessary information, shall be published in the October number of the *Missionary Record.* The following shall be the heads of subjects of examination :—(i.) Apologetics, including Natural Theology; (ii.) Church History; (iii.) Old Testament Introduction and Exegesis; (iv.) New Testament Introduction and Exegesis; (v.) Christian Doctrine. . . . The special subjects of examination from year to year . . . as agreed upon by the several Committees, shall be intimated in the July number of the *Missionary Record.* Students who have passed for the Degree of B.D., and who satisfy the Committee that they have done so, shall be exempted from examination in the subjects covered by the Degree of B.D."

Students are required to study the art of public reading and speaking under some competent teacher approved by the Faculty of Theology,[1] during at least one hour a week in each of two sessions, the attendance extending in every case over at least sixteen weeks of the session, and to produce, before being taken on trials, due evidence of such attendance.

By Act IX. of the General Assembly, 1895, it is enacted—"that every student before being taken on trial for licence shall produce evidence of having regularly attended two courses of the Pastoral Lectures provided by the Home Mission Committee."

Each student is required during his curriculum to deliver *six* discourses—viz., an EXEGESIS in Latin on some controverted head in Divinity, a HOMILY in English, a CRITICAL EXERCISE on some portion of the original text of the Old Testament, an EXERCISE and ADDITION on some portion of the original text of the New Testament, a LECTURE on some portion of Scripture, and a POPULAR SERMON, with such other exercises as the Professors may think fit to prescribe. No student can be taken on trials for licence by any Presbytery until he has produced, along with class certificates from the Professors of Church History, Hebrew, and Biblical Criticism, a certificate from the Professor of Divinity that the discourses so prescribed have been sustained.

The Faculty of Theology have adopted the following regulations as to the delivery of these discourses:—(1) That the Homily shall be given in to the Professor of Church History at such time as he shall appoint in the *first* session of the student's course; (2) that the Latin Exegesis shall be given in to the Professor of Divinity, and the Lecture to the Professor of Biblical Criticism, in the *second* year of the student's course, at such times as shall be appointed by these Professors respectively; and (3) that the Popular Sermon shall be given in to the Professor of Divinity, the Hebrew Critical Exercise to the Professor of Oriental Languages, and the Exercise and Addition to the Professor of Biblical Criticism, in the *third* session of the course, at such times as shall be appointed by the several Professors. The subjects of the Discourses will be prescribed by the Professors to whom they are severally to be given in.

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[1] For the purposes of the Act of Assembly, and to qualify for the competition for the Dowanhill Prizes, the following teachers are recognised:—Mr. Thomas Harrower, 282 Bath Street; Mr. William S. Vallance, 291 Sauchiehall Street; Mr. John Forsyth, 20 Rupert Street; Mr. David B. Johnstone, A.Mus., 16 Burnbank Terrace; Mr. James C. Newlands, Daleville House, Braidwood; and Mr. William Robertson, 487 Sauchiehall Street.

DIVINITY.

This Professorship was founded in 1640, and the foundation ratified in Parliament. The Professor is appointed by the University Court.

Professors.

1640-50. David Dickson.
1642-61. Robert Baillie.
1653. John Young.
1669. Gilbert Burnet, D.D.
1674. David Liddell.
1682. Alexander Ross, D.D.
1688. James Wemyss, D.D.
1692. James Wodrow.
1708. John Simson.
1740. Michael Potter.
1744. William Leechman, D.D.
1761. Robert Trail, D.D.
1775. James Baillie, D.D.
1778. William Wight, D.D.
1782. Robert Findlay, D.D.
1814. Stevenson Macgill, D.D.
1840. Alexander Hill, D.D.
1862. John Caird, D.D.
1873. William Purdie Dickson, D.D., LL.D.
1895. WILLIAM HASTIE, D.D.

The course of Theology extends over three sessions.

The class meets on five days of the week, in two divisions, the Senior at 11 A.M. and the Junior at 12 o'clock.

The subjects treated in the Lectures during the three sessions are—(1) Theology as a Science (Theological Introduction and Encyclopaedia); (2) Apologetics; (3) Philosophy of Religion; (4) The Comparative History of Religions; (5) Biblical Theology; (6) Critical History of Christian Doctrines; (7) Systematic Theology (Dogmatics and Ethics). Essays and Discourses are prescribed to the students. Examinations on the studies of the class will be held at intervals during the session.

PASTORAL TRAINING.—By a recent arrangement six Lectures on this subject will be given by a Lecturer appointed by the General Assembly.

HEBREW AND SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

This Professorship was founded by Queen Anne, 1709, under the title Oriental Languages. It is now designated Hebrew and Semitic Languages, in accordance with Ordinance No. 31 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 5th June, 1893. The Professor is appointed by the University Court, and is a member not only of the Faculty of Divinity, but also, since 1893, of the Faculty of Arts.

Professors.

1709. Charles Morthland.
1745. Alexander Dunlop, M.A.
1751. William Rouet.
1753. George Muirhead.
1755. John Anderson, M.A.
1757. James Buchanan, M.A.
1761. Robert Trail, D.D.
1761. Patrick Cumin, LL.D.
1814. Gavin Gibb, D.D.
1831. William Fleming, D.D.
1839. George Grey, D.D.
1850. Duncan H. Weir, D.D.
1877. JAMES ROBERTSON, D.D.

By Ordinance No. 11 of the Universities Commission (1889) "Hebrew" and "Arabic or Syriac" are now included among the departments of study for graduation in Arts, and "Semitic Languages" among those for graduation with Honours.

The existing regulations of the Church of Scotland require all students of Divinity to give attendance on Hebrew for two sessions. The following are the arrangements for session 1900-1901 :—

I.—*Junior Class* (*Hebrew*), five days in the week at 10 A.M. (1) Davidson's *Introductory Hebrew Grammar*, with the Exercises ; (2) Readings from the easier books of Scripture; (3) Lectures on Hebrew Archaeology.

II.—*Senior Class* (*Hebrew*), five days in the week at 9 A.M., and Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12 noon. (1) Readings in the Hebrew Scriptures ; (2) Exercises in Unpointed Text and Translations from English ; (3) Study of the Syntax and the Accents ; (4) Revisal and extended study of Grammar.

In each of these classes there will be daily oral examinations, weekly written exercises, and four written examinations during the session. In the Senior Class, at the 9 o'clock hour, the readings will be from the books of Judges, Proverbs, Jeremiah i.–xxv., and Psalms xlii.–lxxii. At 12 o'clock on Tuesdays there will be prelections on selected passages and books, and on Thursdays lectures on History and Introduction, with particular reference to the books read in the class. All students of Divinity enrolled in the class are required to attend at both hours.

The Senior Hebrew is appointed as the qualifying class for graduation in Arts. Before attending the class for this purpose, students are required by the Ordinance No. 11, sect. iv., 3, to pass a preliminary examination in Hebrew "on a standard as nearly as possible equivalent to the higher standard of the languages included in the Preliminary Examination." Students presenting themselves for this examination will be expected to know as much as is implied in the work of the Junior Hebrew Class, and will be examined in grammar, and in translation both from Hebrew into English and from English into Hebrew.

III.—A class, or classes in *Arabic*, or *Syriac*, to meet at hours that may be found most suitable, will also be formed, if students offer.

The following arrangements have been made for the study of Arabic with a view to graduation in Arts. Candidates must pass a Preliminary Examination on the principles of Grammar and Syntax, and be able to translate simple passages from Arabic into English, and from English into Arabic. Thereafter they must attend a course of not less than 100 meetings, which, however, may be taken in two half courses, the second half course being a continuation of the first.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History was founded by George I., in the year 1716, but no appointment was made to the Chair till the year 1720. The Professor is appointed by the Crown.

Professors.

1721. William Anderson.
1752. William Rouet.
1762. William Wight, D.D.
1778. Hugh M'Leod, D.D.
1807[1]. William M'Turk, D.D.
1841. Jas. Seaton Reid, D.D.
1851. Thos. T. Jackson, D.D.
1874. William Lee, D.D.
1886. Robert Herbert Story, D.D., LL.D.
1898. James Cooper, D.D.

The course extends over two sessions, and embraces two series of lectures as well as oral and written examinations. The Junior and Senior Classes meet at separate hours, the Junior from 11 to 12 o'clock, the Senior from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The subjects treated in the Lectures during the two sessions will be:

I. Junior Division.—(1) The History of the Church Catholic from the Day of Pentecost to the Division between East and West; (2) The Acts of the Apostles. Books recommended—Kurtz, *Church History*; Moeller, *History of the Christian*

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[1] Dr. M'Turk was assistant and successor to Dr. M'Leod from 6th March, 1797.

Church, A.D. 1–600; Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History* (translated by M'Giffert); Ramsay, *The Church in the Roman Empire, before A.D. 170*, and *S. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen*; Pullan, *History of Early Christianity*; Hefele, *History of the Church Councils*; Du Bose, *The Ecumenical Councils*; Gibbon; The Apostolic Fathers; The Teaching of the Twelve.

II. SENIOR DIVISION.—(1) The History of the Church of Scotland; (2) The History of the Church of England; (3) Brief Courses of Lectures on the History of the Church of Ireland; (4) Important Epochs in the History of the Church on the Continent and in the East.

Books recommended—Grub, Cunningham, or Stephen, on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland; Skene's *Celtic Scotland*; Macgregor's *Saint Columba*; John Knox, *History of the Reformation in Scotland*; Spottiswoode; Wodrow; M'Crie, *Knox*; Andrew Lang's *History of Scotland*; Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of England*; Wakeman's *History of the Church of England*; *A History of the English Church*, edited by Stephens and Hunt.

The following subjects have been prescribed for Essays to be written in the summers of 1900 and 1901: The Life and Works of S. Irenaeus; Montanism; Christian Worship in the Third Century, with special reference to the account of it given in the recently discovered *Testamentum Domini Nostri Jesu Christi*; The Remembrance of the Faithful Departed in the Primitive Church (A.D. 1-420); Julian the Apostate, and his Attitude toward the Church; Arianism, its Sources, Developments, and Fundamental Errors, with some notices of its Reappearances in Later Times; The Fall of Liberius.

DIVINITY AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

This Professorship was founded by ordinance of the Universities Commission (1858) of date 25th November, 1861. The Professor is appointed by the Crown.

Professors.

1863. William P. Dickson, D.D.
1873. WILLIAM STEWART, D.D.

This class will meet on five days of the week at 10 A.M.

The course of lectures is arranged to extend over two sessions; and the class should accordingly be attended in two *consecutive* years.

The lectures in 1900-1901 will treat of the principles of Interpretation, and of some portions of New Testament Introduction.

The practical application of the principles of Criticism and Hermeneutics will be illustrated in Exegetical Lectures, and by the reading of portions of the Greek New Testament.

Essays on subjects suggested by the work of the class are prescribed at intervals during the session, and the progress of the students is further tested by examinations, partly oral and partly written.

Class of New Testament Greek.—This tutorial class is intended for those who are preparing to pass the examination on the *New Testament in Greek* previous to entering the Divinity Hall, and for those who, with a view to the Exit Examination at the close of the Divinity course, desire to extend their knowledge of New Testament Greek. In the Exit Examination all students, both Bachelors of Divinity and others, are required to show proficiency in reading the New Testament in Greek *ad aperturam.* The Class will be formed only if a sufficient number of students present themselves, and will meet on three days of the week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 A.M.

IV.—DEMONSTRATORSHIPS, ETC.

THE ARNOTT AND THOMSON DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

This Demonstratorship was founded in 1875 by the liberality of Sir William Thomson and Mrs. Arnott, widow of Dr. Neil Arnott, founder of the Arnott Prizes, who invested respectively £2,000 and £1,000 for the purpose of encouraging the study of Experimental Physics in the University of Glasgow. The Demonstratorship is in connection with the Physical Laboratory of the University. The holder is appointed annually by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, subject to the approval of the University Court, and his duties are to perform, and direct in the performance of, experimental researches in the Physical

Laboratory, in connection with, and under the direction of, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, to give practical laboratory courses suitable for Medical and Engineering students, and to take part in the teaching of the Natural Philosophy Class, if required by the Professor, and in such way and at such times as may be appointed by the Senatus Academicus of the University.

Demonstrators.

1875. James Thomson Bottomley, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
1899. JAMES W. PECK, M.A.

THE MUIRHEAD DEMONSTRATORSHIP OF PHYSIOLOGY.

In January, 1877, the late Dr. Henry Muirhead of Longdales, Bothwell Parish, and afterwards of Cambuslang, presented to the University the sum of £2,100 and in November, 1879, a further sum of £400, to endow a Demonstratorship of Physiology in connection with the Chair of Institutes of Medicine—the main object being the promotion of medical science by the training of young men of suitable capacity to become teachers and investigators of Physiology. The regulations with reference to the appointment are as follows:—

1. That the title of the appointment be "The Muirhead Demonstrator of Physiology."

2. That the holder of the office shall act as an assistant to the Professor of Institutes of Medicine in teaching the classes of Systematic and Practical Physiology and in original investigation.

3. That he shall also be expected and encouraged to engage in independent scientific investigation under the direction of the Professor.

4. That he will not be entitled to conduct any class on his own account without the consent of the Professor.

5. That the incumbent will be expected to devote his entire time to the duties of the appointment.

6. That the appointment be made annually by the Senatus Academicus, with the consent of the University Court, on the recommendation of the Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, who shall furnish evidence to the Senatus of the suitability of the person recommended by him.

Present Demonstrator.

WILLIAM BRODIE BRODIE, M.B., C.M.

THE WILLIAM BAXTER DEMONSTRATORSHIP IN GEOLOGY.

This Demonstratorship was founded by the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mr. William Baxter, Hillhead, Glasgow, who died on 20th November, 1888, and bequeathed to the Senate the sum of £2,500, free of legacy duty, the annual income of which, less the cost of management, he directed should be paid half-yearly to the Demonstrator on the joint certificate of the Clerk of Senate and the teacher of Geology for the time being. The Senate are the patrons of the Demonstratorship.

The following Regulations, drawn in terms of the Founder's will, were adopted by the Senate on 28th February, 1889 :—

1. The Demonstratorship shall be held for three years, and shall be open to the candidate who in the three years intervening between each appointment shall have passed the Degree of B.Sc. with Honours, or, in the event of several candidates obtaining Honours, to the candidate whose aggregate marks for the whole subjects of the said degree are the highest; but in the event of no candidate attaining to Honours, the Senate may, if they see fit, award the Demonstratorship to the candidate who shall stand highest in the list, provided his average of marks over all the said subjects is not less than 70 per cent., but any candidate who fails to obtain at least 70 per cent. of marks in the Department of Geology shall *eo ipso* be disqualified to hold the Demonstratorship.

2. The three years' tenure of office shall be subject to the condition that the incumbent discharges the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the Senate, who have power "to deprive any Demonstrator of his stipend, or a part thereof, should they at any time become dissatisfied with his conduct or his ability to carry out the duties of his office, or with the character of his lectures, or for any other reason they may consider sufficient," the Demonstrator having the right of appeal to the University Court in the event of such deprivation.

3. The duties of the Demonstrator shall be :—

   (1) To deliver two courses of lectures—twenty in the winter, twenty in the summer session—(*a*) on Mineralogy and Petralogy, or (*b*) on Palæontology, or (*c*) on Physical Geography. These lectures to be accompanied by Demonstrations on specimens selected from the Hunterian collections with the consent of the Keeper.

(2) To give Field Demonstrations of Geology and Petralogy, under the direction of the Professor of Natural History (or of Geology when that Chair shall be founded).

(3) To carry on original work in any department of Geological Science which he may select, obtaining therein such assistance by specimens as the Keeper of the Museum shall find it in his power to give.

4. These courses of lectures may be attended (*a*) by matriculated students of Geology, free; (*b*) by any matriculated student not a member of the class of Geology, on payment to the Demonstrator of a fee of £1 1s. for each course, or such higher fee as the University Court may fix; (*c*) by any member of the Geological Society of Glasgow on payment of five shillings in lieu of matriculation fee for the winter or summer session, in addition to the authorized class fee.

5. In the event of no appointment being made, or of the Demonstrator resigning, retiring, or being deprived, the revenue accruing during the period of vacancy shall be added to the capital, and the annual income thereof to the stipend payable to the Demonstrators.

The first appointment was made in April, 1889; in the ordinary course an appointment should have been made in April, 1895, on the results of the examinations for B.Sc., held between May, 1892, and April, 1895, but there was no one eligible in terms of the regulations. An appointment would have been made in April, 1896, had an eligible candidate appeared. No appointment could be made in April, 1900.

GIFFORD LECTURESHIP ON NATURAL THEOLOGY.

This Lectureship, as well as similar Lectureships in the other Scottish Universities, was founded in 1887 in accordance with the Trust Disposition and Settlement of the late Adam Gifford, sometime one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Scotland. Lord Gifford directed his Trustees to pay over to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow the sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds for the purpose of establishing a Lectureship or Popular Chair for promoting, advancing, and diffusing the study of Natural Theology, in the widest sense of that term—in other words, "the Knowledge of God, the Infinite, the All, the First and Only Cause, the One and the Sole Substance, the Sole Being, the Sole Reality, and the Sole

Existence, the Knowledge of his Nature and Attributes, the Knowledge of the Relations which men and the whole universe bear to Him, the Knowledge of the Nature and Foundation of Ethics or Morals, and of all Obligations and Duties thence arising." The Senate are the Patrons. The Lecturer is appointed for a period of two years and no longer, but the same Lecturer may be reappointed for other two periods of two years each, provided that no one person shall hold the office of Lecturer in this University for more than six years in all. The Lecturer is subjected to no test of any kind, and he is not required to take any oath, or to emit or subscribe any declaration of belief, or to make any promise of any kind. The Founder expressed a wish that the subject should be treated as a strictly natural science, like astronomy or chemistry. Matriculated students and others may attend the Lectures.

1888. Professor Max Müller.
1892. Principal Caird, D.D., LL.D.
1893. Professor William Wallace, M.A.
1895. Principal Caird, D.D., LL.D.
1896. Professor Alexander B. Bruce, D.D.
1900. EDWARD CAIRD, D.C.L., LL.D., Master of Baliol.

M'CALLUM CELTIC LECTURESHIP.

The late Rev. Archibald Kelly M'Callum, LL.D., by his holograph will, dated 8th March, 1881, to which were attached three codicils (the last dated 27th January, 1892), directed his Trustees, among other purposes, to devote an annual sum to a Lectureship, or a course of not fewer than fifteen Lectures, on Celtic Literature. He left detailed directions as to certain subjects which were to be among those discussed. The Lecturer will be appointed by the University Court for a period of three years, and will be eligible for re-election after a subsequent appointment for three years has been made. Matriculated students and others may attend the Lectures. Dr. M'Callum also directed that his library should be handed over to the University as a nucleus for a Celtic Library for the use of the Lecturers and such students as may attend the Lectures, and any others interested in Celtic Literature. The Library is to be kept separate and designated "The Celtic Lectureship Library," the sum of £10 to be annually expended in making additions thereto.

V.—WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE.

In February, 1892, the Universities Commission issued an Ordinance (No. 18), empowering the Scottish University Courts to make provision within the Universities for the instruction of women, either by admitting them to the ordinary classes, or by instituting separate classes for their instruction. The Council of Queen Margaret College, having considered the provisions of this ordinance, came to the conclusion that the purpose for which the College had been instituted would be best served by making over their work to the University of Glasgow. They accordingly, with the concurrence of Mrs. Elder, the proprietrix of the buildings and grounds hitherto occupied by the College, offered to transfer to the University Court these buildings and grounds, and the endowments (present and prospective), on condition that these should be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of University Classes for women exclusively. The University Court, after consultation with the Senate, having resolved to exercise the power conferred by Ordinance No. 18, and to provide University instruction for women mainly by the institution of separate classes, agreed to accept the offer made by Queen Margaret College, and remitted to a Committee to take the necessary steps for completing the transfer. In virtue of this arrangement the teachers in Queen Margaret College were appointed by the University Court, and the students in session 1892-93 were admitted matriculated students of the University. In 1893 the College was dissolved, and the funds were handed over to the University Court, but the name "Queen Margaret College" survives as designating the part of the University buildings and grounds which is devoted to the education of women.

The classes in Queen Margaret College will meet as follows daily, unless otherwise specified :—

WINTER SESSION 1900-1901.

I.—ARTS.

Thursday, 18th October.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Latin, Class I.,	9.45 a.m.,	£3 3	Prof. Ramsay and Mr. D. Rankin.
—— *Class II.*,	3 p.m.,	3 3	
Greek, Class I.,	12 noon,	3 3	Prof. Phillimore and Mr. G. Macdonald.
—— *Class II.*,	8.45 a.m.,	3 3	
English Language and Literature,	2 p.m.,	3 3[1]	Mr. A. A. Jack.
French Language and Literature,	9.45 a.m.,	3 3	M. Charles Martin.
German Language and Literature,	11 a.m.,	3 3	——
Logic,[2]	12 noon,	3 3	Mr. N. D. Smith.
Logic,[2] (at the University),	9 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Adamson.
Moral Philosophy,[3]	11 a.m.,	3 3	Mr. R. A. Duff.
Moral Philosophy[3] (at the University),	8 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Jones.
Political Economy (Do.),	2 p.m.,	3 3	Prof. Smart.
Education (Do.),	3.30 p.m.,	3 3	Mr. Adams.
History (Do.),	10 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Medley.
Mathematics Class I.,	8.45 a.m.,	3 3	Prof. Jack and Dr. Carslaw.
—— *Class II.*,	2 p.m.,	3 3	Prof. Jack and Mr. Philip.
Natural Philosophy,	3 p.m.,	4 4[4]	Prof. Blyth.
Physical Laboratory,	Sat., 10 a.m. to 12 noon,		
Chemistry,	12 noon,	3 3[1]	Mr. T. Gray.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	£3 3 to 5 5	

II.—MEDICINE.

Thursday, 18th October.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*	
Chemistry,	12 noon,	£3 3[1]	Mr. T. Gray.
Chemical Laboratory,	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.,	£3 3 to 5 5	
Practical Chemistry,	9–11 a.m., Tues. and Thurs.,	3 3[1]	
Physics,	3 p.m., Mon., Wed., and Fri.,	3 3[1]	Prof. Blyth.
Physical Laboratory,	10–12, Saturdays,		
Anatomy, Junior,	11 a.m.,	3 3[1]	Dr. T. H. Bryce.
—— *Senior*,	3.15 p.m.,	3 3[1]	
Practical Anatomy,	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.,	3 3[5]	
Physiology,	2 p.m.,	3 3[1]	Prof. M'Kendrick and Muirhead Demonstrator.

[1] Fee for a second or subsequent session, £2 2s.

[2] Women students may select either class of Logic.

[3] Women students may select either class of Moral Philosophy.

[4] Fee for a second or subsequent session, £3 3s.

[5] Students who have taken two winters and two summers of Practical Anatomy, as well as the Junior and Senior Lecture Courses, may afterwards enrol in Practical Anatomy at £1 1s.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*		
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	4 p.m.,	£3	3[1]	Dr. Maclennan.
Pathology, Systematic,	8 a.m.,	3	3[1]	Dr. Workman.
Surgery,	3.30 p.m.,	3	3[1]	Dr. Pringle.
Practice of Medicine,	4.30 p.m.,	3	3[1]	Dr. J. Lindsay Steven.
Clinical Surgery,	9 a.m. (see Hospitals).			
Clinical Medicine,	9 a.m., (see Hospitals).			
Midwifery,	12 noon,	3	3[1]	PROFESSOR M. CAMERON and Dr. J. M. M. Kerr.

SUMMER SESSION, 1901.

MEDICINE.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

Classes.	*Hours.*	*Class Fees.*		
Botany,	11 a.m.,	£3	3[1]	Mr. W. H. Lang.
Practical Botany,	3.30 p.m.,	3	3[1]	
Zoology,	1 p.m.,	3	3[1]	PROFESSOR YOUNG and Mr. J. Rankin.
Practical Zoology,	2 p.m.,	3	3[1]	
Practical Anatomy,	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.,	2	2[2]	Dr. T. H. Bryce.
Embryology,	11 a.m., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.,	2	2	
Practical Anatomy and Embryology, if taken together,		3	3	
Practical Pharmacy,	10.30 a.m.,	3	3[1]	Dr. Maclennan.
Practical Physiology,	2 p.m.,	3	3[1]	PROF. M'KENDRICK and Muirhead Demonstrator.
Forensic Medicine,	12.30 p.m.,	3	3[1]	PROFESSOR GLAISTER.
Practical Pathology,	10.30 a.m.,	3	3[1]	Dr. Workman.
Insanity,	12 noon, Wed., University, at Gartnavel 1 day weekly	2	2	Dr. Yellowlees.
Diseases of the Eye,	4 p.m., Tues. and Fri., and Clinique, 1–4 p.m. on Mon. and Wed., and 2 p.m. on Th.	2	2	Dr. A. M. Ramsay.

HOSPITALS.—Royal Infirmary—First year, £10 10s.; Second year, £10 10s.; six months, £6 6s.; three months, £4 4s. Royal Hospital for Sick Children twelve months, £1 1s. Glasgow Maternity Hospital—£2 2s.

SCIENCE CLASSES.—Of the subjects above enumerated the following are also in the Faculty of Science, viz.:—Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, and attendance upon the lectures and in the practical classes qualifies for graduation in Science.

The Honours Classes in Arts and the Higher Classes in Science at the University are open to women.

The arrangements for the classes in Queen Margaret College are similar to those of the classes for men, with the exception of English, French, German, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, the arrangements for which are as follows:—

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[1] Fee for a second or subsequent session, £2 2s.

[2] Students who have taken two winters and two summers of Practical Anatomy, as well as the Junior and Senior Lecture courses, may afterwards enrol in Practical Anatomy at £1 1s.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Lecturer.

1895. A. A. Jack, M.A.

The work of the class will comprise the following subjects:—1. Imaginative Literature from the death of Burns to the death of Byron, with special reference to the poetry of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, and to the novels of Scott; and perhaps of Miss Austen. Text-books—The poetical works of the authors named, and the following novels: *Ivanhoe, The Heart of Midlothian*, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, and perhaps *Pride and Prejudice* and *Persuasion.* 2. English Composition. 3. The Outlines of English Philology. 4. *The Tempest* and *Gulliver's Travels.*

Subject 1 will be taken on Mondays, Fridays, and alternate Wednesdays at 2 P.M., and the class which meets on these days will be called the Literature Class. Subjects 2, 3, and 4 will be taken on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and alternate Wednesdays at 2 P.M., and the class which meets on these days will be called the Language Class. Students who take English for purposes of graduation must attend both classes, but students who do not intend to graduate may take the Language Class alone, or (if they have attained the age of 18 years) the Literature Class alone. The age limit may be dispensed with on certain conditions. The fee for the Language Class or the Literature Class alone is £2 2s.

Books recommended for summer reading:

1. Mr. Stopford Brooke's *Primer of English Literature;* Golden Treasury Selections from Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley.

2. Professor Nichol's *Composition Primer* (Macmillan).

3. Mr. Champney's *History of English* (Rivington).

For further details as to the work of these classes, and as to the Honours Class, see p. 69. For Vacation work, and for the Nichol Memorial Prize, see Index.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Lecturers.

1895. Alfred Mercier, L.-ès-L.
1898. Charles Martin, M.A. (Paris).

The class meets daily at 9.45 a.m., and the course qualifies for graduation in Arts.

The work of the classes will comprise the following subjects :—

A. *Literature.*—Mondays and Fridays, and alternate Wednesdays. I. A course of lectures on *La tragédie française au xvii^e siècle.* Corneille : *Le Cid*, *Cinna*, *Polyeucte ;* Racine : *Andromaque*, *Britannicus*, *Bérénice*, *Iphigénie*, *Athalie.* II. Reading of Ernest Renan, *Pages Choisies ;* and Victor Hugo, *Les Feuilles d'automne.* III. A course of lectures on French Composition ; Essays.

B. *Language.*—Tuesdays and Thursdays, and alternate Wednesdays. I. Translations into and from French will be corrected. II. History of the French Language ; Historical Grammar. Text-book—A. Darmesteter, *Grammaire historique de la Langue française—Syntaxe.*

Students who take French for purposes of graduation must attend both classes, but students who do not intend to graduate may take the Language Class alone or the Literature Class alone. The fee for the Language Class alone or the Literature Class alone is £2 2s.

Honours Class.—See p. 70.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Lecturer.

The German Ordinary Class meets daily at 11 a.m., and the course, which extends to one hundred meetings, qualifies for graduation in Arts. Students who do not intend to graduate may take either the Literature Class or the Language Class alone. The fee for one class alone is £2 2s.

A. *Language.*—Fifty lectures in English, Mondays, Thursdays, and alternate Wednesdays. *Mondays*—Higher Grammar of the Modern German Language, with special reference to the relationship to English (20 lectures). Text-book—Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language* (Boston, 1895). *Thursdays*—Reading of Tieck, *Der gestiefelte Kater* ; C. Brentano, *Gockel, Hinkel, und Gackeleia* ; B. Brentano, *Goethes Briefwechsel, mit einem Kinde* ; Kleist, *Michael Kohlhaas*, *Prinz von Homburg* ; Fouqué, *Undine* ; E. Schulze, *Bezauberte Rose* ; Hoffmann, *Elixiere des Teufels* ; Immermann, *Epigonen* (20 lectures). *Alternate Wednesdays*—Translation into German of Stevenson's *Virginibus Puerisque* (10 lectures).

B. *Literature.*—Fifty lectures in German, Tuesdays, Fridays, and alternate Wednesdays. *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*—The Romantic School (40 lectures). *Alternate Wednesdays*—Discussion in German of selected works of the Romantic School (10 lectures). Text-book—Rudolf Haym, *Die romantische Schule*, Berlin, 1870.

Honours Class. See p. 71.

LOGIC.

Lecturer.

Norman D. Smith, M.A.

This class meets daily at 12 noon, and the course, which extends to one hundred meetings, qualifies for graduation in Arts.

The work of the class includes the subjects stated in the syllabus of the class of Logic and Rhetoric (see p. 71).

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lecturer.

Robert A. Duff, M.A.

This class meets daily at 11 a.m., and the course, which extends to one hundred meetings, qualifies for graduation in Arts.

The work of the class includes the subjects stated in the syllabus of the class of Moral Philosophy (see p. 72).

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY (PHYSICS).

Lecturer.

James Blyth, M.A., F.R.S.E.

This class will meet daily at 3 p.m., except on Saturdays; also, for practical work, on Saturdays, 10 to 12. The course will include:—

(1) Experimental Physics (Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Light, Magnetism, Static Electricity, Voltaic Electricity, Electro-Magnetism), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Lectures will be fully illustrated by experiment.

(2) Theoretical Mechanics (Elementary Kinematics, Elementary Dynamics), Tuesdays and Thursdays.

(3) Practical Physics, Saturdays, 10 to 12. The students will work practically in the Laboratory, and will be taught the

construction and use of physical apparatus generally, and will also be required to employ the various instruments, so as to verify natural laws and obtain numerical results.

Text-book.—Balfour Stewart's *Elementary Physics* or Knott's *Elementary Physics.*

Students intending to take a Degree in Arts must take the whole course. The requirements of students preparing for Degrees in Medicine will be met by the first division of the course, and by attending three days weekly, viz., Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

VI.—SPECIAL STUDY AND RESEARCH.

In Ordinance No. 61, the Universities Commission (1889) made the following regulations for the encouragement of special study and research, and for the appointment of Research Fellows :—

I. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus in each University, with the approval of the University Court, to make regulations under which graduates of Scottish Universities or of other Universities recognized by the University Court for the purposes of this ordinance, or other persons who have given satisfactory proof of general education and of fitness to engage in some special study or research, may be admitted to prosecute such study or research in the University.

II. It shall be the duty of the Senatus Academicus in each University—(1) To receive and decide upon all applications for admission to prosecute special study or research ; (2) To prepare a list of all persons so admitted (hereinafter referred to as Research Students) ; (3) To make regulations for the supervision of their work ; (4) To satisfy themselves from time to time that the Research Students are carrying on their work in the University in a satisfactory manner ; (5) To suspend or exclude from any course any student whose conduct or progress is unsatisfactory.

III. Every applicant for admission must send in to the Senatus Academicus a written application stating any degree or other distinction which he has already obtained, the line of study or research which he wishes to prosecute and the probable period of its duration, together with evidence as to his character, capacity, and general qualifications.

IV. Any application for admission shall be in the first instance referred by the Senatus Academicus to the appropriate Faculty, or to a Committee appointed by the Senatus; one member of the Committee shall always be a Professor or Lecturer within whose department the proposed line of study or research falls. No applicant shall be recommended by the Faculty or the Committee who has not satisfied them by examination or otherwise that he is qualified to prosecute the proposed line of study or research, and further—(*a*) That his proposed line of study or research is a fit and proper one; (*b*) That he possesses a good general education; (*c*) That he is of good character; (*d*) That he proposes to prosecute his studies or research during a period to be approved by the Senatus Academicus. The Faculty or the Committee shall make a report to the Senatus Academicus upon each application. It shall also be their duty, subject to the regulations of the Senatus Academicus, to provide for the supervision of the Research Student's work, and to report at least once a year to the Senatus as to his progress and conduct. The Senatus shall then determine whether he shall remain a Research Student.

V. Every Research Student shall be required to matriculate each year, paying the ordinary fee.

VI. Research Students shall have access to and the use of the University Laboratories and Museums, under such conditions as to payment and otherwise as the University Court, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, may determine.

Under this section the following regulations have been made:—1. In each laboratory each Research Student shall make payment of a sum which is estimated by the Professor as sufficient to cover the ordinary expenses incident to the Research Student's work. Apparatus and material beyond what is included in the ordinary operations of the laboratory shall be charged to the Student, unless the Professor judges that such apparatus and material will be a useful addition to the laboratory. But it shall be in the power of each Professor to propose to the University Court in any particular case that these payments may be remitted in whole or in part. 2. In all matters of discipline the Research Student shall be under the control of the Professor in whose laboratory he works. 3. All papers arising out of work done in a laboratory shall be submitted to the Professor before publication, and in all such publications a due recognition of the laboratory shall be inserted.

VII. The title of Research Fellow may be conferred by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, on Research Students who have shown special distinction. Such title shall not of itself confer any right to stipend, but it shall be in the power of the University Court to provide a stipend of such amount and for such period as it may think fit to any Research Fellow under the powers of Ordinance 25, Section XI., sub-section 8.

VIII. (1) The Research Fellows shall be appointed as aforesaid after consideration of the report or reports submitted in terms of Section IV. hereof.

(2) The title of Research Fellow may be conferred either at the commencement of the Research Student's course of study or research, or at any time during its progress, as the Senatus Academicus may determine.

(3) Research Fellows shall retain their title and stipend, if any, for the period during which they are engaged in special study or research in the University, and no longer.

(4) Research Students who have been appointed Research Fellows shall continue to be subject to the conditions above prescribed as to the supervision of their work and the reports to be made thereon.

IX. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice the right of Research Students to such Fellowships, Scholarships, or Prizes as may be open to them by Ordinance or Deed of Foundation.

X. The University Court may, subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 25, Section XI., sub-section 8, provide such sums as it may think fit in aid of the expenses of special study or research.

Research Fellow—Emeritus Professor Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., 1900.

Research Students—Thomas Gray, B.Sc., 1898; J. Anderson Craw, 1900.

VII.—LIBRARIES, MUSEUM, BOTANIC GARDEN.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library was founded in the fifteenth century. It contains an extensive and valuable collection of books. The Librarian is appointed by the University Court. The

Library is under the immediate superintendence of a Committee consisting of three members of the University or others, not being members of Senate, appointed by the University Court, and of six members of Senate appointed by the Senate. All reports by this Committee are, in the first instance, received by the Senate, and the Senate has power, subject to the review of the University Court, to confirm, modify, or reject the recommendations in such reports.

The Library is always increasing by donations and by a grant of £707 per annum, formerly paid by the Treasury, as compensation for the loss of the Stationers' Hall privilege, and now received from the University Court.

During recent years the Library has acquired several valuable collections. Amongst these the most important are the following:—

The Collection bequeathed to the University by the late W. Euing, Esq., amounting to about 15,000 volumes. It contains many books printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, illustrated books, English literature, Classics, above 2,000 Bibles, and a very large number of Psalm and Hymn books.

The Library of the late Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, amounting to about 8,000 volumes. This collection, which consists principally of Classics, editions of Aristotle, and treatises on Logic and Metaphysics, was purchased by private subscription and presented to the University. A list of the subscribers was inserted in the *Calendar* for 1879-80.

The Walker-Arnott Botanical Library of 970 volumes.

The Musical Library of the late Thomas L. Stillie, Esq., numbering 760 volumes. It contains the works of the chief composers, many of them in score, and an extensive series of modern operatic compositions, continental and English.

The collection of books on Palestine, which belonged to the late Dr. A. B. M'Grigor, consisting of 655 volumes of works, illustrating the natural and civil history, topography, and antiquities of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. This collection was presented along with 83 volumes, containing about 1,000 pamphlets, by Alexander M'Grigor, Esq.

The library of the Rev. A. K. MacCallum, LL.D., containing over 3,000 volumes, bequeathed to the University—along with an annual sum of £10 to be spent on its increase—as the nucleus of a Celtic library.

A collection of works, numbering over 500 volumes, relating to Mediaeval Philosophy, which formed part of the library of the late PROFESSOR VEITCH—presented by Mrs. Veitch.

The works on Mining belonging to the late ALEX. MACDONALD, ESQ., M.P.; works on Engineering from the libraries of the late PROFESSORS LEWIS GORDON and MACQUORN RANKINE; works on Oriental literature from the library of the late PROFESSOR WEIR; a large collection of medical works, theses, and pamphlets, from the late PROFESSOR ALLEN THOMSON; 800 volumes of general literature from the library of the late F. A. ECK, ESQ.; over 1,000 volumes—selected from the library of the late JAMES HOTSON, merchant—presented by DR. THOMAS REID; and numerous works of reference for the Reading Room from the late DR. A. B. M'GRIGOR.

Wall or table cases were given by William S. Dixon, Esq. (1); William Euing, Esq. (1); Professor Rainy, M.D. (1); Professor Sir James Roberton, LL.D. (2); and Alex. Whitelaw, Esq., M.P. (2).

The custody and management of the Library are regulated by Ordinance No. 64, and by the rules framed under that Ordinance and approved by the University Court on 14th November, 1895. The following are the principal regulations relative to the use of the Library:—

Books shall not be given out except to the borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him.

It shall be in the power of the Librarian at any time to withdraw any work from circulation, subject to appeal to the Library Committee; and to call in any book from any borrower after the lapse of the period for which such borrower is entitled to retain it, upon receiving a written request to do so from any person entitled to the use of the Library. In the notice of recall a period of not less than three clear days shall be allowed for making the return, and the penalties leviable for neglect shall be specified in the notice.

The following classes of work, viz.:—Manuscripts, rare books or books in any way difficult to be replaced, works of reference, separate maps or plates, unbound music or parts of works, pamphlets or books not sufficiently protected by the binding, shall not be given out except on an order of, and under conditions to be fixed by, either (*a*) the Senate, (*b*) the Library Committee, or (*c*) three Members of the Library Committee, according as, in the discretion of the Librarian, the special circumstances of each case may require.

Each member of the following classes of readers shall be allowed to borrow, and to have in his, or her, possession at one time the undermentioned number of volumes, but not more :—

Each Member of the Senatus Academicus, thirty volumes.
Each University Lecturer, twenty volumes.
Each Assistant and Examiner, and each holder of a Teaching Fellowship, fifteen volumes.
The Librarian, ten volumes; and each Assistant-Librarian, five volumes.
Each Extra-Academical Teacher, recognized by the University Court, in the town in which the University is situated, ten volumes.
Each retired Principal or Professor, ten volumes.
Each Member of the University Court, during his tenure of office, ten volumes.
Each Member of the General Council of any Scottish University (and each Graduate under the age of twenty-one years) in each year in which he, or she, shall have paid a subscription to the Library of ten shillings and sixpence, six volumes.

Provided that no Member of the University Court or of the General Council shall be entitled to obtain from the University Library books required by the teachers or students of the University in the prosecution of academic work and research, and that it shall be in the discretion of the Librarian, subject to appeal to the Library Committee, to decide from time to time what books are so required.

Any Member of the General Council of any Scottish University shall be allowed to compound for the Library subscription by a single payment of Five Guineas, which shall secure to him, or her, for life the same privileges as would accrue from the annual payments.

It shall be in the power of the Library Committee from time to time to grant the use of the Library to persons who may not be Members of the University, for purposes of literary research, and the names of those privileged readers shall be reported annually to the University Court. All grants under this section shall terminate with the close of the reading year, but shall be renewable if again applied for. Each special reader shall pay an annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence, and shall be entitled to borrow six volumes at one time, but not more.

Subject always to the provision as to the return of books for the annual inspection, all persons entitled to the use of the Library under the foregoing regulations shall have the right to retain each book borrowed during the winter session for one month, and each book borrowed during the summer session for two months, from the date of borrowing ; and may further retain each book until it shall have been recalled by the Librarian.

Every Matriculated student, or other Student admitted by ordinance to the use of the Library, shall be entitled to have in his, or her, possession at one time, during the winter session, four volumes but not more, and during the summer session and vacation, six volumes but not more. Every student shall have the right—subject to the return of books for the inspection—to retain any book during the winter session for two weeks, and during the summer session for four weeks, from the date of borrowing, and may further retain each book until it shall have been recalled by the Librarian. But no student shall be permitted to borrow any book from the Library until he, or she, shall have lodged with the Librarian a deposit of £1 in security for the due return of the books and the payment of any fines which may be incurred.

During the winter session such students only as are attending the English Literature classes shall be allowed to borrow works of fiction in English, and then only to the extent of two volumes at one time. During the summer session and vacation students may borrow three volumes of fiction at one time, but not more.

The reading term for Students, Members of General Council, and Special Readers, shall begin with the commencement of the winter session in each year, and terminate with the close of the autumn vacation following.

Readers shall not be allowed to borrow books in more than one capacity.

A general inspection of the Library shall take place in April, beginning with the seventh, and continuing for eight lawful days thereafter.

All works whatever, and by whomsoever borrowed, shall be returned to the Library before the beginning of the period of the annual inspection under the penalties hereinafter mentioned. The Library shall be wholly closed during the time of the inspection.

If any person shall retain any volume after the commencement of the period of the annual inspection, such person shall incur a fine of one shilling for each volume; and in the event of any volume not being returned before the close of one week after the last day of the inspection, the fine shall be repeated from week to week until the volume is returned, or until the total amount of the fine shall have reached the sum of ten shillings.

If any person, when required by the Librarian to return a book, shall fail to do so before the expiry of the time specified in the notice, such person shall incur a fine of one shilling for each volume, and thereafter a further penalty of sixpence per day so long as the volume is not returned, or until the total amount of the fine shall have reached the sum of ten shillings.

The Librarian is instructed forthwith to report to the Library Committee all cases in which he shall find that books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin, or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers; and persons guilty of such offences shall be liable to replace the injured books, and shall be fined or suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

So long as any Library subscription or any fine incurred remains unpaid, and so long as any person continues in possession of a book which he is not entitled to retain, the right of the defaulter to the use of the Library shall be suspended and remain in abeyance.

All readers borrowing books from the Library must obtain them from, and return them to, the Assistant-Librarians in the ante-room on the days and during the hours when the Library is open.

Persons other than students who wish to consult books in the Library will be accommodated in the First Bay of the Lower Hall.

Visitors on giving their names will be conducted over the Library by an attendant. They are not permitted to enter the Reading-Room during the hours when it is open to students.

No person, except Members of the Teaching Staff, shall otherwise be admitted to the interior of the Library without the special permission of the Curator or Librarian.

All persons, whether readers or visitors, are strictly prohibited from entering the Bays, or taking the books from their places on the shelves.

The Library is open for giving out and receiving back books every lawful day during the winter session from 11 A.M. till 2.30 P.M., except the Christmas and other holidays specially appointed by the University, when it remains closed, and on Saturdays, when it is open from 11 A.M. till 1 P.M. During the summer it is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 11.30 A.M. till 2 P.M.

CATALOGUES.

The General Alphabetical Catalogue may be consulted in the Catalogue Room by Readers, on application to the Librarian.

Students and Graduates who are engaged in special research will, on similar application, have access to the Classified Catalogues. These catalogues have been arranged by Professor Dickson, Curator of the Library, and the expenses incurred by him in connection with their preparation have been defrayed by the late Dr. A. B. M'Grigor.

READING-ROOM.

In connection with the Library, a Reading-Room, provided with a special collection of books of reference for the use of Matriculated Students, is open for readers, Saturdays and holidays excepted, during the winter session from 9 A.M. till 4.30 P.M., and during the summer session from 9 A.M. till 2 P.M.

The Room is primarily intended for readers consulting the books of the Special Collection; but so far as the accommodation will allow, students may make use of it for individual private study. The following are the principal rules applicable to the Room :—

Every Matriculated Student who shall at the beginning of the session or thereafter record (in a book kept by the Librarian) his desire to use the Reading-Room in accordance with the rules for consulting of books or private study, will receive a voucher entitling him to admission. No student will be admitted to the use of the Room without producing his voucher.

Every such student shall on entering apply for a tally entitling him to a seat, shall use it only for the table indicated thereon, and shall personally return it to the Assistant in charge. All readers are required to take at once the seats assigned to them, to abstain from talking, whispering, or any other form of distracting or disturbing others, and to enter and leave the Room (and Vestibule) with as little noise as possible. Readers shall exhibit their tallies when asked; and shall at once give their names and matriculation numbers, if they shall be requested to do so.

Each student, desirous of borrowing books from the Special Collection in the Vestibule, is required to fill up one of the receipt papers with his name, matriculation number, and the title of the book or books wanted, and to present it to the Assistant-Librarian in charge. Students are not permitted to have the use of more than two volumes at one time. The books received are to be used only in the Reading-Room, and are to be returned by the receiver himself into the hands of the Assistant-Librarian. The return of books by those who have to leave the room at the end of any hour is to be made not later than five minutes before that time, and during that interval no books will be given out.

Books of reference not included in the Special Collection, but contained in the General Library, may be obtained for consultation in the Reading-Room on presenting a paper with the name and matriculation number of the reader making the request, and the title of the book wanted, to the Assistant-Librarian in the Vestibule.

The Assistant-Librarian in charge is instructed to report at once to the Library Committee the name of any student transgressing the rules.

Donations to the University Library.

List of Donations from 1st March, 1899, to 28th February, 1900.

Académie des Sciences de Cracovie.—Bulletin international. 1899.

Accademia dei Lincei, Roma.—Atti. Serie 5ª. Memorie. Classe di scienze morali. Parte 1ª. VI. Parte 2ª. VII.—Rendiconti. Classe di scienze fisiche. VIII. 1899. Classe di scienze morali. VIII. 1899.

Accademia delle scienze fisiche e matematiche di Napoli.—Rendiconto. Serie 3ª V. 1899.—Atti. Serie 2ª. IX. 1899.

The Admiralty.—Greenwich Observations. 1896.—Spectroscopic and photographic results. 1896 and 1897.—Annals of the Cape Observatory. I.—Report of the health of the Navy. 1898.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—Transactions. XX. 1899.

Army Medical Department.—Report for 1897.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—Bibliotheca Indica. New series. Nos. 931-948; 951-955.—Catalogue of books and MSS. in Sanscrit in the Oriental Library. I.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.—Report of the seventh meeting. 1898.

Australian Museum.—Records. III. 5, 6.—Herdman, Catalogue of the tunicata. 1899.—Report of Trustees for 1898.

Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.—Proceedings. XVI. 2, 3.—Hardy, The Session book of Bonckle.

Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze.—Relazione delle pratiche dal 1885 al 1898.—Bollettino delle pubblicazioni Italiane. 315-338.

Bombay Observatory.—Magnetical and meteorological observations. 1897.

Boston Public Library.—Monthly bulletin. IV. 1899.—Ripley, Bibliography of the anthropology of Europe.

John Brown, B.Sc.—Horological journal. XXX.-XXXIX. in 5 vols.—The practical photographer. II.-IX. 1891-98.—Nature. LVIII., LIX. 1898-99.

Calendars, programmes, or reports have been received from the following institutions:—Aberdeen University; Athens University; Auckland University College; Belfast Queen's College; Bologna University; Bombay University; Brown University, Providence; Calcutta University; California University; Cambridge University; Canterbury College, New Zealand; Cape of Good Hope University; Chicago Academy of Science; Chicago University; Christiania University; Coimbra University; College of Preceptors, London; Columbian University, Washington; Cornell University; Dalhousie University, Halifax; Durham College of Science; Durham College of Medicine; Durham University; Edinburgh University; Edinburgh School of Medicine; Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College; Gratz University; Hartford Theological Seminary; Harvard University; Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; Imperial University, Tōkyō; Johns Hopkins University; Kolosvar University; M'Gill University, Montreal; Mason College, Birmingham; Melbourne University; Nebraska University; Neuchatel University; New Zealand University; Otago University; Owens College, Manchester; Padua University; Pharmaceutical Society; Pennsylvania University; Presbyterian College, Halifax; Princeton University; Queen's College, Cork; Queen's College, Galway; Queen's University, Kingston; Royal College of Surgeons of England; Royal Holloway College; Royal Institute of British Architects; R. Universita di Pisa; Royal University of Ireland; St. Mungo's College, Glasgow; St. Petersburg University; Sydney University; Technische Hochschule zu Aachen; Toronto University; Trinity College, London; Turin University; Universidad de Chile; Université de Grenoble; Université de Lyon; University College, Bristol; University College, Dundee; University College, Liverpool; University College, London; University College, Nottingham; University College of North Wales; University College, S. Wales; University College of Wales; University of Michigan; University of the State of New York; Utrecht University; Vermont University; Victoria College, Stellenbosch; Victoria University, Canada; Victoria University, Manchester; Vienna University; Yale University; Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Caledonian Medical Society.—Caledonian medical journal. IV. 1-3.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—Transactions. XVII. 3.—Proceedings. X. 2-4.

Canadian Institute.—Proceedings. N.S. Nos. 7, 8.

Chemical Society.—Journal. Nos. 436-447.—Abstract of proceedings. Nos. 205-218.

Christiania University.—Jahrbuch der Norwegischen Meteorologischen Instituts für 1898.—Archiv for Mathematik. XXI., XXII. 1.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.—Fiftieth annual report. 1899.

Clinical Society of London.—Transactions. XXXIII. 1899.

Columbia University, New York.—University Quarterly. I.

Congregational Union of Scotland.—Year book. 1899-1900.

Department of Science and Art.—Bookbinding in National Art Library. I.—Catalogue of botanical models, etc.—Drawing and manual instruction in elementary schools. 1898.—Directory of College of Sciences for Ireland. 1898-99 and 1899-1900.—Catalogue of Willet collection of pottery.—Classified list of photographs. Part I.—Catalogue of the naval collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum.—Forth-sixth report.—Directory. 1898-99.—Catalogue of circulating collection of water-colour paintings.—Prospectus of College of Science, 1899-1900.—Prospectus of College of Art. 1899.—Demonstrations in astronomical physics. 1899.—Books available for loan to schools of art.—List of students rewarded with report of examiners. 1899.—Prospectus of Whitworth scholarships. 34th edition.—Art examination papers. 1899.—Perry, Practical mathematics.—List of successful honours candidates. 1899—Instructions to inspectors. 1898-99.

George Dickson, M.D.—The practitioner. 1899.—Scottish medical and surgical journal. 1899.

Direction Général de Statisque Municipale, Buenos Ayres.—Annuaire. 1898.

Director Estadistica General, Montevideo.—Anuario estadistico. 1897.

Edinburgh Mathematical Society.—Proceedings. XVII. 1898-99.

The Editors.—British Guiana medical annual. 1898.

Engineering Society of the School of Practical Science, Toronto.—Papers read before the Society. XII. 1898-99.

Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia.—Twenty-seventh annual report.

James Finlayson, M.D.—Janus. III. 1898; IV. 1899.

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Report on the schemes. 1899.

Geological Survey of Canada.—Contributions to Canadian palæontology. I. v. 7.

Geological Survey of India.—Memoirs. XXVIII. 1.—General report. 1898-99.

Glasgow Archæological Society.—Transactions. N.S. III.—The Antonine wall. 1899.

Glasgow City Chamberlain.—Municipal and other public accounts. 1898-99.

Government of N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.—Progress report of the Archæological Survey Circle for 1898-99.

Governor of Bombay.—Report of Archæological Survey of Western India for 1898.—Government Observatory. Magnetical and meteorological observations. 1897.

Government of Netherlands India.—Magnetical and meteorological observations at Batavia. XX. 1898.—Rainfall in the East Indian Archipelago. 1897.

Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.—Hrishikesa Sastri, Sanskrit MSS. in Calcutta Sanskrit College. Nos. 6, 7, 10, 11.—Notices of Sanskrit MSS. 2nd. S. II. 1.

Imperial University, Tōkyō.—Journal of the College of Science. XI. 2, 3, 4.—Mittheilungen aus der medicinischen Facultät. IV. 4, 5.

Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders.—Transactions. XLII.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Minutes of proceedings. CXXXV.-CXXXVIII.—Barr, Application of mechanics to engineering practice. 1899.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—Proceedings. 1898. 4; 1899. 1, 2, 3.

Institution of Naval Architects.—Transactions. 1899.

Iowa Geological Survey.—Annual report. 1898.

James Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.—Excelsior. 1899.—Seventy-second annual report.

Johns Hopkins Hospital.—Bulletin. Nos. 93-97.

Johns Hopkins University.—Wilkens, Zum hochalemannischen Konsonantismus.—Lefèvre, Budding in perophota. And 32 other dissertations.

King's College Hospital, London.—Reports. IV., V. 1898-99.

Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool.—Proceedings. 1898-99.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping.—Register. 1899-1900. 2 vols. Rules and regulations. 1899-1900.

Lords of H.M. Treasury.—Exchequer rolls of Scotland. XX. 1899.—Register of the Privy Council of Scotland. N.S. I. 1899.—Acts of Parliament: Public, Local, and Private. 1899.

Professor Magnus MacLean, D.Sc.—The electrical engineer. XXII., XXIII.

John C. M'Vail, M.D.—8th report to County Council of Stirling.—8th report to County Council of Dumbarton.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.—Memoirs and proceedings. XLIII.

Middlesex Hospital, London.—Reports of the registrars for 1897.

Millport Marine Biological Station.—Annual report for 1898.

Mineralogical Society.—Mineralogical magazine. Nos. 55, 56.

Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Italia.—Le opere di Galileo Galilei. IX. 1899.

Le ministère de l'instruction publique, Paris.—Omont, Inventaire des MSS. grecs. Introduction et table. 1898.—Catalogue de la Bibliothèque publique de Douai. 2 vols. 1897.

David Murray, LL.D.—Bizonfy, English-Hungarian dictionary. 2 vols. 1886.—Mourek, Dictionary of the Bohemian and English languages. 1896.—Kierst and Collier, English and Polish dictionary. 1896.—Sokoloff, Dictionnaire françaiserusse et russe-française. 2 vols.

Mysore Government.—Inscriptions of the Mysore district. II. 1898.—Rice, Mysore: a gazetteer. 2 vols. 1897.

Navy Department, Japan.—Report of the health of the navy for 1896.

New York Public Library.—Bulletin. III. 1899.

Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition.—Zoology. Thalamophora and hydroida.

North London Hospital.—Reports. 1891 and 1897.

James Paton, F.L.S.—Report on Glasgow museums and galleries. 1898.

Periodicals per Rev. Dr. Dickson.—The academy. Nos. 1350-1391.—Nineteenth century. 1898. April to December.

Pharmaceutical Society.—Journal. 1899.
Princeton University.—Contributions to philosophy. I.
Professor Biles.—On M. Tchebycheff's formula. 1899.
Professor Bower, D.Sc.—Lubbock, Buds and stipules. 1899.—Trinidad Botanic Gardens. Bulletin. Nos. 18-21. Report for 1898.—The agricultural ledger, Calcutta. 1898. 20; 1899. 1-9.—Bulletin of the Botanical department, Jamaica. V. 1, 2; VI. 1-10; VII. 1.—Records of the Botanical survey of India. I. 9-12.—Reports on the manuring of oats, hay, etc., in 1898.—Hitchcock, Flora of Kansas. And 3 other pamphlets.—Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Glasgow. N.S. I.-V. 2.—Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. XVI. 3; XVII.-XX., XXI. 2, 3.
Professor Cooper, D.D.—Scougal, Life of God in the soul of man. 1892.—Twenty-four sermons.—An order of family worship for every day of the week.
Emeritus Professor Dickson, D.D.—Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly statement. 1899.
Professor Sir William Gairdner, M.D.—Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society. 1897 and 1898. 6 vols.
Professor Gray, LL.D.—Interaction of theory and practical applications in physical science. 1899.
Professor Hastie, D.D.—Life of Lal Behari Day. 1900.
Professor Jack, LL.D.—Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society. Nos. 660-693.
Emeritus Professor Lord Kelvin.—265 volumes of books mostly relating to science, 20 volumes and 380 parts of volumes of scientific periodicals, and 414 scientific papers and pamphlets.
Professor Macewen, M.D.—Annals of surgery. XXVII., XXVIII. 1898.
Professor M'Kendrick, M.D.—Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society. N.S. Nos. 13-14.—Report for 1898 of Lancashire sea fisheries laboratory.—Calendar of the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges, Edinburgh. 1898-99.—Sixty-two papers and pamphlets.
Professor Medley, M.A.—Educational value of a study of history. 1899.
Professor Phillimore, M.A.—Methods and purposes of Greek study. 1899.
Professor Robertson, D.D.—The bookman. Nos. 74-91.—Year book of the Church of Scotland. 1886-97.—March, Address at Lafayette College. 1880. And 28 other pamphlets.
Professor Smart, LL.D.—The distribution of income. 1899.
Professor Stewart, D.D.—Wilson, Short studies in Shakespeare. 1898.—Wilson, Fiction as a fine art. 1889.—Wilson, The Georgian novelists. 1894.
Professor Young, M.D.—The oath of Hippocrates.—Three English medical MSS. 1550-1660.
The Publishers.—Canadian gazette. 1898.
The Publishers.—The liberty review. 1899.
The Publishers.—The positivist's review. 1899.
Queensland Branch of the Geographical Society of Australasia.—Proceedings. XIII., XIV.
Radcliffe Library, Oxford.—Catalogue of books added during 1899.
Regality Club.—Papers of the club. 3rd S. Part 3.
Thomas Reid, M.D., LL.D.—Wilson, Atlas of fertilization of the ovum. 1895.—Œuvres complètes de Huyghens. VIII. 1899.
Reports have been received from the following libraries:—Aberdeen Public Library; Boston Public Library, U.S.; Bradford Free Libraries; Fulham Public Libraries; Hegginbottom Free Library, Ashton-under-Lyne; John Crerar Library, Chicago; New York Public Library; Leeds Public Library; Liverpool Public Libraries; Massachusetts Public Library; Newberry Library, Chicago; Baillie's Institution Free Library; Public Library and Museum of Victoria; Rothschild'sche Oeffentliche Bibliothek; Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library; St. Helens Public Libraries; St. Louis Public Libraries; Streatham Public Libraries; Westham Public Libraries.
Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland.—Transactions. XVII. 1899.
Royal Astronomical Society.—Memoirs. LII.-LIII. 1899.—Monthly notices. LIX.
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.—Proceedings and transactions. 1898-99.
Royal Institute of British Architects.—Library catalogue. 1834-88.—Supplement to catalogue. 1887-98.—Journal. VI. 9-20; VII. 1-7.
Royal Irish Academy.—Transactions. XXXI. 7.—Proceedings. 3rd S. V. 2, 3.
Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.—Report of astronomer for 1898.
Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.—Proceedings. 1897-98.
Royal Scottish Academy.—74th annual report. 1899.

Royal Scottish Society of Arts.—Transactions. XV.

Royal Society of Canada.—Proceedings and transactions. 2nd series. IV. 1898.

Royal Society of New South Wales.—Journal and proceedings. XXXII.

Royal Society of Victoria.—Proceedings. N.S. XII. 1.

Scottish Chartered Accountants.—Official directory. 1899-1900.

Secretary of State for India.—Epigraphia Indica. V. 5, 6, 7.—Scientific memoirs by medical officers of the army of India. XI.—Mahabharata condensed into English verse by R. Dutt. 1899.—Sacred books of the East. XLIII., XLVII.—Moghul architecture of Fathpur Sikri. IV. 1898.—Duff, The chronology of India. 1899.—Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. 1897.—Seton-Karr, Grant of Rothiemurchus. 1899.—Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. in Library of India Office. VI.

Smithsonian Institution.—Annual report. 1896-1897.—Annual report, U.S. National Museum. 1896.—Miscellaneous collections. Nos. 1170, 1171.—Annual report of the American Historical Association. 1898.—Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences. VIII. 2, 3.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—Proceedings. 3rd S. VIII.

Society of Chemical Industry.—Journal. XVIII. 1899.

Society of Public Analysts.—The analyst. XXIV. 1899.

Surgeon-General's Office, U.S. Army.—Index catalogue of the Library. IV. 1899.—Report for 1898-99.

Technische Hochschule zu Aachen.—Borght, Rede zum Andenken an Fürst Bismarck.

Trustees of the British Museum.—Catalogue of the lepidoptera phalaenae. I. And plates. 1898.—Catalogue of Welwitsch's African plants. Parts II., III. 1898.—Catalogue of birds. XXVI. 1898.—List of the types of fossil cephalopoda. 1898.—Catalogue of the bronzes, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan. 1899.—Catalogue of Greek coins. Galatia and Syria. 1899.—Sharpe, Hand list of birds. I. 1899.—List of the blastoidea. 1899.—Grueber, Handbook of the coins of Great Britain and Ireland. 1899.—Catalogue of printed books. Liturgies. I., II., III. Periodicals. Parts 3, 4. New Testaments.

Tufts' College, Massachusetts.—College studies. 2nd series. No. 1.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Bulletin. Nos. 37-40.—Report for year ending June, 1897.

U.S. Commissioner of Education.—Report for 1897-98. Vol. I.

U.S. Department of Agriculture.—Bulletin. 9, 10, 11.—North American fauna. No. 14.—Year book. 1898.

U.S. Department of Labor.—Bulletin. No. 20.

U.S. Geological Survey.—18th Annual report. 6 vols.—19th annual report. Vols. 1, 4, 6.

U.S. National Museum.—Proceedings. XVIII. and XX.—Bulletin. No. 47. Parts 2, 3.

Ungarische Statische Central-Amt.—Ungarisches statistisches Jahrbuch. V. 1897.

Universität zu Wien.—Neumann, Die orientalische Sprachstudien. 1899.

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DIVINITY HALL LIBRARY.

This Library is set apart for the special use of students in Divinity. It contains an extensive collection of Theological works. It is supported chiefly by an annual grant from the University Court of Seven Shillings for each student attending the Divinity classes.

The Librarian is elected annually by the students attending the Hall.

HUNTERIAN MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded by the eminent William Hunter, M.D., who was born in 1718, at Cantieswell or at Long Calderwood, in the Parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. By his will, dated 1783, he bequeathed to the Principal and Professors of the College, and their successors in office, his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, coins, paintings, anatomical preparations, zoological and mineral specimens, and archaeological relics, and appropriated £8,000 for the erection of a building for their reception and preservation.

The building erected in 1804 became the property of the Union Railway Company, as explained at page 30. But accommodation has been provided for the collections in the new buildings at Gilmorehill. The Museum occupies the north side of the eastern quadrangle, and consists of two halls, the upper of which is galleried.

The Hunterian Museum is under the immediate superintendence of the Museums Committee, consisting of two members of the University or others, not being members of Senate, appointed by the University Court, and of four members of Senate, appointed by the Senate. All reports by this Committee are, in the first instance, received by the Senate, and the Senate has power, subject to the review of the University Court, to confirm, modify, or reject the recommendations in such reports. The Keeper of the Museum, by present custom the Professor of Natural History, is appointed by the Trustees, who, in terms of Dr. Hunter's will, are the Principal and Professors of the College: their functions are now discharged by the University Court. Keeper — Professor John Young, M.D.; Under-Keeper, John Mackay; Assistant in Library, Alexander Murdoch; Under-Keeper in Pathological Department, J. H. Teacher, M.B., C.M.

Visitors desirous of consulting in the Museum should, if possible, arrange to come between 2 and 4 P.M. Numismatists desirous of consulting the cabinet of medals should communicate with the Keeper a few days before the date of their proposed visit.

The Museum is now open to the public from 11 to 3 in winter, 11 to 4 in summer; admission sixpence.

Stevenson Catalogue of Greek Coins. Pt. I. By Geo. Macdonald, M.A. Pp. xv., 495, with 30 plates. Price 21s.

Tituli Hunteriani: Catalogue of Roman Stones. By James Macdonald, LL.D., Annan. Price 10s. 6d.

Bellahouston Catalogue of Anatomical and Pathological Preparations. By J. H. Teacher, M.B., C.M. 2 vols. 8vo. Price to students, 2s.

The revenue derived from the admission fee has been hitherto the only fund available for the maintenance and extension of the collection. Donors of specimens are entitled to free admission. Each matriculated student has the privilege of introducing two friends three times during the session.

Donations to Museum 1899-1900.

The following donors have contributed to the Museum during the past year:—

Mr. J. Cooper Clark, Numismatic Chronicle; Mr. Gostwyck Gostwyck, monazite from Ballachulish, slab of marble from Santa Cruz; Mrs. Finlay, Singapore, brick of 6th century B.C.

In addition to the annual gifts by friends, among whom in former years were conspicuous Mr. Robert Gray, Dr. D. Robertson, Rev. Dr. H. Crosskey, J. Lumsden of Arden, the late Geo. Paterson, Prof. J. Nichol, Captain W. Ramsay, Dr. R. Walker, D. A. Frew, the following large collections have been added:—In 1875 Miss Brown of Lanfine divided her father's mineral collection between the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; in 1896 she gave a further group of polished amethyst, marble, and jade cups and tessaræ, with some enamels; in 1898 she bequeathed a signed copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, a cabinet of minerals, antiquities from various localities, and the portrait of her father, Dr. Brown, now in the Museum Hall. The family of the late F. A. Eck, Esq., of Hollybush, presented his collection of minerals, over 3000 specimens, one cabinet representing the minerals of Central and Southern America, the other containing European specimens. To this Miss Eck added, in 1896, 150 precious stones. The antiquities of Peru, etc., are well represented. In 189 , T. Graham Young, Esq., of Limekilns, presented a large series of Etruscan, Greek, and Roman pottery, as well as of medieval ceramics and glass. In 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Tillichewan gave an important group of vases, and several interesting specimens were presented by Mrs. Eustace Smith, of Algiers. All these, with a previous selection of Cyprus pottery and glass, the gift of Robert Walker, Esq., of Lethamhill, are shown in the Library. In 1888 the Governors of the West of Scotland Technical College made over to the Hunterian Museum the Zoological and Ethnological Museum of the Andersonian University (later known as Anderson's College, and now merged in the Technical College), the space being required for collections bearing on subjects taught in the College. Technical students have admission to the Hunterian Museum for purposes of study. The collection so transferred, of great value and extent, represents the generosity of the naturalists and merchants of Glasgow, to whom the Hunterian is also under great obligations.

James Stevenson, Esq., of Hailie, has defrayed the cost of the Catalogue of Greek Coins, and the Bellahouston Trustees that of the Anatomical Catalogue. The Catalogue of the Printed Books is completed in manuscript, as is that of the MSS. in the Library. Rev. Thomas Weir, B.D., prepared the Catalogue of Syrian MSS. published by the Asiatic Society of London. Other catalogues are in course of preparation.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

A piece of ground adjoining the old College was for many years set apart as a Botanic Garden, for the use of the Lecturer on Botany; but the great increase of manufactories and other buildings in its vicinity having rendered it unfit for such a purpose, the University, in 1817, agreed to subscribe £2,000 towards the formation of a new Botanic Garden then projected by the citizens of Glasgow, on condition that a Lecture-Room should be erected within it for the exclusive use of the Professor of Botany and his pupils—that every facility should be given them in prosecuting the study of Botany—and that three Directors of the Institution should be annually appointed by the Faculty of the College, to represent and protect the interests of the University. The Garden to which this agreement referred was completed and opened to the public in 1819. A Lecture-Room, in which the Professor of Botany delivered an annual course of Lectures during the summer months, was built; and the collection of plants, from the zeal and ability of the Superintendent, and the favourable situation of Glasgow, had become one of the richest and most valuable in the island. The extension of the town again compelled the removal of the Garden to its present site in Hillhead, at a greater distance from the old College, so that the Professor, while he continued to give in it the practical portions of the course (*Demonstrations*), found it more convenient to deliver his Lectures at the University. The removal of the University to Gilmorehill brought it nearer the Botanic Garden, but the Lecture-Room in the Garden being inadequate for the students attending the course of Elementary Lectures on Botany, and there being no Laboratory, Museum, or Herbarium-Room in the Garden, the Professor has continued to deliver his Lectures and to have his Laboratory at the University. Suitable buildings for the Botanical department are in course of erection within the University grounds.

MILLPORT MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION.

This station, which is situated near Keppel Pier, in the island of Cumbrae, was formally opened in May, 1897. The chief object which the promoters have in view is to afford opportunities for the investigation of the Marine Fauna and Flora of the district known as the Clyde Sea Area. A practical laboratory has been provided and equipped, and one of the tables in it, for which the University Court subscribes, is called the University Table. The nomination of students to the privilege of working at this table is made by the Senate on the report of the Professors of Natural History and Botany. Applications should be addressed to the Clerk of Senate.

VIII.—GRADUATION IN THE SEVERAL FACULTIES.

EXAMINERS.

Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine.

The University Court of each University annually appoints as Examiners such number of Professors or Lecturers in the Faculty of Arts in that University, and such additional Examiners as may be deemed necessary. The Preliminary Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine are conducted by these Examiners, under the control and supervision of a Joint-Board appointed in January of each year by the several University Courts from among the Examiners, according to a scheme of rotation prescribed in Ordinance No. 13, Section IV., as supplemented by Ordinance No. 43, Section I. The Joint-Board holds office from the first day of February to the thirty-first day of January in the succeeding year, and sits at each University in rotation in the following order:—Edinburgh (1901-2), Glasgow (1902-3), Aberdeen (1903-4), St. Andrews (1900-1). It consists of eight Professors or Lecturers and eight additional Examiners, two Professors or Lecturers and two additional Examiners being appointed by the University Court of each University, according to the scheme printed on p. 157. In the case of a candidate at a Preliminary Examination who is permitted to offer himself for examination in any language not included in the Preliminary Examination, each University makes special arrangements for the examination of its own candidates.

UNIVERSITY.	1893 and every Fourth Year thereafter (1901).	1894, and every Fourth Year thereafter (1902).	1895, and every Fourth Year thereafter (1903).	1896, and every Fourth Year thereafter (1904).
ST. ANDREWS,	English (Professor).	English (Professor).	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).
	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Additional Examiner).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).
	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).
GLASGOW,	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Professor).	English (Professor).	English (Additional Examiner).
	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Professor).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).
	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).
ABERDEEN,	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Professor).	English (Professor).
	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Professor).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).
	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).
EDINBURGH,	English (Professor).	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Additional Examiner).	English (Professor).
	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Professor).	Classics (Additional Examiner).	Classics (Additional Examiner).
	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Professor).	Mathematics and Dynamics (Additional Examiner).
	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Additional Examiner).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).	Modern Languages (Professor or Lecturer).

Degrees in Arts.

The Examiners for Degrees in Arts are the Professors whose subjects qualify for Graduation in Arts, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners appointed by the University Court as the University Court may deem necessary.

Degrees in Science.

The Examiners for Degrees in Science are the Professors whose subjects qualify for Graduation in Science, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners appointed by the University Court as the University Court may deem necessary.

Degrees in Medicine.

The Examiners for Graduation in Medicine are the Professors whose subjects qualify for Graduation in Medicine, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners appointed by the University Court as the University Court may deem necessary, such provision being made as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two Examiners, one of whom shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University.

No person is eligible for appointment to the office of additional Examiner, whether for Preliminary Examination or for Degrees in Arts, Science, or Medicine, who is a Professor, Lecturer, or University Assistant or Demonstrator in any Scottish University, and the appointment of any additional Examiner during the currency of his term of office to a Professorship, Lectureship, or to the office of University Assistant or Demonstrator in any Scottish University is held to vacate his office of Examiner. The periods of appointment of additional Examiners are so adjusted as to secure that all the Examiners shall not vacate their office at the same time ; but no Examiner can be appointed for a longer period than four years, and no person who has held the office of Examiner for a period of three or four years is eligible for reappointment to the office of Examiner in the same University until he has ceased to hold the office of Examiner in such University for not less than one year.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of a member of the Joint-Board, or of an Examiner or additional Examiner in Arts, Science, or Medicine, occurring otherwise than by expiration of his term of office, the person appointed in his room is appointed for the remainder of such term only.

Degrees in Law.

The Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws are the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the examinations for the said degree, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court.

The Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Law are the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the examinations for the said degree, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court.

Degrees in Divinity.

The Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity are the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the examinations, and two additional Examiners appointed by the University Court.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING DEGREES.

I. GRADUATION IN ARTS.

Regulations applicable to all who have entered on their Academical Course since 1st October, 1892.

The conditions on which the Degree of Master of Arts is now conferred are regulated by Ordinances No. 11,[1] No. 44, No. 148, No. 160, and No. 168 of the Universities Commission (1889), the principal provisions of which are the following:—

I. The Academical year in each University shall commence on the first day of October. The classes shall meet for the winter session (which shall include not less than twenty teaching weeks) on such day thereafter as the Senatus of each University shall determine; and shall close not later than the tenth day of the following April.

The University Court of each University shall institute a summer session in such of the subjects or branches of subjects qualifying for graduation in Arts as may be determined by the said Court after consultation with the Senatus. Such session shall commence on such day as the Senatus of each University shall determine, and shall include ten teaching weeks at least. The classes shall be conducted by the Professors, or by Lecturers appointed under Ordinance No. 17 (Regulations as to Assistants and Lecturers).

II. The Curriculum for the Degree of Master of Arts (M.A.) shall extend over not less than three winter sessions, or two winter sessions and three summer sessions.

Preliminary Examination.[2]

III. (1) Before entering on the Curriculum (subject to the proviso contained in Section IV., Sub-section 1) each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination in the following subjects:—

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[1] This ordinance was printed in full in the *University Calendar* for 1892-93, pp. 477-485, and the modifications made by Ordinance No. 44 were inserted in italics in the *University Calendar* for 1894-95.

[2] Supplementary Regulations issued by the Joint Board on 29th January, 1900, have been inserted in smaller type at the points in the ordinances to which they relate.

1. English.
2. Latin or Greek.
3. Mathematics.
4. One of the following:—Latin or Greek (if not already taken), French, German, Italian (or such other language as the Senatus Academicus may approve), Dynamics.

(2) The examination must be passed in the matters and on the standards hereinafter defined; but there shall be a higher and a lower standard in Latin and in Greek, and a higher, an intermediate, and a lower standard in Mathematics.

Candidates must pass on the higher standard in at least one of these three subjects, and may pass on the lower standard in either or both of the remaining two; subject always to the conditions relative to attendance contained in Section IV. hereof.

(3) English shall include Grammar and Composition, and the outlines of Geography and British History, and the standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted for the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department.

In the case of a foreign student, whose native language is other than English, the standard required in English in the Preliminary Examination shall be such as the Joint-Board of Examiners may deem sufficient.

The Joint-Board has issued the following directions showing the character of the papers to be set in English:—

English will include (*a*) Grammar, (*b*) Composition, (*c*) Literature, (*d*) History, and (*e*) Geography.

(*a*) Grammar will include Analysis, Parsing, Derivation, and Correction of Sentences.

(*b*) Composition will include an Essay and Paraphrasing.

(*c*) Literature will comprise a knowledge of certain prescribed books of two or three writers. Questions requiring a general knowledge of the life and works of the greater writers will not be set; but one or two questions may be set, giving an opportunity to candidates who have read widely in English Literature to show their knowledge. The prescribed books will be:—For 1900, Shakespeare, *Richard III.*; Thackeray, *Esmond*; Scott, *Marmion*. For 1901, Shakespeare, *King Lear*; Scott, *Old Mortality*; Macaulay, *Two Essays on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham* (Macmillan).

(*d*) History will include a knowledge of the outlines of the History of both England and Scotland from 1603 to the Union of the Parliaments in 1707 (for October, 1900).[1]

(*e*) Geography will include a general knowledge of the Geography of the World, and a special knowledge of the Geography of the British Empire.

(4) Latin and Greek shall comprise grammatical questions, translation into English from Latin or Greek authors not previously prescribed, and translation of plain passages or easy sentences from English into Latin or Greek. The higher standard shall not be lower than that presently [before October, 1892] adopted in the examination for a Curriculum of

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[1] In April, 1901, the following regulation as to History will come into force:—History will include a knowledge of one of the three following periods, questions in each of which will be set in each examination, viz.: The outlines of the History of both England and Scotland (*a*) from the Roman Occupation to 1603; (*b*) from 1603 to the Union of the Parliaments in 1707; (*c*) from the Union of the Parliaments to the Reform Bill of 1832.

three sessions, or for the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department, and the lower standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted for the Lower Grade Leaving Certificate of the said Department.

The Latin examination on the higher standard will be—Translation, Prose Composition, Grammar, and Sentences.

The Greek examination on the higher standard will be—Translation, Sentences, and Grammar.

The passages for translation both from Greek and Latin will include Prose and Verse.

The Latin examination on the lower standard will be—Translation and Parsing, Prose Composition, Grammar, and Sentences.

The Greek examination on the lower standard will be—Translation, Sentences, and Grammar.

In the Latin and the Greek papers both on the higher and lower standards, candidates are required to satisfy the Examiners both in Composition and in Translation.

Candidates who, having taken in Latin or Greek the examination on the higher standard, have failed to pass on that standard, but have obtained a percentage of marks equivalent to a pass on the lower standard, may be held by the Board to have passed the examination on the lower standard.

(5) French, German, and Italian shall comprise grammatical, literary, and easy philological questions, translation into English from French, German, or Italian authors not previously prescribed, and translation from English into French, German, or Italian; and the standard shall not be lower than that presently adopted for the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department.

For the examination in French and German—

Two papers shall be set, both in French and German—an hour and a half being allowed for the first paper, and two hours for the second; the first paper will contain a passage for translation from English into French or German, with some short sentences of an idiomatic character; the second paper will contain a set of grammatical questions, two passages for translation into English (one in verse, one in prose), and a selection of literary or philological questions, from which the candidate will be allowed to choose *one only*.

The questions on Literature will be confined, year by year, to certain groups of authors, as in the following scheme, viz.:

French.—(i.) In October, 1900 (18th century)—Regnard, Lesage, Massillon, Saint Simon, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Vauvenargues, Marivaux, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Diderot, Buffon, Beaumarchais, Bernardin St. Pierre, Mirabeau. (ii.) In April and October, 1901 (19th century)—Chateaubriand, Madame de Staël, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Alexandre Dumas, George Sand, Balzac, Prosper Mérimée, Guizot, Thiers, Mignet, Michelet.

German.—(i.) In October, 1900—Goethe, Schiller, Klinger, Lenz, Schubert, Arndt, Körner, Rückert. (ii.) In April and October, 1901—Jean Paul, the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, Arnim, Brentano, Grillparzer, Heine, Uhland.

(6) Mathematics on the lower standard shall comprise—(*a*) Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Percentage, Square Root, Simple Interest; (*b*) Algebra, including Fractions, Factors, Square Root, Equations of the First Degree, Simultaneous Equations of the First Degree, Easy Quadratic Equations, Problems leading to the above Equations; (*c*) Geometry: Euclid, Books I., II., and III. (or their equivalents), with easy deductions. Demonstrations other than Euclid's will be accepted if they assume no propositions which in Euclid's order are subsequent to the proposition under consideration.

(7) Mathematics on the intermediate standard shall include the following, in addition to the subjects included in the lower standard, viz.:—(*a*) Euclid: Book VI., Propositions 1—19, or Geometry equivalent thereto. (*b*) Algebra: Quadratic Equations, Ratio and Proportion. (*c*) The Trigonometry of Right-angled Triangles.

(8) Mathematics on the higher standard shall, in addition to what is included on the lower standard, comprise Euclid, Books IV., VI., and the first twenty-one propositions of Book XI. (or their equivalents), with Deductions, Quadratic Equations, Trigonometry to the Solution of Triangles inclusive, and the use of Logarithmic Tables.

In the examination in Mathematics on the higher and intermediate, and on the lower standards each question in Geometry will consist of two parts, of which one will be an easy deduction or illustrative exercise on the proposition set as bookwork.

The papers in Mathematics on the higher standard and on the intermediate standard will be devoted to the various subjects comprised in them as nearly as possible in the following proportions: two-fifths to Geometry, two-fifths to Algebra (including Arithmetic, if thought desirable), and one-fifth to Trigonometry.

Candidates for the higher standard may obtain full marks by doing correctly about two-thirds of the questions set in each subject; but the Examiners will be entitled to reject a candidate who makes in any subject less than a certain minimum of the marks allotted to that subject.

The pass-mark for candidates on the intermediate standard is fixed with reference to the total number of marks assigned to questions which fall under the syllabus of the intermediate standard; but such candidates will receive credit for any question they may answer.

The paper in Mathematics on the lower standard will be devoted to the various subjects comprised in as nearly as possible the following proportions: four-ninths to Geometry, three-ninths to Algebra, and two-ninths to Arithmetic.

Candidates may obtain full marks by doing correctly about two-thirds of the questions set in each subject; but the Examiners will be entitled to reject a candidate who makes in any subject less than a certain minimum of the marks allotted to that subject.

(9) Dynamics shall mean the Elementary Statics and Kinetics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

The paper on Dynamics will be directed to test the candidate's knowledge of the fundamental principles of the subjects included in it. As far as possible each question will consist of two parts, one of which will be a numerical or other simple illustrative example of the principle with which the other part of the question deals. About one-seventh of the paper will be devoted to Kinematics, and the remainder of the paper will be assigned to Kinetics, Statics, and Hydrostatics in as nearly as possible equal proportions.

Candidates may obtain full marks by doing correctly about two-thirds of the questions set in each section of the paper.

Dynamics shall include the following:—(*a*) *Kinematics.* Displacements, velocities and accelerations of a moving point, with their compositions and resolutions. Translation of a rigid body. Relative velocity of two moving points. (*b*) *Kinetics.* The laws of motion. Momentum, force, energy, work—their measures in the British and C.G.S. systems of units. Change of units. Rectilinear motion of a particle under the action of constant forces. Free motion of a body under gravity, including projectiles. Atwood's machine. Impulsive forces. Direct impact of smooth spheres. (*c*) *Statics.* Composition and resolution of co-planar forces. Theory of co-planar couples. Conditions of equilibrium of forces in one plane. Centre of mass. Friction. Machines. Application of the principle of work to machines. (*d*) *Hydrostatics.* Definitions of *solid*, *fluid*, *liquid*, *gas*. Viscosity. Measure of the pressure at a point of fluid. Law of equable transmission of pressure. Laws of variation of pressure in heavy liquids. Resultant pressure of a heavy liquid on a plane surface, including the centre of pressure of a plane surface. Principle of Archimedes. Experimental determination of the densities of solids, liquids, and gases. Atmospheric pressure. The barometer. Boyle's Law. The siphon, pumps for liquids, air pumps, and the diving-bell.

Questions may be set which involve the Trigonometry of Right-angled Triangles.

(10) A candidate shall be obliged to pass in all the required subjects at one or not more than two examinations; provided that he may *offer himself for re-examination* as often as may be necessary *to satisfy this condition.*[1]

IV. (1) Attendance on any class shall not qualify for graduation, unless the whole Preliminary Examination has been previously passed. *Any student who has passed in Latin, Greek, or Mathematics on the higher standard may attend a qualifying class in such subject or subjects without having passed in the other subjects of the examination, provided always that* (a) *no candidate shall be allowed to present himself for examination in any subject qualifying for graduation until he has passed the whole Preliminary Examination; and* (b) *no student shall be admitted to a degree in Arts unless he has attended qualifying classes in the University granting the degree, or in another Scottish University, as provided by Section* XXV. *hereof, for three academic years after he has completed his Preliminary Examination.*[1]

(2) Attendance on a class in any language included in the Preliminary Examination shall not qualify for graduation, unless the candidate, before entering the class, has passed the Preliminary Examination in that subject, and on the higher standard where a double standard is provided. He may, for that purpose, attend any Preliminary Examination held during the course of his study, taking only the paper set in that subject; provided always that the provisions of the sub-section immediately preceding shall have been satisfied.

(3) Attendance on a class in any language not included in the Preliminary Examination shall not qualify for graduation, unless the candidate has previously passed an examination in that language on a standard as nearly as possible equivalent to the higher standard of the languages included in the Preliminary Examination.

(4) Attendance on a class of Mathematics or Natural Philosophy shall not qualify for graduation unless the candidate, before entering the class, has passed in Mathematics on the higher standard or on the intermediate standard.

V. (1) The Preliminary Examination shall be held at each University twice in each year, under such regulations as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall from time to time determine, and shall be conducted in writing.[2]

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[1] The words in italics are taken from a supplementary Ordinance No. 44, which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 28th May, 1894, and came into force on 1st October, 1894. The ordinance provides that the alterations on Sections III. (10) and IV. (1) shall be held to have come into force on 1st October, 1892.

[2] For dates of Preliminary Examinations see Table on page 164.

TABLE OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SCIENCE, AND MEDICINE, TO BE HELD DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

I. ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Fee.	Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Date.	Subject.	Dates of Examinations and Hours at which the various Papers will be set.	
10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.	10th September or 8th March.	Italian, - -	Friday, 28th September, 12 noon to 1.30 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m.	Friday, 29th March, 12 noon to 1.30 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m.
		English, - -	Saturday, 29th September, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.	Saturday, 30th March, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.
		Lower Greek, -	Saturday, 29th September, 3 to 6 p.m.	Saturday, 30th March, 3 to 6 p.m.
		Lower Latin, -	Monday, 1st October, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	Monday, 1st April, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Lower Mathematics	Monday, 1st October, 2 to 5 p.m.	Monday, 1st April, 2 to 5 p.m.
		Higher Latin, -	Tuesday, 2nd October, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.	Tuesday, 2nd April, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.
		French (1st Paper),	Tuesday, 2nd October, 3 to 4.30 p.m.	Tuesday, 2nd April, 3 to 4.30 p.m.
		Higher Greek, -	Wednesday, 3rd October, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 3rd April, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.
		German (1st Paper),	Wednesday, 3rd October, 3 to 4.30 p.m.	Wednesday, 3rd April, 3 to 4.30 p.m.
		Intermediate and Higher Math., -	Thursday, 4th October, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.	Thursday, 4th April, 9 to 11 a.m., and 12 noon to 2 p.m.
		French (2nd Paper),	Thursday, 4th October, 3 to 5 p.m.	Thursday, 4th April, 3 to 5 p.m.
		German (2nd Paper),	Friday, 5th October, 9 to 11 a.m.	Friday, 5th April, 9 to 11 a.m.
		Dynamics, - -	Friday, 5th October, 1 to 4 p.m.	Friday, 5th April, 1 to 4 p.m.

II. MEDICINE.

Fee.	Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Date.	Subject.	Dates of Examinations and Hours at which the various Papers will be set.	
10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.	10th September or 8th March.	English, - -	Saturday, 29th September, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	Saturday, 30th March, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Greek, - - -	Saturday, 29th September, 3 to 6 p.m.	Saturday, 30th March, 3 to 6 p.m.
		Latin, - - -	Monday, 1st October, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	Monday, 1st April, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Mathematics, -	Monday, 1st October, 2 to 5 p.m.	Monday, 1st April, 2 to 5 p.m.
		French, - -	Tuesday, 2nd October, 3 to 6 p.m.	Tuesday, 2nd April, 3 to 6 p.m.
		German, - -	Wednesday, 3rd October, 3 to 6 p.m.	Wednesday, 3rd April, 3 to 6 p.m.

(2) The Joint-Board of Examiners to be appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 (Regulations as to Examinations) shall have power to accept the Higher Grade Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department in any subject as an equivalent for the Preliminary Examination in that subject; and to accept the Lower Grade Leaving Certificate of the said Department as an equivalent for the Preliminary Examination on the lower standard in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; provided they are satisfied that the standard of the examination, at which the said certificates were granted, is not lower than that required by this ordinance.

Under this sub-section the Joint-Board of Examiners has resolved as follows:—For the Preliminary Examination in Arts and Science the Higher and Honours Grade Leaving Certificates of the Scotch Education Department in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics will be accepted as equivalent to the higher standard in each of these subjects, as prescribed by the Arts Ordinance, and the Lower Grade Certificate to the lower standard; the Higher and Honours Grade Leaving Certificate in English, in Modern Languages, and in Dynamics will be accepted as equivalent to the standard prescribed for each of these subjects by the Arts Ordinance.

(3) The Joint-Board of Examiners shall have power to determine what examinations, if any, other than those for the Leaving Certificates of the Scotch Education Department, may be accepted as equivalent to the Preliminary Examination in whole or in part, provided they are satisfied that such other examinations are in fact equivalent thereto.

Under this sub-section the Joint-Board has resolved as follows:—

(*a*) A Degree in Arts or in Science, not being an Honorary Degree, in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination in Arts or in Science, as the case may be.

(*b*) A Certificate of having passed in the Honours or First Division in English in the London University Matriculation Examination will be accepted as equivalent to English in the Arts and Science Preliminary Examination; and the Joint-Board also accepts, for the Preliminary Arts and Science Examination (1) London University Matriculation Mathematics as equivalent to Lower Mathematics; (2) London University Matriculation Mechanics as equivalent to Dynamics; and (3) London University Intermediate Mathematics as equivalent to Intermediate and Higher Mathematics.

(*c*) Oxford University Senior Local Examinations, if passed with distinction, will be accepted as exempting *pro tanto* in Higher Latin, Higher Greek, French, German, and Intermediate Mathematics; also in English, provided that in English the candidate has passed with distinction in division 1, and in division 3, or 4, or 5; a pass without distinction will be accepted *pro tanto* for Lower Latin, Lower Greek, and Lower Mathematics.

(*d*) Oxford University Higher Examination for Women will be accepted as exempting *pro tanto* for the Arts and Science in the case of Higher Latin, Higher Greek, English, and Lower Mathematics; and, if with distinction, for French and German, and Higher Mathematics.

(*e*) Cambridge University Local Examinations:—

1. Junior Locals. The pass with distinction will be accepted for Lower

Mathematics, provided the candidate has passed in Books I., II., and III. of Euclid, and in Quadratic Equations.

2. Senior Locals. The pass will be accepted as exempting *pro tanto* for Lower Latin and Lower Greek, and for Higher Mathematics; and, if with distinction, for English, Higher Latin, Higher Greek, and Modern Languages.

(*f*) Cambridge University Higher Local Examinations will be accepted *pro tanto*.

(*g*) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Lower Certificate will be accepted for Lower Mathematics, provided the candidate has passed in three books of Euclid, and as far as Quadratic Equations in Algebra.

Higher Certificate. The pass will be accepted for Lower Latin, Lower Greek, and Lower Mathematics, provided the latter includes Elementary and Additional Mathematics; if with distinction, will be accepted for Higher Latin, Higher Greek, French, German, and Higher Mathematics.

(*h*) Victoria University. The Preliminary Examination will be held as exempting from the Preliminary proper, but not from the examination required for admission to a graduating class in any language.

Ordinary Degree.

VI. Candidates for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts may follow the Curriculum and take their degree in the subjects hitherto recognized for graduation, as provided by the regulations[1] contained in Ordinances Nos. 12, 14, 18, and 69 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, subject always to the preceding provisions of this ordinance; or they may vary the Curriculum for graduation under the regulations contained in the immediately succeeding sections.

VII. (1) Candidates shall attend full courses in at least seven subjects, and shall be examined on these subjects.

(2) Of these subjects four must be (*a*) Latin or Greek (not Modern Greek); (*b*) English or a Modern Language (*i.e.* French, German, Italian, or Spanish) or History; (*c*) Logic and Metaphysics, or Moral Philosophy; (*d*) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy.

(3) The remaining subjects may be selected by the candidate from the departments specified in Section IX. of this ordinance, under the following condition:—That the whole subjects taken shall include either (*a*) both Latin and Greek (not Modern Greek), or (*b*) both Logic and Moral Philosophy, or (*c*) any two of the following three subjects:—Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

VIII. (1) Each of the subjects must be studied in a full course of not less than one hundred meetings of the class on separate days, except in cases where the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall have sanctioned, as qualifying for graduation, half courses of not less than fifty meetings on separate days; or where the Senatus, with the approval of the said Court, shall, having regard to the nature of the subject, sanction full courses of less than one hundred or of less than fifty meetings respectively.

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[1] See pp. 173, 174.

Under this sub-section the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has sanctioned, as qualifying for graduation, half courses in the following subjects, viz.:—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Mathematics, and Astronomy.

(2) Two half courses shall be held to be equivalent to a full course in such cases as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may determine, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made for that purpose.

Under this sub-section the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has determined that a half course in any subject may not be combined with a half course in another subject, but only with a second half course in the same subject.

(3) Where a subject is taught in a practical class, as well as in a systematic class, the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, shall regulate the course of study and determine the relative proportion of lectures and laboratory or practical work.

Under this sub-section the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has resolved that in Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology the course of study for a Degree in Arts, and the relative proportion of lectures and laboratory or practical work, shall be as follows:—

1. Chemistry.—A systematic course of one hundred meetings of the class and a practical course of two and a half months.

2. Botany.—One hundred meetings on separate days, viz., fifty in systematic course and fifty in practical course.

3. Zoology.—One hundred meetings on separate days, viz., fifty in systematic course and fifty in practical course.

IX. The departments of study for graduation in Arts in each University shall, if adequate instruction is provided, include the following subjects, with such additions or modifications in any University as may hereafter be made by ordinance of the University Court:—

1. *Language and Literature.*

Latin.
Greek.
English.
French.
German.
Italian.
Sanskrit.
Hebrew.
Arabic or Syriac.
Celtic.
Modern Greek.

2. *Mental Philosophy.*

Logic and Metaphysics.
Moral Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Education (Theory, History, and Art of).
Philosophy of Law.

3. *Science.*

Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Chemistry.
Zoology.
Botany.
Geology.

4. *History and Law.*

History.
Archæology and Art (History of).
Constitutional Law and History.
Roman Law.
Public Law.

X. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the ordinary degree of Master of Arts on payment of the fees required.

Degree with Honours.

XI. (1) The degree of Master of Arts may be taken with Honours in any of the following Groups, in which Honours Classes shall have been established in at least two subjects:—

(*a*) Classics (*i.e.*, Latin and Greek, with optional subjects such as Comparative Philology, Ancient Philosophy, and Classical Archæology).
(*b*) Mental Philosophy.
(*c*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
(*d*) Semitic Languages.
(*e*) Indian Languages.
(*f*) English (Language, Literature, and British History).[1]
(*g*) Modern Languages and Literature (*i.e.*, French, German, Italian, or Spanish).
(*h*) History.
(*i*) Economic Science [*i.e.*, Political Economy with either (*a*) Moral Philosophy or (*b*) History as supplementary Honours Subjects].[2]

(2) Every Candidate shall take up at least five subjects. Two of these subjects, under separate Professors or Lecturers, must be selected from the Candidate's Honours Group; and the five subjects shall include one from each of the Departments of Language and Literature, Mental Philosophy, and Science, set forth in Section IX. of this Ordinance.

(3) Every Candidate shall attend seven Classes, taking two Classes (one of which shall be an Honours Class) in each of his Honours subjects.[3]

(4) A Candidate who has obtained Honours in any one Group, may, before graduating,[4] present himself again for examination in a second Honours Group. In such a case, he shall not be required to attend more

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[1] The Senatus Academicus, in determining the courses to be attended within the Honours Group entitled "English (Language, Literature, and British History)," and the character of the examination specified in Section XI., sub-section 1 (*f*), shall regard English Literature as constituting the chief subject of the Group, the linguistic and historical subjects being regarded as subsidiary thereto.

[2] This Group of Honours was instituted by Ordinance No. 160, issued by the Universities Commission on 10th May, 1897, and approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898.

[3] The Senate, on 6th April, 1899, made the following regulation:—No Honours Class can be taken for graduation purposes either before or in the same session as an Ordinary Class in the same subject.

[4] Ordinance No. 168, which was issued by the Universities Commission on 24th June, 1897, and approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898, enacts that, notwithstanding the provisions of this sub-section, a candidate who has already graduated may present himself for examination in any Honours Group within five years from the date of his first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination. If he be successful in obtaining Honours, he shall receive a special certificate stating the Honours Group in which he has presented himself, and the class he has obtained in the Group.

than two additional Classes, which shall be Honours Classes, in the second Group.

(5) The examination in the subjects comprised in the Candidate's Honours Group shall be of a higher standard than that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts. In his other subjects the standard shall be that required for the ordinary degree.

(6) The Senatus shall, subject to the provisions of Sections XVI. to XX. of this Ordinance, from time to time determine what subjects shall be comprised in each Group, what subjects may be taken in half courses, and in which Group they may be taken : Provided that no new Group shall be instituted except by Ordinance of the University Court.

(7) The provisions of Section VIII. of this Ordinance shall apply to Candidates for Honours ; but, in their case, not fewer than fifty meetings, on separate days, extending over an entire winter session, shall constitute a full course for an Honours Class; and not fewer than twenty-five meetings on separate days, extending over half a winter session, or an entire summer session, shall constitute a half course.

XII. (1) Every Candidate shall include Latin, or Greek, either in his Honours Group or as one of the subjects in which the standard of examination is that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

(2) Greek shall be compulsory for candidates for Honours in Mental Philosophy. *Candidates for Honours in Mental Philosophy who have included Latin, but not Greek, as one of the subjects in which the standard of examination is the same as that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, shall be deemed to have satisfied the provisions of this sub-section, if, before they offer themselves for the Honours examination in Mental Philosophy, they shall have passed a special examination in translating into English, passages from the works of Greek philosophical authors,*[1] *including passages from the works of such authors not previously prescribed.*[2]

(3) Candidates for Honours in English, or Modern Languages and Literature, or History, *or Economic Science*[3] (Groups *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, of Section XI. hereof), shall include within the whole subjects taken for their degree (*a*) Logic and Metaphysics or Moral Philosophy and (*b*) Mathematics or Natural Philosophy.

(4) Every candidate shall have obtained a certificate for his attendance on the class of Latin or Greek, under sub-section (1) or (2) of this section before he offers himself for examination in his Honours group of subjects.[4]

(5) Candidates for Honours in Economic Science (Group (*i*) of Section XI. hereof), who take Moral Philosophy as their supplementary Honours subject, may take a half course in Civil Law and a half course in the Philosophy of Law, which, together, shall be deemed to constitute one of the subjects in which the standard of examination is that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.[5]

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[1] The following works have been prescribed, viz. (*a*), Plato's *Phaedo* or any book of the *Republic* ; (*b*) Aristotle's *Ethics*, Book I.

[2] The words in *italics* in this sub-section are taken from Ordinance No. 148.

[3] The words in *italics* are taken from Ordinance No. 160.

[4] This sub-section is taken from Ordinance No. 148.

[5] This sub-section is taken from Ordinance No. 160. See second note on preceding page.

XIII. (1) The whole examination in the candidate's Honours Group must be taken at one time, and the whole examination necessary for graduation with Honours must be taken within five years from the date of the candidate's first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination, unless that period shall be extended by the Senatus on special cause shown; and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the extension.

(2) Candidates for Honours may be examined, at any time during their Curriculum, in the three subjects in which the standard of examination is that required for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

XIV. (1) A candidate who has passed the examinations necessary for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, but who has not yet graduated,[1] may present himself for Honours within five years from the date of his first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination, and shall not be required to attend further classes:—subject always to the provisions of Section XII. hereof.

(2) No one shall be allowed to present himself a second time as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, who, upon examination, has failed to obtain Honours.

(3) A candidate shall be held to have presented himself who has notified his name for Examination in accordance with the University regulations. But it shall be in the power of the Senatus to relax this rule on special cause shown; and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation.

XV. (1) In each Group there shall be three Grades of Honours, to be denominated respectively the First, Second, and Third Class. The names of the candidates entitled to Honours in each class shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

(2) For the degree of Master of Arts with Honours a Diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in which he has taken Honours.

Boards of Studies.

XVI. The Senatus of each University shall from time to time institute Boards of Studies corresponding as nearly as may be to the Departments of Study enumerated in Section IX. of this Ordinance.

XVII. Each Board of Studies shall consist of such Members of the Senatus and Lecturers in the University as the Senatus may from time to time select, and the Senatus shall appoint one of the Members of the Board to be Convener thereof.

XVIII. Before the end of each winter session each Professor and Lecturer in the said Departments of Study shall submit to the proper

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[1] Ordinance No. 168, which was issued by the Universities Commission on 24th June, 1897, and approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898, enacts that, notwithstanding the provisions of this sub-section, a candidate who has already graduated may present himself for examination in any Honours Group within five years from the date of his first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination. If he be successful in obtaining Honours, he shall receive a special certificate stating the Honours Group in which he has presented himself, and the class he has obtained in the Group.

Board of Studies for its approval a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of his class for the next academical year. As soon as such approval has been given, the syllabus shall be transmitted to the Faculty of Arts for its consideration. The syllabus, with such observations as the Faculty of Arts may see fit to make thereon, shall then be transmitted to the Senatus for its sanction.

In addition to the syllabus of subjects specified in Section XVIII., the Professors, and in the case where a subject is taught by a Lecturer only, the Lecturer or Lecturers, shall submit to the proper Board of Studies a syllabus of the subjects and books to be prescribed for the examinations for the Ordinary Degree of Master of Arts in the next academical year, and for the Honours examinations in the academical year next but one.

XIX. (1) Before the end of each winter session each Board of Studies shall prepare a scheme defining for the academical year next but one following, the classes which shall be deemed to be Honours Classes, and the subjects and courses of reading for Honours in its department, and shall report the same to the Faculty of Arts for its consideration. The scheme, with such observations as the Faculty of Arts may see fit to make thereon, shall then be transmitted to the Senatus for its sanction.

(2) Each Board shall in like manner make recommendations through the Faculty of Arts to the Senatus in regard to the half courses which may be sanctioned under the provisions of this ordinance, and the Lectures which may be given on special subjects.

XX. The Principal and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts shall be *ex-officio* Members of each Board of Studies. The Convener shall preside, and, in his absence, each meeting shall appoint its own Chairman, and every Chairman shall have a deliberative, and, in cases of equality, a casting vote.

GENERAL.

XXI. In the case of a foreign student whose native language is other than English, the standard required in English in the Preliminary Examination shall be such as the Joint Board of Examiners may deem sufficient. In the case of a student whose native language is other than European, the Senatus may accept as an alternative to Latin or Greek any other classical language, such as Sanskrit or Arabic, subject always to the provisions of Section IV., Sub-section 3 hereof.

XXII. If a student, before passing the Preliminary Examination, has attended a class qualifying for graduation, the Senatus may, on special cause shown, permit him to count such class as qualifying for graduation, on condition of his passing the full Preliminary Examination within such time thereafter as the Senatus may appoint; and in every such case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation.

XXIII. The examination in all the languages in the Curriculum shall, as far as possible, be on the same standard in examinations for the same degree, and shall in all cases test the candidate's knowledge of the history and literature of the several countries.

XXIV. A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XXV. A student, who has given attendance at classes recognized as qualifying for graduation during one or more sessions in any one or more of the Scottish Universities, may complete his Curriculum by giving attendance during the remainder of his course in another Scottish University, and may proceed to a degree in the latter University in the same way, in all respects, as if the previous part of his Curriculum had been taken therein: Provided always that every such student shall be bound to produce, to the satisfaction of the Senatus of the latter University, certificates of his having passed the Preliminary Examination, and of his attendance at the former University or Universities, and shall be examined in all the subjects necessary for a degree of Master of Arts by the Examiners of the University in which he completes his Curriculum, and in which alone he shall be allowed to graduate; and that no such student shall be admitted to a degree in any University unless he has given attendance in such University during the last winter session of his Curriculum, and one other winter session or two summer sessions.

XXVI. A candidate for the degree of Master of Arts with Honours, who has failed to be placed in any class, may, provided that in the opinion of the Examiners he has given evidence of sufficient attainments in any subject for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts, receive from them a certificate of having passed in such subject, which shall count *pro tanto* as part of the examination required under the regulations for the ordinary degree of Master of Arts.

XXVII. The degree of Master of Arts shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not satisfied the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XXVIII. A student who, previous to 1st October, 1892, commenced his course of study with a view to graduation in Arts in any of the Scottish Universities under the regulations[1] in force at the time in such University, may complete his course and become a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, with or without Honours, in conformity with such regulations. And any such student who has passed the examination hitherto required for admission to a Curriculum of three sessions shall, if he desire to come under the regulations of this Ordinance, be exempted from the Preliminary Examination herein required.

XXIX. Students may attend any classes without having passed the Preliminary Examination within the meaning of this Ordinance, but such attendance shall not qualify for graduation.

Attendance on classes in the Faculty of Arts in which the teaching is on the standard at present recognised for the classes hitherto known as Junior or Middle Classes, shall in no case qualify for graduation.

XXX. It shall be competent for the University Court in each University to discontinue the Junior Classes, or Middle Classes, where such exist, in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, when, in the opinion of the Court, the provision for Secondary Education in schools throughout the country is sufficient to render such classes no longer necessary.

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[1] See pp. 173, 174.

Regulations applicable to all who began their Academical Course before 1st October, 1892.

I. The ordinary course of study necessary for the Degree of Master of Arts (except in the circumstances mentioned in the following paragraph) extends over four winter sessions, and includes attendance for not less than two sessions on the classes of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics respectively, and attendance for not less than one session on the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, English Literature, and Natural Philosophy respectively.

II. Any student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, on examination, that he is qualified to attend the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, may be admitted to such higher class or classes without having attended the Junior class or classes, in the same department or departments; and in the case of students who are, after such examination, admitted to the higher Greek and Latin classes, the course of study for the Degree of Master of Arts may be completed within three winter sessions instead of four.

III. In pursuing the course of study for the Degree of Master of Arts, no student is permitted to pass from the Junior to a higher class in any department, unless the Professor is satisfied of his fitness to enter the higher class.

IV. It is in the power of any student, who has given attendance during one or more sessions on the course of study in any other Scottish University, to complete his course of study and proceed to the Degree of M.A. in this University: Provided always, that every such student shall produce, to the satisfaction of the Senatus Academicus of this University, testimonials of his attendance at the former University, and shall be examined in all the departments necessary for the Degree of Master of Arts by the Examiners of this University: Provided also, that no student shall be admitted to a degree in this University unless he has given attendance in this University during the last two sessions of his course.

V. Any student who has completed the required attendance on the Latin and Greek classes, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and, in like manner, any student who has completed the required attendance on the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and, in like manner, any student who has completed the required attendance on the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and, if such student shall satisfy the Examiners, when so examined in Latin and Greek, or in Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, or in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he is entitled to receive from them a certificate to that effect, and he is not again examined on the same subjects, as a condition of his taking the Degree of Master of Arts.

VI. Students who have passed satisfactorily an examination or examinations on the several subjects embraced in the prescribed course of study, are entitled forthwith to receive the Degree of Master of Arts without Honours; but they may, before taking a degree, offer themselves for a farther examination, with a view to Graduation with Honours:[1] Provided always, that any student who desires to offer himself for examination, with a view to Graduation with Honours, in any one or more departments, may proceed to such examination without having previously passed the examination in such department or departments for the Degree of Master of Arts without Honours; and if such student, in the opinion of the Examiners, fails to attain the standard for Honours in any department, but attains to the standard of the examination for Graduation without Honours, he shall be held to have passed in that department for the Degree of Master of Arts without Honours, but if in any such department he fails to attain to the standard of the examination for Graduation without Honours, he shall not be entitled, until he shall have passed in that department, to the Degree of Master of Arts: Provided also, that no person shall be admitted to examination for Honours after he has ceased to be a matriculated student in attendance on a class or classes in the University for more than one winter session, unless he has been prevented from offering himself by ill-health or other sufficient cause.[2]

There are four departments, in any one or more of which candidates for Graduation with Honours may offer themselves for examination, viz.:—

A. Classical Literature;
B. Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy;
C. Mathematics, including Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and
D. Natural Science, including Botany, Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry.

In each of the first three of the above-mentioned departments—viz., in Classical Literature, in Mental Philosophy, and in Mathematics—there are two grades of honour, denominated respectively the First Class and the Second Class; but in the department of Natural Science there is one class of Honours only; and the names of the candidates entitled to Honours in each class, in the several departments, are arranged, when publicly announced, in alphabetical order.

The papers for the examinations under the old regulations are the same as those in the corresponding subjects for the Degree of M.A. under the new regulations, and the examinations take place at the same time.

For Dates of Examination, see Table on p. 188.

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[1] The provisions with regard to Honours contained in this and the following paragraphs are applicable only to those who began their curriculum before session 1892-93.

[2] By minute of date 28th November, 1872, the Senate resolved that the power conferred on them of dispensing with the above regulation "will not be exercised except in the case of the applicant having been precluded from attendance by ill-health, or very peculiar circumstances, quite beyond the applicant's control; attendance at another University not to be considered such."

TABLE OF SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS, ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF DISTINCTION WHICH CANDIDATES MAY HAVE IN VIEW.

The Examination Questions set in April, 1900, in the several Departments and Subjects will be found towards the end of the *Calendar*.

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
LATIN	**October, 1900.** VIRGIL, *Æneid*, Book IX. HORACE, *Odes*, Books I, II, III, IV. HORACE, *Satires*, Book I, or *Epistles*, II. with *Ars Poetica*. TACITUS, *Annals*, III. CICERO, either (*a*) *Phil.* I, II, or (*b*) *Letters*, not less than fifty consecutive pages of text. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES (Ramsay, Caps. II to VIII inclusive, and Cap. XI). ROMAN HISTORY, from B.C. 133 to B.C. 31 (*Students' History of Rome*, Books VI, VII). Unseen translation. *Note.*—Proficiency in Latin Prose Composition and in Grammar is required. A knowledge of the matter of the books read is required, so as to enable a student to explain and comment on the text, and explain allusions. **April and October, 1901.** VIRGIL, *Æneid*, Book VI. PROPERTIUS, Selections, Books I, II, III, IV. HORACE, *Satires*, Book II. TACITUS, *Annals*, IV. CICERO, either (*a*) *In Verrem*, IV (*De Signis*), or (*b*) *Epistles*, not less than sixty continuous pages of Watson's text. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES (Ramsay, Caps. II to VIII inclusive, and Cap. XI). ROMAN HISTORY from B.C. 133 to B.C. 44 (Howe and Leigh's *History of Rome*). Unseen translation. *Note.*—Proficiency in Latin Prose Composition and in Grammar is required. A knowledge of the matter of the books read is required, so as to enable a student to explain and comment on the text, and explain allusions.	**October, 1899, and afterwards till further notice.** VERSE. { VIRGIL, *Æneid*, VII—XII. HORACE, the *Satires* and *Epistles* with *Ars Poetica*. And any two (or more) of the following combinations: (*a*) LUCRETIUS, Books I, II (or III and IV to line 1019), with a play of PLAUTUS. (*b*) JUVENAL (the whole excepting *Sat.* II, VI, and IX). (*c*) PERSIUS, with Sellar's Selections from Martial, Books I-IV, or Books V-VIII. (*d*) CATULLUS (Clarendon Press Selection) and PROPERTIUS (Ramsay's Selection). PROSE. { CICERO, the *Philippic Orations*, I-VI, or any oration of Cicero, or any consecutive portion of Cicero's *Epistles* (Muirhead's or Prichard and Bernard's Selections) of at least equal length. LIVY, I-III, or XXI-XXIII. TACITUS, *Annals*, Books I-IV. With Latin Composition, History, and Antiquities, etc. Passages also from Books not prescribed will be set. Candidates may profess any extra books they please.

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
GREEK	**October, 1900.** HOMER, *Odyssey*, XI, or *Iliad*, XXII. AESCHYLUS, *Prometheus.* THUCYDIDES, V, 1—61. PLATO, either *Republic*, VIII and IX, omitting p. 546 and pp. 583—586 inclusive, or *Apology and Crito.* Unseen translation and composition. Holm's *History of Greece*, Vol. II. Questions on Greek Grammar and Literature. **April and October, 1901.** HOMER, *Iliad*, I, or *Odyssey*, XIV. ARISTOPHANES, *Nubes.* EURIPIDES, *Hercules Furens.* DEMOSTHENES, *De Corona*, or THUCYDIDES, IV. Holm's *History of Greece*, Vol. II, from Chapter XVI and Vol. III. Unseen Translations and Compositions, Greek Grammar and Literature.	**April, 1899, and afterwards till further notice.** HOMER, *Iliad*, I, VI, IX, XVI, XXII; and *Odyssey*, VI, X, XI, XIV, XXIII. DRAMA. AESCHYLUS, *Agamemnon*, and SOPHOCLES, *Antigone.* HISTORY. Either THUCYDIDES, I, or HERODOTUS, VII. PHILOSOPHY. PLATO, either *Phaedo* or *Republic*, II, IV, and V, to page 466, omitting pages 458—461 (=Chap. I—XIII, omitting VIII and IX). ARISTOTLE, either *Poetics*, omitting Chap. XX and XXI, or *Politics*, I—II, 6 inclusive. Two ADDITIONAL BOOKS to be chosen by the Candidate subject to the special approval of the Professor, which must be applied for at least Three Months before the Examination. By a Book is meant an amount of continuous Prose equal to a Book of Herodotus or Thucydides, or an amount of continuous Poetry equal to *two* plays. Besides passages for translation from the above books, Questions will be set upon the Text, Interpretation, and Subject Matter. A pure and accurate English style in translation is considered of the highest importance. Composition and Unseen Translation. A general knowledge of History, Antiquities, Literature, and Grammar is also required.

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
English Literature	**October, 1900.** A. For students of session 1898-99:—(1) English Composition; (2) English Philology; (3) English Imaginative Literature, 1796–1824, especially the poems of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, and the following Novels, *The Heart of Midlothian*, *The Bride of Lammermoor*, *Ivanhoe*; (4) (*a*) Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (Clar. Press); (*b*) Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. B. For students of session 1899-1900:—(1) English Composition; (2) English Philology; (3) Elizabethan Drama, especially Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus* and *Edward II.*; Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Richard II.*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *As You Like It*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Coriolanus*, *The Tempest*; Jonson's *Alchemist*; Webster's *Duchess of Malfi*; Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; (4) Palgrave's *Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics* (First Series), Books III and IV. Students of sessions prior to 1898-99 can take either paper; students of sessions prior to 1893-94 can omit Philology; *but no third paper will be set.* **April and October, 1901.** A. For students of session 1899-1900, the subjects of that session specified above under B. B. For students of session 1900-1901, the subjects specified on p. 69. Students of sessions prior to 1899-1900 can take either paper; students of sessions prior to 1893-94 can omit Philology; *but no third paper will be set.*	In 1900, and until further notice, the subjects of examination in English[1] (Language, Literature, and British History) will be as follows:— I. LANGUAGE.—English Philology, with Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader* and Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*, Parts 1 and 2. II. LITERATURE.—(1) General History of English Literature either from 1350 to 1660, or from 1660 onwards. (2) Shakespeare. (3) A special subject, viz., the works of two or (generally) three authors, one being a poet and one a prose writer. The special subject must be approved by the Examiners, and candidates should apply to the Professor in regard to it. III. HISTORY.—The History of Great Britain and Ireland, either (*a*) from 1714 to 1815, with special reference to the following works of Burke:—*Thoughts on the Present Discontents*; *Speeches on American Taxation*; *Reflections on the French Revolution*: or (*b*) from 1603 to 1714, with special reference to the following works:—Milton's *Reason of Church Government* and *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*; Butler's *Hudibras*; Dryden's Satires; Swift's *Conduct of the Allies*. *N.B.*—Students should send to the Professors concerned, at least two months before the examination, notice of the periods and subjects selected.

[1] See p. 168, and first note at foot of page.

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
FRENCH	**October, 1900.** I. Translation into and from French. II. Questions in Grammar and Essay in French on subjects of the Class Lectures. III. Oral Examination.—Among other questions (see syllabus for work of class) one will be put on the History of France from the time of the Revolution (exclusive). **April and October, 1901.** I. Translations into and from French. II. Questions in Grammar: The French Syntax. Text-book: A. Darmesteter, *Grammaire historique de la Langue française.* III. Essay in French on the subjects of the Class Lectures. IV. Oral Examination.—(1) Reading, translation, and explanation of a text studied in the class (see syllabus for work of class). (2) Conversation in French on the subjects of the Class Lectures. (3) History of the Third Republic.	**April and October, 1900 and 1901.** I. Translation into and from French. II. (*a*) Translation from Old French into Modern French; (*b*) Essay in English or in French on Historical Grammar. III. Essay in French on one of the following: (*a*) The subjects of the Class Lectures for session 1899-1900, *and* the General History of French Literature in the 19th century; or (*b*) La vie et les œuvres des Moralistes français: Montaigne, Pascal, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, Vauvenargues, *and* the General History of French Literature in the 19th century. IV. Oral Examination.—Among other questions (see syllabus for work of class) one will be put on the History of French Civilisation in the 19th century. **April and October, 1902.** I. Translations from Old French and from English into Modern French. Translation into English. II. Essay in English on Historical French Grammar. III. and IV. Essays in French on French Literature in the 16th, 17th, and 19th centuries. V. Oral Examination.—Among other questions (see syllabus for work of class) one will be put on the History of French Civilisation in the 19th century.

German	**October, 1900.** (1) Goethe and Schiller; (2) Higher New-High-German Grammar on an historical and comparative basis; (3) Translation into and from German; (4) A German Essay; (5) Goethe's *Goetz*, *Iphigenie*, *Hermann und Dorothea*, *Dichtung und Wahrheit*, *Reineke Fuchs*, *Faust*, I and II; Schiller's *Balladen*, *Kabale und Liebe*, *Don Karlos*, *Braut von Messina*, *Jungfrau von Orléans*, *Maria Stuart*, *Wallenstein*; Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language*; Karl Goedeke, *Goethe's Leben*; Karoline von Wolzogen, *Schiller's Leben*.	**October, 1900.** I. Paper. The modern German written language. Translation from English into German, from German into English; German Phonetics. II. Paper. General History of German Literature from the earliest times to the present (in German). III. Eighteenth century German; German style; German prosody; An essay in German. IV. Lessing. One of the following subjects;—(*a*) the Gothic Language; (*b*) Nibelungenlegend; (*c*) the German novel; (*d*) Goethe; (*e*) Heinrich von Kleist; (*f*) Weltanschauungsgeschichte of Germany. Books prescribed:—Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language*; M. Heyne, *Ulfilas*; Wackernagel, *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur*; Erich Schmidt, *Lessing*; Bielschowsky, *Goethe*; *Nibelungenlied*, ed. by Zarncke; O. Brahm, *Heinrich von Kleist*.
	April and October, 1901. (1) The Romantic School; (2) Higher New-High-German Grammar on an historical and comparative basis; (3) Translation into and from German; (4) A German Essay; (5) Tieck, *Der gestiefelte Kater*; C. Brentano, *Gockel, Hinkel, und Gackeleia*; B. Brentano, *Goethes Briefwechsel mit einem Kinde*; Kleist, *Michael Kohlhaas*, *Prinz von Homburg*; Fouqué, *Undine*; E. Schulze, *Bezauberte Rose*; Hoffmann, *Elixire des Teufels*; Immermann, *Epigonen*; Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language*, Boston, 1893, pp. 1-154; Rudolf Haym, *Die romantische Schule*, Berlin, 1870.	**April and October, 1901.** I. Paper. The modern German written language. German Grammar. Translation from English into German, from German into English. An Essay in German. II. Paper. General History of German Literature from the earliest times to the present (in German). Sixteenth century German; Historical German Grammar. III. Paper. The History of the Faust Legend. IV. Paper. One of the following subjects: (*a*) The Old High German Language; (*b*) The German Poetry of Chivalry; (*c*) The German Drama; (*d*) Schiller; (*e*) Wilhelm Jordan; (*f*) Weltanschauungsgeschichte of Germany. Books prescribed:—Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language*; Braune. *Althochdeutsche Grammatik*, and *Althochdeutsches Lesebuch*; Max Koch, *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur*; Kuno Fischer, *Goethe's Faust*, *Volksbuch Faust of* 1587; Goethe's *Faust*; Klinger's *Faust*; Lenau's *Faust*; Brahm, *Schiller's Leben*.
		April and October, 1902. I. Paper. The modern German written language. German Grammar. Translation from English into German, from German into English. An Essay in German. II. Paper. General History of German Literature from the earliest times to the present (in German.) Historical German Grammar. III. Paper. Die deutsche Heldensage. IV. Paper. One of the following subjects: (*a*) the Gothic Language; (*b*) the Romantic School; (*c*) Goethe; (*d*) Lessing; (*e*) The Faust Legend; (*f*) German literature of the Sixteenth Century. Books prescribed:—Brandt, *A Grammar of the German Language*, Boston, 1893; Vogt und Koch, *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur*, Leipzig, 1897; W. Grimm, *Deutsche Heldensage*; Jiriczek, *Deutsche Heldensage*; R. Koegel, *Geschichte der deutschen Literatur bis zum Ausgange des Mittelalters*; Braune, *Gotische Grammatik*; Haym, *Die romantische Schule*; R. M. Meyer, *Goethe*; Erich Schmidt, *Lessing*; Kuno Fischer, *Goethe's Faust*.

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
Hebrew	**October, 1900.** The Book of Genesis. Psalms I—XXI. The Book of Micah. Unseen translation. Unpointed text to be pointed and translated. Translation from English into Hebrew. Questions on Grammar, Syntax, and Accents. The History of Israel, from the schism of the kingdom to the downfall of Jerusalem. Hebrew Archæology: History of the Massoretic Text (Weir's *Short History*). Candidates are expected to be acquainted with Pentateuch Introduction as far at least as it is set forth in Spurrell's *Notes on the Book of Genesis* (2nd edition). **April and October, 1901.** The Book of Judges. Psalms XLII—LXXII. The Book of Proverbs. Chapters X—XXII. The History of Israel, from the schism of the kingdom to the downfall of Jerusalem. Hebrew Archæology; History of the Massoretic Text (Weir's *Short History*). Introduction to the books prescribed. Unseen translation; unpointed text to be pointed and translated; translation from English into Hebrew; and Grammar, Syntax, and Accents.	

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
ARABIC	**Qorań.** The Suras contained in Nallino's *Chrestomathia Korani Arabica.* The Prose Extracts contained in Brünnow's *Chrestomathie aus Arabischen Prosaschriftstellern.* One at least of the Seven Muállaqāt. History and Literature:—Sale's Preliminary Dissertation on the Koran. History of the Arabs and their literature to the fall of Baghdad. Unseen translation; unpointed text to be pointed; translation from English into Arabic; Grammar, Syntax, and Prosody.	
LOGIC	The Class Lectures. Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge* (in Fraser's *Selections from Berkeley*).	**October, 1900, and until further notice.** (*a*) Logic and Psychology: the subjects of the Class Lectures, Ordinary and Advanced. Candidates will be expected to have read some of the larger modern treatises on Logic, such as Mill, Venn, or Sigwart. (*b*) Metaphysics: (1) Kant's *Kritik of Pure Reason.* (2) History of Greek Philosophy, either (*a*) up to Aristotle, or (*b*) Aristotle and the Post-Aristotelian systems (exclusive of Neo-Platonism). (*c*) Candidates are, in addition, expected to offer for examination some book, author, period, or subject, to be approved by the Professor.

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	The Professor's Lectures during the session in which the student examined has attended the Moral Philosophy Class; and the *Republic* of Plato (translated by Davies and Vaughan).	Candidates for Honours will be examined in:—(1) The Professor's Lectures; (2) Aristotle's *Ethics* (omitting Books VII and VIII), Aristotle's *Politics*, Books I—IV, and, in connection therewith, the History of Ethical Thought in Greece previous to Aristotle; (3) Spinoza's *Ethics;* (4) The Ethical Theory of Kant, together with Caird's *Philosophy of Kant*, Books II, III, IV, and Green's Prolegomena to Ethics; (5) the general history of Modern Hedonism. Candidates are, in addition, expected to offer for examination some book, subject, author, or period; or to submit a thesis on a subject in Philosophy, *either* in Logic *or* in Moral Philosophy, such thesis to be lodged by the candidate when entering his name for examination.
POLITICAL ECONOMY	The Lectures and Text-books of the session in which the student has attended the class.	In 1901 and until further notice the subjects of examination for Honours in ECONOMIC SCIENCE will be as follows:— I. **Political Economy.** The subjects of the Class Lectures, Ordinary and Advanced. Prescribed books: Aristotle, *Politics;* Bosanquet, *Philosophical Theory of the State*; Marshall, *Principles of Economics;* Bastable, *Public Finance;* Seligman, *Essays in Taxation;* Bagehot, *Lombard Street;* Keynes, *Scope and Method of Political Economy;* Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Vol. II; Nicholson, *Money and Monetary Problems;* Goschen, *Foreign Exchanges;* Sidgwick, *Principles*, Book III; *Memoranda on Classification and Incidence of Imperial and Local Taxes* (Blue-book), pp. 66—175. Candidates will be required to submit a thesis on some subject to be approved by the Professor. II. *Either* (*a*) **Moral Philosophy**—see the regulations for Honours in Moral Philosophy *ut supra.* *Or* (*b*) **History.** (i) The Outlines of British History to 1815. Prescribed book: Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*; (ii) European History, 1715 to 1815, with special reference to the economic history of Great Britain and France. Prescribed books: Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*, Books IV and V; Leone Levi, *History of British Commerce;* De Tocqueville, *France before the Revolution;* W. Walker Stephens, *Life and Writings of Turgot;* Turgot, *The Formation and Distribution of Riches;* A. Young, *Travels in France* (ed. M. Betham Edwards).
HISTORY OF CIVIL LAW	The Class Lectures. (See page 169.)	
PHILOSOPHY OF LAW	Holland's *Jurisprudence* (any edition after the fourth). Maine's *Ancient Law.* Miller's *Philosophy of Law.*	

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
EDUCATION	**October, 1900, and April 1901.** Theory, Art, and History of Education, as treated in the Lectures; the books used for Class work (see p. 74); and Rousseau's *Emile* (Payne's Translation: International Education Series).	
MATHEMATICS	Euclid, First Six Books, and Book XI, 1—21. Analytical Geometry of straight line and circle. Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, Progressions, and Binomial, Exponential, and Logarithmic Theorems. Plane Trigonometry, including the Solution of Triangles by the aid of Logarithmic tables.	*Second Class.*—In addition, Higher Algebra; Plane Trigonometry; Analytical and Geometrical Conics, and Differential and Integral Calculus so far as treated in the Intermediate Honours Mathematical Class. *First Class.*—In addition, Spherical Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Differential Equations.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	The subjects explained in the class. The Elements of Statics and Kinetics; Properties of Matter; Experimental Science, including Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism.	Statics and Kinetics of a particle; Kinetics of a system of particles; Statics and Kinetics of a rigid body. The special subjects treated in session of attendance on Higher Natural Philosophy Class. In addition, the Mathematical theory of one of the following:—The Conduction of Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, Light, Sound, Elasticity.
ASTRONOMY	The Professor's Lectures during the session or sessions in which the student has attended the class, and Popular Astronomy.	
CHEMISTRY	General principles—Inorganic and Elements of Organic Chemistry. Text-books: Bloxam's *Chemistry*; Newth's *Inorganic Chemistry*; Armstrong's *Organic Chemistry*; Remsen's *Organic Chemistry*; Clowes' *Practical Chemistry*; Gattermann's *Practical Methods of Organic Chemistry*; R. Lloyd Whiteley's *Organic Chemistry*.	
ZOOLOGY	Text-books by Claus; Parker & Haswell.	

IN	FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.	FOR HONOURS.
BOTANY[1]	The general principles of the Science of Botany, including External Morphology, Anatomy and Physiology; also the chief characters of the Natural Orders of Phanerogams represented in the British Flora, and of the leading types of Pteridophyta, Bryophyta, and Thallophyta.	
HISTORY	The Professor's Lectures during the session in which the student attended the History Class; and the Text-books recommended for reading during that session.—*N.B.* A knowledge of Geography will be required.	Students will be examined in the following subjects in 1900, and until further notice:—(1) The Outlines of British History to 1837. This subject includes the History of England and Scotland, and the History of Ireland from the reign of Henry II. (2) The General History of the Constitution and Constitutional Law. Books recommended: Stubbs, *Constitutional History;* Hallam, *Constitutional History;* Erskine May, *Constitutional History;* Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution*; Dicey, *Law of the Constitution;* Bagehot, *The English Constitution.* (3) The Growth of the English Constitution to the close of the reign of Edward I. Prescribed books: Stubbs, *Constitutional History;* Stubbs, *Select Charters;* Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law.* (4) European History from 1714 to 1815. Prescribed books: *Recueil des Instructions données aux Ambassadeurs de France, Autriche* (ed. by A. Sorel) from p. 151; *Mémoires de Frédéric II.*; *Diaries and Correspondence of the first Earl of Malmesbury.* *N.B.*—In (1) and (4) questions will be set in Historical Geography. *Note.*—Under (3) Candidates in October, 1900, will be examined on the period and books prescribed in *Calendar* for 1899-1900, p. 180.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY	The Class Lectures and Taswell-Langmead's *English Constitutional History;* Dicey's *Law of the Constitution;* Anson's *Law and Custom of the Constitution*, vol. i. *Note.*—Candidates for LL.B. are referred to page 230 of *Calendar* for additional authorities recommended.	
ROMAN LAW	Institutes of Justinian (ed. Moyle or Sandars), and the Class Lectures. *Note.*—Candidates who aim at a degree in Law are recommended, in addition to the above, to profess *Dig.*, Lib. XVIII, Tit. 1. The title is translated and annotated by Mackintosh—Roman Law of Sale.	

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[1] The examination in this and the two preceding subjects will be oral and practical, as well as by written papers.

DEGREE OF M.A. WITH HONOURS.

Students who propose to graduate with Honours may with advantage consult the following synopsis of the conditions attaching to the several Groups of Honours:—

I. The Degree of M.A. with Honours may be taken at present in any of the following *Groups*, there being two subjects in each Group:

(*a*) Classics, viz. (1) Latin. (2) Greek.

(*b*) Mental Philosophy, viz. (1) Logic. (2) Moral Philosophy.

(*c*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, viz. (1) Mathematics. (2) Natural Philosophy.

(*d*) [Semitic Languages.]

(*e*) [Indian Languages.]

(*f*) English, viz. (1) English Language and Literature. (2) British History.

(*g*) Modern Languages, viz. (1) French. (2) German.

(*h*) History, viz. (1) History. (2) Constitutional Law and History.

(*i*) Economic Science, viz. (1) Political Economy. (2) Moral Philosophy, *or* History.

II. *Conditions of Examination*:

(1) The whole examination necessary for graduation with Honours must be taken within five years from the date of the Candidate's first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination, unless that period shall be extended by the Senatus on special cause shown.

(2) The Candidate is examined in at least five subjects. (*a*) *Two* of these are his two *Honours* subjects (*e.g.* Logic and Moral Philosophy, if his group is Mental Philosophy). The examinations in the Honours subjects must be taken at one time, and not until the Candidate has obtained his certificate of attendance on the ordinary class of Latin or Greek. (*b*) In the other *three* subjects the examination is that for the *Ordinary* degree. The Candidate may offer himself for examination in them, together or apart, at any time or times during his curriculum, after he has attended the appropriate classes.

(3) Under the restrictions noted below [see (4) and III. (2)], the Candidate may choose his three Ordinary degree subjects from the following list:

Latin.
Greek.
English.
French.
German.
Hebrew.
Arabic.
Logic and Metaphysics.
Moral Philosophy.
Political Economy.
Education (Theory, History, and Art of).
Mathematics.
Natural Philosophy.
Astronomy.
Chemistry.
Zoology.
Botany.
History.
Constitutional Law and History.
Civil, *i.e.* Roman Law.

(4) Candidates in the various Honours Groups are restricted in their choice among the Ordinary Degree subjects to the following extent. They must choose

In Group (*a*) *Classics*: one subject from each of the following sets of Ordinary classes:

(i) Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education.
(ii) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Astronomy.
(iii) Any subject for the Degree except the two already chosen.

In Group (*b*) *Mental Philosophy*: one subject from each of the following sets of Ordinary classes:

(i) Latin, Greek. If the Greek class has not been attended and the examination for Ordinary Degree on Greek passed, the student who chooses Latin as his subject in this set is required to pass a special examination in Greek, and this special examination he must pass before he offers himself for the Honours examination. [See the paragraph to which the second footnote on p. 169 refers.]
(ii) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Astronomy.
(iii) Any subject for the Degree except the two already chosen.

In Group (*c*) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*: one subject from each of the following sets of Ordinary classes:

(i) Latin, Greek.
(ii) Logic, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education.
(iii) Any subject for the Degree except the two already chosen.

In Groups (*f*) *English*, (*g*) *Modern Languages*, (*h*) *History*, one subject from each of the following sets of Ordinary classes:

(i) Latin, Greek.
(ii) Logic, Moral Philosophy.
(iii) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

In Group (*i*) *Economic Science*: if History be the second subject chosen, one subject from each of the following sets of Ordinary classes:

(i) Latin, Greek.
(ii) Logic, Moral Philosophy.
(iii) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

If Moral Philosophy be the second subject chosen, one subject from each of the following sets of Ordinary classes:

(i) Latin, Greek.

(ii) Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.

(iii) A half course in the History of Civil Law combined with a half course in Philosophy of Law, or any subject for the Degree except those already chosen. [See III. (2) below.]

III. *Attendance.*

(1) The Candidate must attend two classes, one of which shall be an Honours class, in each of his two *Honours* subjects, these two subjects being taught by separate Professors or Lecturers; and he cannot take an Honours class in a subject before, or in the same session as, an Ordinary class in that subject. All Honours classes meet on not less than fifty days in a session.

(2) In order to qualify for his Ordinary degree examinations in the other three subjects, the candidate must attend classes in them. Most of the classes for the Ordinary degree meet on not less than one hundred days in a session. In place of such a full course, two half courses, each involving not less than fifty meetings, may be taken. The subjects in which half courses may be taken are: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Mathematics, Astronomy. A half course in any of these subjects can be combined only with a second half course in the same subject. There is also a half course in Philosophy of Law and in the History of Civil Law, and these two can be combined to form one subject, but only by those who select Moral Philosophy in the Group of Economic Science.

IV. *Additional Regulations* with regard to Degree of M.A. with Honours.

(1) A candidate who has obtained Honours in any one Group may, whether he has graduated or not, present himself again for examination in a second Honours Group. He is required to attend two additional classes, which shall be Honours Classes, in this second Group.

(2) A Candidate who has passed the seven examinations necessary for the ordinary Degree of Master of Arts, whether he has graduated or not, may, without attending further classes, present himself for Honours within five years from the date of his first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination: but he must satisfy the requirements as to subjects set out above under II. (4).

(3) No one shall be allowed to present himself a second time as a candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts with Honours, who, upon examination, has failed to obtain Honours.

TABLE OF EXAMINATIONS IN THE SUBJECTS FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., TO BE HELD DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

Fee.	Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation[1] Office). Date.	Subjects of Examination.	Dates of Written Examinations and Hours at which the different Papers will be set.	
			September—October, 1900.	March—April, 1901.
£1 1s. for each Subject until £5 5s. shall have been paid.	13th Sept. or 14th March	Astronomy,	Saturday, 29th Sept., 9—12 noon.	Saturday, 30th March, 9—12 noon.
		Zoology,	Monday, 1st Oct., 10—11.30 a.m.	Monday, 1st April, 10—11.30 a.m.
		Botany,	Do., do., 12.30—2. p.m.	Do., do., 12.30—2. p.m.
		Chemistry,	Do., do., 3—4.30 p.m.	Do., do., 3—4.30 p.m.
	19th Sept. or 12th March	French (1st Paper),	Tuesday, 2nd Oct., 3—5 p.m.	Tuesday, 2nd April, 3—5 p.m.
		Do. (2nd Paper),	Thursday, 4th Oct., 3—5 p.m.	Thursday, 4th April, 3—5 p.m.
		German (1st Paper),	Wednesday, 3rd Oct., 3—5 p.m.	Wednesday, 3rd April, 3—5 p.m.
		Do. (2nd Paper),	Friday, 5th Oct., 9—11 a.m.	Friday, 5th April, 9—11 a.m.
		Education,	Tuesday, 2nd Oct., 9—12 and 2—5 p.m.	Thursday, 4th April, 9—12 and 2—5 p.m.
		Roman Law,	Wednesday, 3rd Oct., 9—12 noon.	Wednesday, 3rd April, 9—12 noon.
		Constitutional Law and History,	Do., do., 2—5 p.m.	Do., do., 2—5 p.m.
		Political Economy,	Do., do., 6—9 p.m.	Do., do., 6—9 p.m.
		History,	Thurs., 4th Oct., 9—12 and 2—5 p.m.	Friday, 5th April, 9—12 and 2—5 p.m.
		Mathematics,	Friday, 5th Oct., 10—1 and 2—5 p.m.	Friday, 12th April, 10—1 and 2—5 p.m.
		Natural Philosophy,	Saturday, 6th Oct., 10—1 and 2—5 p.m.	Saturday, 13th April, 10—1 and 2—5 p.m.
		Latin,	Monday, 8th Oct., 10—12, 1—3, and 4—6 p.m.	Monday, 8th April, 10—12, 1—3, and 4—6 p.m.
		Greek,	Tuesday, 9th Oct., 10—12, 1—3, and 4—6 p.m.	Tuesday, 9th April, 10—12, 1—3, and 4—6 p.m.
		Latin and Greek,	Thursday, 11th Oct., and following days at 11 a.m. (Orals.)	Thursday, 11th April, and following days at 11 a.m. (Orals.)
		Classics. Mental Philosophy,	Friday, 12th Oct., 2—6 p.m. (Honours.)	Saturday, 6th April, 2—6 p.m. (Honours.)
		Logic,	Wed., 10th Oct., 10—1 & (Hon.) 2—5 p.m.	Wed., 10th April, 10—1 & (Hon.) 2—5 p.m.
		Moral Philosophy,	Thur., 11th Oct., 10—1 & (Hon.) 2—5 p.m.	Thur., 11th April, 10—1 & (Hon.) 2—5 p.m.
		English Literature,	Friday, 12th Oct., 10—1 p.m.	Saturday, 6th April, 10—1 p.m.
		Hebrew,	Saturday, 13th Oct., 10—1 & 2—5 p.m.	Thurs., 4th April, 10—1 and 2—5 p.m.

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[1] When names are not given in, and fees are not paid on or before the stated dates, a late Entry Fee of Ten Shillings must be paid before the candidate can be admitted to examination. A candidate is not held to be entered for the examination until his name is entered, the fee paid, and all the necessary certificates, etc., lodged.

2.—GRADUATION IN SCIENCE.

The Scottish University Commissioners (1889) have ordained that two Degrees in Science may be conferred by each of the Universities of Scotland—viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Doctor of Science (D.Sc.). These degrees may be given in Pure Science and in Applied Science.

Degrees in Pure Science.

The following are the provisions of Ordinances No. 12[1] and No. 42 as they apply to this University :—

I. Two Degrees in Science may be conferred by the University of Glasgow—viz., Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Doctor of Science (D.Sc.).

II. Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts); and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by that ordinance (see pp. 159—166, 171) are applicable in all respects to candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, except as follows :—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics must be passed on the higher standard;[2] (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus, exempts from the Preliminary Examination.

III. (1) Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science must, in the course of not less than three academical years, attend at least seven courses of instruction, in subjects prescribed for examination under Sections VIII. and IX. below.

(2) Three of these courses must be in subjects prescribed for the First Science Examination under Section VIII.; and four must be in subjects prescribed for the Final Science Examination under Section IX.

IV. (1) Four of the seven courses must be taken in this University.

(2) Three may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved Institution or under a recognised teacher in

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[1] This ordinance was printed in full in the *University Calendar* for 1892-93, pp. 485-488, and the modifications made by Ordinance No. 42 were indicated, by means of square brackets, in the *University Calendar* for 1894-95.

[2] A student who, having passed the Arts Preliminary Examination in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 11, has thereafter obtained a certificate of attendance on a qualifying class of Mathematics, shall not be required to pass any further examination in Mathematics as a condition of entering on the course of study for graduation in Science under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12. See Ordinance No. 44, Section V. Candidates for the Degree of B.Sc. in Pure Science may offer themselves for examination in Mathematics on the intermediate instead of on the higher standard; provided that in addition to the ancient or modern language already taken they also offer themselves for examination in a modern language as a fifth subject, such further examination to be on the standard prescribed by the Joint Board for the Medical Preliminary. Notwithstanding these provisions, candidates shall not be entitled to profess at the Final Science Examination Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Astronomy, unless they have passed the Preliminary Examination in Mathematics on the higher standard. See Ordinance No. 155. Section I.

Glasgow shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University.

V. All candidates, not matriculated students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend lectures at approved Institutions or by recognised teachers in Glasgow, shall at the commencement of each year of such attendance enrol their names in a book to be kept for that purpose in the University, paying a fee of the same amount as the Matriculation Fee paid by students of the University, and having in respect of such payment a right to the use of the Library of the University.

VI. (1) After receiving through the Faculty of Science the opinion of the Board of Studies, the Senatus determines from time to time the number of meetings of which a full course in any subject shall consist, and reports its determination to the University Court for its approval.

(2) After receiving through the Faculty of Science the opinion of the Board of Studies, the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may sanction half courses of not less than half the number of meetings which constitute a full course in the subject; but two half courses shall be held to be equivalent to a full course in such cases as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may determine, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made for that purpose.

(3) It is the duty of each Professor and Lecturer annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Board of Studies a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Board of Studies shall transmit the schemes to the Faculty of Science, who shall submit them to the Senate with such observations as they may think fit to make thereon. The Senatus transmits such schemes, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(4) It is the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science, for its consideration, a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science transmits such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

VII. The provisions of the preceding section do not apply to approved institutions or recognised teachers outside Glasgow; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless they shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the Universities of Scotland.

VIII. (1) There is a First Science Examination[1] in the three following subjects—viz., (1) Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.* Zoology and Botany); (2) Natural Philosophy; (3) Chemistry.

(2) The examination in all these subjects is the same as the examination in these subjects for the Ordinary Degree of Master of Arts.

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

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[1] This examination includes practical work in the subjects admitting of, or requiring it.

IX. (1) There is a Final Science Examination[1] on a higher standard in any three or more of the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics.
2. Natural Philosophy.
3. Astronomy.
4. Chemistry.
5. Human Anatomy, including Anthropology.
6. Physiology.
7. Geology, including Mineralogy.
8. Zoology, including Comparative Anatomy.
9. Botany, including Vegetable Physiology.

(2) The standard of this examination shall be as nearly as possible equivalent to that of the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts with Honours, where the subjects are different; and where the subjects are the same the examination shall be identical.

(3) A subject already taken under the preceding section for the First Science Examination may be taken also under this section for the Final Science Examination.

(4) Candidates presenting themselves for this examination must have attended four full courses of higher instruction, including practical or laboratory work, in the subjects professed, subject always to the provisions of Sections VI. and VII. hereof.

(5) The Final Science Examination shall be taken not less than one year after the candidate has passed the First Science Examination.

The Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has framed the following regulation for the Final Science Examination, viz.: A candidate shall be allowed the option of presenting himself in any one subject for the Final Science Examination, or in two, or in three or more at one time, provided always that if the candidate select Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, these subjects shall be taken together in one examination, in accordance with Ordinance No. 11, Section XIII. (1) and Ordinance No. 12, Section IX. (2).

X. If a student, before passing the Preliminary Examination, has attended a class qualifying for graduation, the Senatus may, on special cause shown, permit him to count such class for graduation, on condition of his passing the full Preliminary Examination within such time thereafter as the Senatus may appoint, and in every case the Senatus shall make a report to the University Court setting forth the reasons for the relaxation.

XI. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XII. It is competent to the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science to report that a candidate has passed with special distinction in one or more of the subjects professed by him: and in such a case a diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in respect of which the degree has been granted, and the subject or subjects in which special distinction has been obtained.

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[1] This examination includes practical work in the subjects admitting of, or requiring it.

DEGREE IN APPLIED SCIENCE.

XIII. Degrees in Applied Science may be instituted and conferred according to regulations to be laid down in special Ordinances applicable to each University by the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889; or after the expiry of their powers by the University Court in each University.

XIV. The provisions of Sections II. to VIII. of this Ordinance inclusive, in so far as they relate to the Preliminary and First Science Examinations, shall be applicable in all respects to degrees in Applied Science instituted as aforesaid, except where special provision is made to the contrary in the special Ordinances aforesaid.

DOCTORATE OF SCIENCE.

XV. Graduates of any University who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in the same University.

XVI. A candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work[1] to be approved by the Senatus (on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science when duly constituted): Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall also be bound to pass such an examination as may from time to time be determined. [This examination is to be conducted by Examiners appointed under Ordinance No. 62, Section X. See page 206.]
The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by him, that the work has been done and the thesis composed by himself.

GENERAL.

XVII. A student who, at the time when this ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course of study with a view to graduation in Science in any of the Scottish Universities under regulations in force at the time in such University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations,[2] or with the provisions of this ordinance, may become a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

XVIII. The Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XIX. This ordinance came into force on 1st October, 1892.

For Dates of Examinations, see Table on page 201.

Degrees in Science in Engineering.

The following are the provisions of Ordinance No. 23, Glasgow No. 2:—

I. Two Degrees in Science in Engineering may be conferred by the

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[1] The Thesis must be lodged on or before 12th January.

[2] Students who began their course previous to 1890 may qualify themselves for the Degree of B.Sc. under the old regulations, which are given in the *University Calendar* for 1884-85; those who began in 1890, or 1891, or 1892 may qualify under the regulations contained in the *Calendar* for 1892-93.

University of Glasgow, viz., Bachelor of Science in Engineering[1] and Doctor of Science in Engineering.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 (Regulations for degrees in Arts); and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said ordinance (see pp. 159—166, 171) are applicable in all respects to this ordinance except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics must be passed on the higher standard; (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, exempts from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

III. Candidates must in the course of not less than three academical years attend at least the nine courses of instruction prescribed under Section IX. below.

IV. (1) Five of the nine courses must be taken in this University. One of these courses must be a course in Engineering.

(2) Four may be taken in other Universities or institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Engineering: Provided that the fees for attendance at an approved institution in Glasgow or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Glasgow.

V. It is competent to the University Court to admit to the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering, and to graduation, any candidate who presents the diploma of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and who has passed the Preliminary Examination hereinbefore appointed: Provided that before such candidate shall be admitted to the Final Science Examination prescribed under Section XI. hereof:—

(1) He shall, after having received the said diploma, have attended in this University at least three full courses, during at least one academical year; and of these courses one at least shall be in Engineering.

(2) He shall, after having received the said diploma, have attended in this University such courses as will, along with the classes taken at the said College for the said diploma, be equivalent to the whole courses for the curriculum hereinafter instituted.

VI. The University Court may make regulations to enable candidates not matriculated students of the University availing themselves of the permission to attend Lectures at approved institutions or by recognised teachers in Glasgow, to obtain on payment of a fee not exceeding in amount the Matriculation Fee paid by the students of the University, a right to the use of the Library of the University.

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[1] By order of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers the possession of the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering exempts candidates applying for election into the Institution as Associate Members from passing the examination prescribed by the Council.

VII. (1) The Senatus determines from time to time the number of meetings of which a full course in any subject shall consist, and reports its determination to the University Court for its approval.

(2) The Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may sanction half courses of not less than half the number of meetings which constitute a full course in the subject; and two half courses shall be held to be equivalent to a full course in such cases as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may determine, and under such regulations as may from time to time be made for that purpose.

(3) It is the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(4) It is the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually at the end of each winter session to submit to the Faculty of Science, for its consideration, a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

VIII. The provisions of the preceding section do not apply to approved institutions or recognised teachers outside Glasgow; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Glasgow.

IX. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics, including Analytical Geometry, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
2. Natural Philosophy, including Applied Higher Mathematics.
3. Chemistry.
4. A course in the Physical Laboratory, or in the Chemical Laboratory, or of Practical Chemistry.

and either:—

5, 6. Two courses in Engineering, including Laboratory Practice.
7, 8. Two courses of practical work in Drawing.
9. A course in one of the following:—
    (*a*) Astronomy and Geodesy.
    (*b*) Geology and Mineralogy.
    (*c*) Naval Architecture.
    (*d*) Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical or Electrical (Special Course).
    (*e*) Electricity—Pure and Applied.

or:—

5, 6. Two courses in Naval Architecture with Marine Engineering.
7, 8. Two courses of practical work in Ship and Engineering Drawing.
9. A course in Engineering, including Laboratory Practice.

Provided that during the three years immediately subsequent to the date on which this ordinance shall come into force, the courses in Engineering herein prescribed shall not necessarily include Laboratory Practice.

X. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination[1] in subjects 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the section immediately preceding.

(2) The examination in (1) Mathematics and (2) Natural Philosophy shall include the higher branches of Mathematics specified under Mathematics and the higher Mathematics included under Natural Philosophy in the section immediately preceding[1]; but it shall be optional to candidates to pass the same examination in either or both of these subjects as that required for the Ordinary Degree of Master of Arts: Provided that in that case they shall be required before graduation to pass a subsequent examination in the remainder of the subject or subjects.

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

XI. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination[2] in subjects 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Section IX. hereof; and, if required, in the higher branches of Mathematics as provided in Section X., Sub-section 2 hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the First Science Examination and have attended the required courses in the subject or subjects professed: Provided that for this purpose subjects 5, 6, 7, and 8, specified in Section IX. hereof, shall be deemed one subject.

XII. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XIII. It is competent to the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering to report that a candidate has passed with special distinction in one or more of the subjects professed by him; and in such a case a diploma shall be given setting forth the subjects in respect of which the degree has been granted, and the subject or subjects in which special distinction has been obtained.

XIV. It is competent to the University Court of the University of Glasgow to modify from time to time the provisions as to curriculum hereinbefore contained, in case such modification shall be rendered desirable by the development of Engineering Science, or in consequence of further provisions having been made within or without the University for the study of any special branch of the said Science: Provided that in no case shall the number of full courses of study required be less than the number required for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Pure Science, as specified in Ordinance No. 12.

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[1] The Senate has authorised the Examiners in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy to return as having passed in the elementary part of either or both of these subjects any candidate who has attempted the examination in the higher branches of either or both and has failed to pass, provided that in the opinion of the Examiners the candidate has attained a standard equivalent to that required for the ordinary Degree of M.A.

[2] This examination includes practical work in the subjects admitting of, or requiring it: Provided that, in the case of Engineering Students, a practical examination shall be passed in Chemistry or Physics according as the Chemical or the Physical Laboratory Course has been chosen as part of the qualifying curriculum.

Doctorate of Science in Engineering.

XV. Graduates of the University of Glasgow who have held the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering for a term of five years, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering in the said University.

XVI. A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Science in Engineering shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work[1] to be approved by the Senatus (on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science when duly constituted): Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall be bound to pass such an examination as may from time to time be determined.

The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, or of important engineering work designed by himself, and actually carried out, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by him, that these conditions have been satisfied.

General.

XVII. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Engineering and Doctor of Science in Engineering, as the case may be, on payment of the fees required.

XVIII. A student who, at the time when this ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course of study with a view to graduation in Science in Engineering in the University of Glasgow, under regulations in force at the time therein, and shall thereafter complete his course of study and pass the necessary examinations in conformity with such regulations,[2] or with the provisions of this Ordinance, may become a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering.

XIX. The degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science in Engineering shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causâ tantum.*

XX. This Ordinance came into force from and after the date on which it was approved by Her Majesty in Council.

For Dates of Examinations, see Table on page 201.

Degrees in Science in Agriculture.

The regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture are contained in Ordinance No. 134 of the Universities Commission (1889), and are as follows:—

I. A degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture may be conferred by the University of Glasgow.

II. Every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture must pass the Preliminary Examination prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 [General, No. 6—Regulations for Degrees in Arts]; and the conditions with respect thereto imposed by the said Ordinance (see pp. 159—166, 171) shall be applicable in all respects to this Ordinance, except as follows:—(1) French or German may be substituted for Latin or Greek; (2) Mathematics shall be passed on the higher standard;[1] (3) a degree in Arts (not being a degree *honoris causâ tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; (4) the Preliminary Examination must be passed before the candidate presents himself for any part of the First Science Examination, but not necessarily before the candidate enters on his curriculum.

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[1] The Thesis must be lodged on or before 12th January.

[2] Students who began their course previous to 1890 may qualify themselves for the Degree of B.Sc. under the old regulations, which are given in the *University Calendar* for 1884-85; those who began in 1890, or 1891, or 1892 may qualify under the regulations contained in the *Calendar* for 1892-93.

III. (1) Candidates must in the course of not less than three Academical years, within the meaning of the Ordinance hereinbefore first mentioned, attend at least twelve courses of instruction, in the subjects specified in Section VIII. of this Ordinance.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time which of the said courses shall be full courses and which shall be half courses respectively, and also to determine the number of meetings of which such full courses and half courses respectively shall consist, and to report its determination to the University Court for its approval.

Under this subsection the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has determined that of the subjects specified in Section VIII. of this Ordinance, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 shall be taught in full courses, and Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11 (*a*), 11 (*b*), 11 (*c*) and 12 in half courses, and that the number of meetings shall be those inserted in square brackets in Section VIII. opposite the several subjects.

IV. (1) Five full courses or their equivalent (counting two half courses as one full course) must be taken in the University of Glasgow. The course in Agriculture and Rural Economy must also be taken in the University of Glasgow, if instruction in the said subjects be provided in the University, or in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College: Provided always that that course in the said College shall be accepted as equivalent to a course in the University, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The Senatus Academicus shall be represented on the governing body of the Technical College.

(*b*) All future appointments to the Chair of Agriculture in the Technical College shall be vested in a Joint Committee, consisting of three members of the University Court and of three members of the governing body of the Technical College.

(2) The remainder of the said courses may be taken in other Universities or Institutions approved by the University Court, or under teachers recognised by the University Court for purposes of graduation in Science in Agriculture: Provided that the fees for attendance at an

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[1] Candidates for the Degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture may offer themselves for examination in Mathematics on the intermediate instead of on the higher standard; provided that in addition to the ancient or modern language already taken they also offer themselves for examination in a modern language as a fifth subject, such further examination to be on the standard prescribed by the Joint Board for the Medical Preliminary. Notwithstanding these provisions candidates shall not be entitled to profess at the Final Science Examination Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, or Astronomy, unless they have passed the Preliminary Examination in Mathematics on the higher standard.

approved Institution in Glasgow or under a recognised teacher there shall not be less than the fees exigible for the corresponding courses in the University of Glasgow.

(3) Residence and practical work at a farm shall be required of each candidate to such an extent and under such regulations as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time appoint.

Under this subsection the following regulations have been made by the Senate, with the approval of the University Court.

1. Residence and practical work at a farm for twelve months shall be required, and the candidate must not be under sixteen years of age when he commences the residence.

2. The residence must be for twelve consecutive months, except in special cases in which the Senate may grant recognition of residence during two shorter periods amounting together to at least twelve months.

3. The candidate must produce evidence, satisfactory to the Senate, that he has fulfilled these regulations.

V. All students availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of the teachers in the various departments of Agriculture in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, or of teachers in other approved institutions in Glasgow, or of other recognised teachers in Glasgow, must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the matriculation fee paid by the students of the University, and having in respect of such payment a right to the use of the Library of the University.

VI. (1) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Senatus a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. The Senatus shall transmit such scheme, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers annually, at the end of each winter session, to submit to the Faculty of Science for its consideration a syllabus of the subjects and books proposed for the work of their classes during the next Academical year. The Faculty of Science shall transmit such syllabus, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the Senatus for its approval.

VII. The provisions of the immediately preceding section shall not apply to approved institutions or recognised teachers outside Glasgow; but the University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the University of Glasgow, where such exist.

VIII. The subjects of study shall be as follows:—

1. Mathematics [100 meetings].
or Biology, *i.e.*,
Zoology [100 meetings, viz., 50 lectures and 50 practical].
and
Botany, [100 meetings, viz., 50 lectures and 50 practical].

2. Natural Philosophy [100 meetings].
3. Chemistry [100 meetings and three months in Chemical Laboratory].
4. Agriculture and Rural Economy [100 meetings].
5. Agricultural Chemistry [100 meetings, viz., 50 lectures and 50 practical].
6. Geology [75 meetings, viz., 50 lectures and 25 practical demonstrations].
7. Veterinary Hygiene [50 meetings].
8. Agricultural Botany [50 meetings].
9. Agricultural Entomology [25 meetings].
10. Economic Science as applied to Agriculture [100 meetings].[1]
11. One of the following:—
    (*a*) Forestry [50 meetings].
    (*b*) Experimental Physics [50 meetings].
    (*c*) Engineering [50 meetings].
12. Engineering Field Work [50 meetings].

IX. (1) There shall be a First Science Examination in the three following subjects—viz., (1) Mathematics or Biology (*i.e.*, Zoology and Botany); (2) Natural Philosophy; (3) Chemistry.

(2) The examination in all these subjects shall be the same as the examination in these subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Science, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 [General, No. 7—Regulations for Degrees in Science].

(3) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of the subjects of the First Science Examination at any examination held after they have attended a full course in the subject or subjects professed.

X. (1) There shall be a Final Science Examination in the remaining subjects (4 to 12 inclusive) specified in Section VIII. hereof.

(2) Candidates may present themselves in any one or more of these subjects at any examination held after they have passed the whole of the subjects comprised in the First Science Examination, and have attended the required courses in the subjects professed.

XI. A candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall not be deemed to have attended a class as part of the Curriculum for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing, not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

XII. The Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall be the Professors of the subjects in the Curriculum in the University of Glasgow, the Professor of Agriculture in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and such additional Examiners as the University Court shall see fit to appoint.

GENERAL.

XIII. Candidates who produce certificates that they have satisfied all the conditions prescribed by this Ordinance, and who have passed the necessary examinations, shall be entitled to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, on payment of the fees required.

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[1] The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College contemplates the institution of a special class for the teaching of this subject in 50 meetings. Until this special class shall be instituted candidates are required to attend the ordinary class of Political Economy [100 meetings]. After both classes are available students will have the option of taking either. In the examination prescribed under Section X. every candidate shall be required to work a paper of questions on Economic Science as applied to Agriculture.

XIV. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causâ tantum.*

XV. This ordinance came into force from and after the date on which it was approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science.

Certificates of Proficiency in Engineering Science will be granted to students who shall have gone through the following course of study, practical work, and examinations, to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners :—

1. Mathematics, including Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
2. Natural Philosophy—the work of the Ordinary Class.
3. Chemistry.

And either :—

4, 5. Two courses in Engineering, including Laboratory Practice.
6, 7. Two courses of practical work in Drawing.
8. A course in one of the following :—
    (*a*) Astronomy and Geodesy.
    (*b*) Geology and Mineralogy.
    (*c*) Naval Architecture.
    (*d*) Engineering Laboratory, Mechanical or Electrical (special course).
    (*e*) Electricity—Pure and Applied.

Or :—

4, 5. Two courses in Naval Architecture with Marine Engineering.
6, 7. Two courses of practical work in Ship and Engineering Drawing.
8. A course in Engineering, including Laboratory Practice.

Any candidate who commenced his course previous to session 1898-99 may complete it in accordance with the regulations published in the *Calendar* of 1897-98.

No candidate is admitted to the special examination for the certificate, in any department, till he has given regular attendance upon, and duly performed the work of the prescribed course of study in that department.

Attendance on the classes of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, or Geology, in any Chartered University in the United Kingdom having the power of granting degrees, is admitted as part of the course for the above-mentioned certificate ; but all examinations for the certificate must be passed in this University.

Candidates for Certificates of Proficiency in Engineering Science, who are graduates in Arts of any Chartered University of the United Kingdom, are exempted from study and examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

TABLE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREE OF B.SC., TO BE HELD DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Date.[1]	FEE.	Subjects of Examination.	Dates of Written Examinations and Hours at which the different Papers will be set. The Oral Examinations in Science follow immediately after the Written.	
			September—October, 1900.	March—April, 1901.
13th September, 1900, or 14th March, 1901.	£1. 1s. FOR EACH SUBJECT UNTIL £5 5s. SHALL HAVE BEEN PAID.	Astronomy, - - -	Saturday, 29th Sept., 9—12 noon.	Saturday, 30th March, 9—12 noon.
		Geology, - - -	Do., do., 1—3 p.m.	Do., do., 1—3 p.m.
		Zoology, - - -	Monday, 1st Oct., 10—11.30 a.m.	Monday, 1st April, 10—11.30 a.m.
		Botany, - - -	Do., do., 12.30—2 p.m.	Do., do., 12.30—2 p.m.
		Chemistry, - - -	Do., do., 3—4.30 p.m.	Do , do., 3—4.30 p.m.
		Engineering Lab'tory,	Do., do., 10—1 p.m., and 2—5 p.m.	Do., do., 10—1 p.m. and 2—5 p.m.
		Engin'ring Dr'wing, &c.	Tues., 2nd Oct., 9—12 noon & 2—5 p.m.	Tues., 2nd April, 9—12 noon and 2—5 p.m.
		Naval Architecture, -	Do., do., 12.30—2.30 p.m.	Do., do., 12.30—2.30 p.m.
		Ship Drawing, etc., -	Do., do., 3—5 p.m.	Do., do., 3—5 p.m.
		Anatomy, - - -	Do., do., 10—12 noon.	Do., do., 10—12 noon.
		Physiology, - - -	Do., do., 12.30—2.30 p.m.	Do., do., 12.30—2.30 p.m.
		Civil Engineering, -	Wednesday, 3rd Oct., 10—12 noon, and 2—4 p.m.	Wednesday, 3rd April, 10—12 noon, and 2—4 p.m.
		Civil Engineering, -	Thursday, 4th Oct., 10—12 noon, and 2—5 p.m.	Thursday, 4th April, 10—12 noon, and 2—5 p.m.
		Mathematics, - -	Friday, 5th October, 10—1 p.m., and 2—5 p.m.	Friday, 12th April, 10—1 p.m., and 2—5 p.m.
		Natural Philosophy, -	Saturday, 6th October, 10—1 p.m., and 2—5 p.m.	Saturday, 13th April, 10—1 p.m., and 2—5 p.m.

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[1] When Names are not given in and Fees are not paid on or before the stated dates, a late Entry Fee of Ten Shillings must be paid before the candidate can be admitted to examination. A candidate is not held to be entered for the examination until his Name is entered, the Fee paid, and all the necessary Certificates, etc., lodged.

For Dates in regard to Science Preliminary Examination see page 164.

Diploma in Education.

The following regulations drawn up by the Senate were approved by the University Court on 26th April, 1900:

1. Candidates for the Diploma in Education must be graduates in Arts or Science of a University in the United Kingdom, or of some other University recognised for this purpose by the University Court.

2. The diploma is of two grades: (*a*) General Diploma, and (*b*) Diploma with Distinction.

3. The general diploma is open to any graduate in Arts or Science who fulfils the following requirements:

(*a*) In addition to the curriculum for his Degree he must give attendance on a full course and pass the Degree examination on the same, subject to the condition that the regulations applicable to this additional course as a Degree course shall be fulfilled. This additional course may be taken at any time either before or after graduation.

(*b*) The Education course must in every case either constitute part of his Degree curriculum, or be the additional course prescribed in the preceding subsection.

(*c*) He must produce evidence either (1) that he has attended a course of Practical Instruction as a Queen's Scholar in a Training College for Teachers, or (2) that he has gone through a course of Practical Training in a Training College for Teachers—the course to extend over five months (not less than eight hours weekly), and to include instruction in School management, Practice in teaching, and a series of Model and Criticism Lessons.[1]

(*d*) He must pass a Written examination, conducted by the University, in School Management and Organisation and Methodology, and give proof of his practical skill by conducting a class to the satisfaction of an Examiner or Examiners appointed by the University.

4. The Diploma with Distinction is open to any holder of an ordinary degree in Arts, any graduate in Arts with Honours, or any graduate in Science, who fulfils the requirements of the preceding regulation, and in addition passes an examination on the method of teaching one or more of the following groups of subjects as taught in Secondary Schools, viz. (*a*) Classics; (*b*) Mathematics; (*c*) Science; (*d*) English, including History; (*e*) French and German: Provided always that the holder of an ordinary Degree in Arts before being admitted to the examination on the method of teaching shall be required to pass an examination equivalent to an Honours or to a Final Science examination in the group or groups of subjects selected by him.

5. The Fee for the Diploma is Two Guineas.

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[1] Acting Teachers who produce their Parchment Certificates, or who produce evidence of having taught with success in Secondary Schools for two years, shall be held to have complied with this regulation, and may, on fulfilling the other requirements, receive the Diploma.

3.—HIGHER DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

In Ordinance No. 62, issued on 15th February, 1895, the Universities Commission made the following regulations for Higher Degrees in Arts and Science :—

DEGREE OF D.Sc.

I. Graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 (Regulations for degrees in Arts), or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of their graduation in Arts, under the same conditions as if they held the degree of Bachelor of Science.

II. Research Students within the meaning of Ordinance No. 61 (Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research and for the appointment of Research Fellows) may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Science of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study or research under that ordinance, although they have not taken the degree of Bachelor of Science or the degree of Master of Arts with Honours as aforesaid, in that University : Provided—

(1) That they hold the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Medicine of a Scottish or any recognized University, or a degree of any such University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to the degree of Bachelor of Science or to the degree of Master of Arts with first or second class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy : Provided that candidates who hold any such degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students with a view to the degree of Doctor of Science, to pass an examination equivalent to an Honours or to a Final Science Examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.

(2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the degree, and that they produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study or research undertaken by them during that period.

(3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

III. All candidates for the degree of Doctor of Science shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work,[1] to be approved by the Senatus on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science[2]: Provided that, if required by the Senatus, the candidate shall also be bound to pass such an examination conducted orally or practically, or by written papers, or by all of these methods, on the subjects of his special study or of his thesis, as may from time to time be determined. The thesis shall be a record of original research undertaken by the candidate, and shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by him that the work has been done and the thesis composed by himself.

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[1] The Thesis must be lodged and the fees paid on or before 12th January.

[2] Ordinance No. 167, which was issued by the Universities Commission on 24th June, 1897, and which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898, requires that the thesis, memoir, or work shall in each case be examined by the additional examiner to be appointed by the University Court under Ordinance No. 62, Section X., as well as by the examiner or examiners to be appointed by the Senatus under Ordinance No. 62, Section IX. (*sic*).

Degree of D.Phil.

IV. Graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in Mental Philosophy, under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts), or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of such graduation.

V. Research Students as aforesaid may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study under Ordinance No. 61 (Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the appointment of Research Fellows), although they have not taken the degree of Master of Arts with Honours as aforesaid in that University: Provided—

(1) That they hold the degree of Master of Arts with first or second class honours in Mental Philosophy of any Scottish University, or a degree of any recognised University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to such degree with honours as aforesaid: Provided that candidates who hold such a degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students, with a view to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, to pass an examination equivalent to an honours examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.

(2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the degree, and produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study undertaken by them during that period.

(3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

VI. All candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work,[1] which shall be an original contribution to learning, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Senatus[2]: Provided that, if required by the Senatus, a candidate shall also be bound to pass such examination, conducted orally or otherwise, on the subject of his thesis or of his special study as may from time to time be determined. The thesis, or memoir, or work shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself. If the thesis has not already been published, it shall be published by the candidate in such manner as the Senatus shall approve.

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[1] See first footnote on p. 203.

[2] Ordinance No. 167, which was issued by the Universities Commission on 24th June, 1897, and which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898, requires that the thesis, memoir, or work shall in each case be examined by the additional examiner to be appointed by the University Court under Ordinance No. 62, Section X., as well as by the examiner or examiners to be appointed by the Senatus under Ordinance No. 62, Section IX. (*sic*).

DEGREE OF D. LITT.

VII. Graduates who have taken the degree of Master of Arts in any Scottish University with first or second class honours in any group other than Mathematics and Natural Philosophy or Mental Philosophy, under the conditions prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 (Regulations for Degrees in Arts), or under the regulations previously in force in such University, may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.) in the same University after the expiry of five years from the date of such graduation.

VIII. Research Students as aforesaid may offer themselves for the degree of Doctor of Letters of the University in which they have prosecuted some special study under Ordinance No. 61 (Regulations for the Encouragement of Special Study and Research, and for the appointment of Research Fellows), although they have not taken the degree of Master of Arts with Honours as aforesaid in that University: Provided—

(1) That they hold the degree of Master of Arts with first or second class honours in any group except Mathematics and Natural Philosophy or Mental Philosophy of any Scottish University, or a degree of any recognised University, which the Senatus Academicus shall hold to be equivalent to such degree with honours as aforesaid: Provided that candidates who hold such a degree from a University outside the United Kingdom may be required, if the Senatus think fit, before beginning their course as Research Students with a view to the degree of Doctor of Letters, to pass an examination equivalent to an honours examination in a group of subjects cognate to their line of work as Research Students.

(2) That they have spent not less than two winter sessions or an equivalent period as Research Students in the University granting the degree, and produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the special study undertaken by them during that period.

(3) That a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of the graduation required in sub-section (1) of this section.

IX. All candidates for the degree of Doctor of Letters shall present a thesis or a published memoir or work,[1] which shall be an original contribution to learning, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Senatus[2]: Provided that, if required by the Senatus, a candidate shall also be bound to pass such examination, conducted orally or otherwise, on the subject of his thesis or of his special study as may from time to time be determined. The thesis, or memoir, or work shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that it has been composed by himself. If the thesis has not already been published, it shall be published by the candidate in such manner as the Senatus shall approve.

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[1] See first footnote on p. 203.

[2] Ordinance No. 167, which was issued by the Universities Commission on 24th June, 1897, and which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898, requires that the thesis, memoir, or work shall in each case be examined by the additional examiner to be appointed by the University Court under Ordinance No. 62, Section X., as well as by the examiner or examiners to be appointed by the Senatus under Ordinance No. 62, Section IX. (*sic*).

General.

X. The Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint such Professors or Lecturers as it may think suitable to conduct the examination of candidates who may offer themselves under the provisions either of Ordinance No. 12 (Regulations for Degrees in Science) or of this ordinance, for the degree of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, or Doctor of Letters; and the University Court shall, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus, appoint an additional Examiner to act along with them.[1] Such additional Examiner shall be a person of recognised eminence in the subject of the thesis, or memoir, or work which is to be submitted for approval. The result of the examination shall be reported to the appropriate Faculty or Committee of Senatus.

XI. The Degrees of Doctor of Science in Mental Science or Doctor of Science in Philology shall no longer be conferred by any Scottish University.

XII. Candidates who have already completed the necessary attendance on classes required for the degree of Doctor of Science in Mental Science or Doctor of Science in Philology, under regulations hitherto in force in any Scottish University, may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or of Doctor of Letters, as the case may be, under this ordinance: Provided such candidates comply with the provisions of Section VI. or Section IX. hereof, as the case may be, and that a period of not less than five years shall have elapsed from the date of their graduation as Masters of Arts.

XIII. The degrees of Doctor of Science, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Letters shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not satisfied the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

XIV. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall be ten guineas.

XV. The fee to be paid for the degree of Doctor of Letters shall be ten guineas.

4.—GRADUATION IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The Degrees in Medicine and Surgery conferred by this University are all recognised by the Medical Acts as qualifying for practice throughout the British dominions, and for admission to the Army, Navy, and Public Medical Service.

Every student who began his medical studies previous to 1st January, 1892, is entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as he shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before[1] or after that date. All others must fulfil the requirements of the new ordinance—(Ordinance No. 14, Glasgow No. 1—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine)—the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

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[1] Ordinance No. 167, which was issued by the Universities Commission on 24th June, 1897, and which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on 19th May, 1898, empowers the University Court to appoint, as additional examiners under this section, persons who are Professors or Lecturers in any Scottish University other than the University granting the degree.

I. Four degrees in Medicine and Surgery are conferred by the University of Glasgow, viz., Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.). The Degree of Bachelor of Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

II. Subject to regulations to be made from time to time by the University Court, the University may also confer diplomas in Special Branches of Medical and Surgical Practice on graduates of the University in Medicine and Surgery.

III. Before commencing his medical studies, each student shall pass a Preliminary Examination in (1) English, (2) Latin, (3) Elementary Mathematics, and (4) Greek or French or German: Provided always that, in the case of a candidate whose native language is not English, an examination in the native language of the candidate may be substituted for one in either French or German, and an examination in any other classical language for one in Latin or Greek.[2]

IV. The extent and standard of the Preliminary Examination shall be determined by the Joint-Board of Examiners constituted under Ordinance No. 13 (Regulations as to Examinations) in accordance with the terms of that ordinance.

Under this section the Joint-Board have directed that for the Medical Preliminary Examination the papers set in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics shall be the same as those set on the lower standard in these subjects in the Arts and Science Preliminary Examination.[3]

In English, no set books shall be prescribed, nor shall a general knowledge of the life and works of the greater authors be expected of candidates, but one or two questions may be set, giving an opportunity to candidates to show a knowledge of famous literary works. The historical questions shall not be confined to any one period, but shall cover the whole of British History, and shall be set in such a way as to give an opportunity to candidates who have confined their studies to a single period to show their knowledge. A single three hours' paper shall be set, containing an Essay, a Paraphrase, two questions on History, two on Geography, four on Grammar (including correction of sentences, parsing, analysis of sentences, and derivations), two of a literary and general kind. Eight answers shall be required. The Essay, the Paraphrase, one answer on History and one on Geography shall be compulsory.

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[1] These regulations may be found at pp. 188—192 of the *University Calendar* for session 1895-96, and in the *Calendars* for preceding sessions.

[2] The candidate for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery must have been registered in the books of the General Medical Council at least five years prior to the date of his graduation. In order to be so registered he must transmit to James Robertson, Esq., the Scottish Branch Registrar, 48 George Square, Edinburgh, together with a printed form of application, which may be obtained from the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office, University), a certificate of having passed the Preliminary Examination.

[3] For details see p. 161.

One paper shall be set in French and one in German. The papers shall be of a lower standard than those set in these subjects in the Arts and Science Preliminary Examination. The time allowed for each of these papers shall be three hours. The paper in each subject shall comprise questions in Grammar, translation into English, a piece of English, and some short sentences in English of an idiomatic character, for translation.

It shall be in the option of any candidate for the Medical Preliminary to take the papers set on the higher standard for the Arts Preliminary in any of the subjects.

Candidates who, having taken English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, or a Modern Language, on the higher standard, as prescribed by the Arts Ordinance for the Arts and Science Preliminary, have obtained a satisfactory percentage of marks, shall be held to have passed the Medical Preliminary in these subjects: Provided that all the required subjects are passed at not more than two examinations.

V. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 (Regulations as to Examinations), and, subject to the provisions of the immediately succeeding section hereof, *a candidate shall be obliged to pass in all the required subjects at one or not more than two examinations; Provided that he may offer himself for re-examination as often as may be necessary to satisfy this condition.*[1]

VI. A degree in Arts or in Science (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination; and the Joint-Board of Examiners appointed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 (Regulations as to Examinations) shall have power to determine what examinations, other than those for the degrees hereinbefore mentioned, shall be accepted, either in whole or in part, in place of the Preliminary Examination.

The Joint-Board have issued the following rules under the heading:—Examinations accepted as exempting from the Preliminary Examination in Medicine: *Provided always that the regulations of the General Medical Council regarding the registration of students of Medicine be complied with*:—

1. In terms of the Medical Ordinances, "a degree in Arts or in Science (not being a degree *honoris causa tantum*) in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or in any Colonial or Foreign University, specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, shall exempt from the Preliminary Examination."

2. Any candidate who produces a certificate of having passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts or Science in any Scottish University, either at the University Examination or through the Leaving Certificates of the Scotch Education Department, or partly at the University Examination and partly through the Leaving Certificates, shall be held to have passed the Preliminary Examination for Medi-

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[1] The words in *italics* are taken from Ordinance No. 156, Section I.

cine: Provided that the examination has included the specified subjects of General Education as required under the Regulations of the General Medical Council, and by Section III. of this ordinance.

3. A candidate who has passed the Arts and Science Preliminary Examination of the Joint-Board in any subject (Higher Standard where there is more than one) recognised for the Medical Preliminary Examination, shall be exempted from further examination in that subject in the aforesaid Preliminary Examination.

4. A candidate who has obtained the Leaving Certificate (Honours or Higher Grade) of the Scotch Education Department in any subject recognised for the Medical Preliminary Examination, shall be exempted from further examination in that subject in the aforesaid Preliminary Examination.

The regulation that all the subjects of the examination shall be passed at one or not more than two examinations shall not be held to apply to the above cases, 2, 3, and 4. But candidates complying with Rules (2, 3, and 4) must obtain a University Certificate specifying the examinations passed by them which have been accepted as equivalents to the Preliminary, and must present said certificate to the Medical Registrar in order to registration.

Further, each such candidate when applying for said certificate must, if he has not entered for any part of the Preliminary, produce a Matriculation Card from some one of the Scottish Universities.

5. Lower Grade Leaving Certificates of the Scotch Education Department will only be accepted as exempting from the Medical Preliminary Examination provided the examinations in all the requisite subjects have been taken and passed at one or not more than two[1] examinations.

6. The following English and Irish University Examinations will be accepted (provided they include all the subjects required under the regulations of the General Medical Council, and prescribed by Section III. of this ordinance), viz.:—

OXFORD Responsions, or Moderations—provided the candidate pass the examination of the Joint-Board in English.

CAMBRIDGE Previous Examination—provided that candidates who have passed it prior to Michaelmas, 1896, shall pass the examination of the Joint-Board in English. If passed after Michaelmas, 1896, the Previous Examination will be accepted as exempting *in toto*.

OXFORD Senior Local Examinations will be accepted *pro tanto*, provided that, as regards English, the certificate shall bear that the candidate has passed in division 1 of the subject, and in either division 3, 4, or 5.

OXFORD Higher Examination for Women will be accepted *pro tanto*.

CAMBRIDGE Senior Local Examinations will be accepted *pro tanto*.

CAMBRIDGE Higher Local Examinations will be accepted *pro tanto*.

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[1] By the regulations of the General Medical Council Lower Grade Leaving Certificates are accepted for registration only when they all bear the same date, and cover the whole four subjects. After October 1900 a candidate shall not be allowed to reckon less than four Lower Grade Leaving Certificates as exempting in any way from the Medical Preliminary Examination.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Higher Certificate will be accepted *pro tanto*, provided that, as regards Mathematics, the certificate shall bear that the candidate has passed in both Elementary and Additional Mathematics.

London University Matriculation Examination.

Dublin, Trinity College.—Public Entrance Examination.

Royal University of Ireland.—Matriculation Examination.

Victoria University.—Preliminary Examination; Entrance Examination in Arts.

By *pro tanto* is here meant that a certificate of having passed in the examination referred to, in any subject required for the Medical Preliminary Examination, shall, as regards that subject, exempt from further examination in the said Preliminary Examination, provided that all the required subjects shall be passed at one or not more than two examinations.

7. The examinations of the following Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Universities and Colleges will be accepted (provided the examinations include all the subjects required by the General Medical Council and prescribed by Section III. of this ordinance), viz.:—

Universities of (1) Calcutta, (2) Madras, (3) Bombay, (4) Allahabad, and (5) Panjab—Entrance Examination.

Universities of (1) The Cape of Good Hope.—Matriculation Examination; (2) Tasmania.—Matriculation Examination; (3) New Zealand.—Matriculation and Medical Preliminary Examinations; (4) Melbourne.—Matriculation Examination; (5) Sydney.—Matriculation Examination; (6) Adelaide.—Matriculation Examination, or its substitute, the Senior or Junior Public Examination.

The Provincial Education Department of Ontario.—Departmental Pass Arts Matriculation Examination.

Trinity University, Toronto.—Matriculation Examination.

The University of Toronto.—Senior or Junior Matriculation Examination.

Queen's College and University, Kingston.—Matriculation Examination.

M'Gill University.—Matriculation Examination.

King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.—Responsions.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.—Matriculation Examination.

Mount Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick.—Matriculation Examination.

The University of Winnipeg.—Preliminary Examination in Arts.

Victoria College, Upper Canada.—Matriculation Examination.

The University of Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Matriculation Examination.

The University of Fredericton, New Brunswick.—Matriculation Examination.

The Western University of Ontario.—Matriculation Examination.

The University of Manitoba.—Previous Examination.

Codrington College (Barbados).—English Certificate for Students of two years' standing, and Latin Certificate, or "Testamur."

GERMANY AND OTHER CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.—Gymnasial Abiturienten-Examen, and corresponding Entrance Examinations to the Universities.

8. In the case of candidates for the Medical Preliminary Examination, who hold qualifications from Foreign or Colonial Bodies, other than Universities, whose certificates are not included in the list of Equivalent Examinations issued by the Joint-Board, a committee in each University, consisting of the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, is empowered to accept such certificates, if it deems them sufficient, provided that all such cases are reported to the Joint-Board at their meeting next following.

[Students would do well to ascertain at the Matriculation Office whether their Preliminary Examination is complete before beginning their medical studies.]

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.[1]

VII. Candidates shall be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery only after they have fulfilled the following conditions:—

1. The candidate must have been engaged in medical study for at least five years.
2. In each of the first four years the candidate must have attended at least two courses of instruction, in one or more of the subjects of study specified in Sub-section 4 hereof—each course extending over a session of not less than five months, either continuous or divided into two terms; or, alternatively, one such course, along with two courses, each extending over a session of not less than two and a half months.
3. During the fifth or final year the candidate shall be engaged in clinical study for at least nine months at one or more of such public hospitals or dispensaries, British or Foreign, as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
4. The candidate must, during his curriculum, have attended a course or courses of instruction in each of the following subjects of study, including such examinations as may be prescribed in the various classes, viz.:—

1. ANATOMY,	During a course of not less than five months.
2. PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	During two courses of not less than five months each.
3. CHEMISTRY,	During courses of not less than five months.
4. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS,	
5. PHYSIOLOGY or INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE,	
6. PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,	
7. SURGERY,	
8. MIDWIFERY and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and INFANTS. Two courses of Midwifery, of three months each, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the courses, shall be reckoned equivalent to a course of not less than five months,	
9. PATHOLOGY,	

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[1] For Order of Study recommended, see p. 88.

10. Practical Chemistry,	During courses of not less than two and a half months.
11. Physics (including the Dynamics of Solids, Liquids, and Gases, and the Rudiments of Sound, Heat, Light, and Electricity),	
12. Elementary Botany,	
13. Elementary Zoology,	
14. Practical Physiology,	
15. Practical Pathology,	
16. Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health,	

Provided always, in so far as regards the University of Glasgow, that—

(*a*) It shall be the duty of the Senatus to determine from time to time [after receiving through the Faculty of Medicine the opinion of the Board of Studies] the number of meetings of which such courses shall consist, and in what cases two half courses shall be deemed equivalent to a full course; and to report the determination to the University Court for its approval.[1]

(*b*) It shall be the duty of the Professors and Lecturers to submit to the Senatus [after 1st October, 1894, the Board of Studies] annually at the end of the winter session a scheme specifying what proportion of the courses shall be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work respectively. [The Board of Studies shall transmit the schemes to the Faculty of Medicine, who shall submit them to the Senate with such observations as they may think fit to make thereon.] The Senatus shall transmit such schemes, with such observations as it may think fit to make thereon, to the University Court for its approval.[1]

(*c*) The University Court shall not grant or continue recognition to any institutions or teachers unless it shall be satisfied that their courses of instruction are equivalent to the courses sanctioned in the Universities of Scotland.

5. The candidate must have attended for at least three years the Medical and Surgical Practice of a General Hospital at Glasgow or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons, and is recognised for the purpose by the University Court.[2]
6. The candidate must have attended Clinical Surgery during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical Surgery, or by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the ordinary surgeons of a general hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.
7. The candidate must have attended Clinical Medicine during a course or courses extending over not less than nine months. These courses may be conducted by the Professor of Clinical

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[1] The Universities Commission, on 18th November, 1893, ordained that for the better carrying out of the purposes of these provisos the Senate should institute a Board or Boards of Studies in the Faculty of Medicine. See Section 1., Ordinance No. 42, which received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on 28th May, 1894. The provisions of this supplementary ordinance have, in the text, been combined with the provisions of the original ordinance, by means of square brackets.

[2] On 7th October, 1892, the University Court recognised every General Hospital in the United Kingdom which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, *and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons.*

Medicine, or by Professors or Lecturers appointed for the purpose by the University Court, or by the ordinary physicians of a general hospital defined and recognised as hereinbefore provided, and shall consist of regular instruction at the bedside, along with Clinical Lectures.

8. The candidate must have attended a course of instruction in Mental Diseases, of such duration, and so apportioned between lectures, demonstrations, and clinical instruction, as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.

   Under this sub-section the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has determined that each candidate for the Degree of M.B. and Ch.B. shall be required to attend a course of instruction in Mental Diseases, given by the University Lecturer or by a recognised teacher, consisting of not less than eighteen meetings. Six of these may be class-room lectures, and the others shall be demonstrations in the wards of an asylum for the insane.

9. The candidate must have attended a course of twenty-five meetings on Practical Pharmacy in a University or recognised School of Medicine, or have dispensed drugs for a period of three months in an hospital or dispensary, or in an establishment recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society, *i.e.* in *the establishment of any chemist and druggist or pharmaceutical chemist of Great Britain, or any pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, who is registered in the books of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland respectively.*[1]

10. The candidate must have attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, or of a physician or surgeon, or of a member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries. He must have acted as clerk in the medical and dresser in the surgical wards of a public hospital; and must also have availed himself, to such an extent as may be required by the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, of opportunities of studying at an hospital or dispensary *Post-mortem* Examinations, Fevers, Diseases of Children, Ophthalmology, or such other special departments as may from time to time be determined.

    Under this sub-section the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, has determined as follows:—

    A. Each candidate for M. B. and Ch. B. shall be required to attend—

    1. Demonstrations in the *post-mortem* room of a recognised hospital, with practical instruction in making *post-mortem* examinations. The student must have attended during his curriculum at least twenty examinations.
    2. A course of clinical instruction in Fevers, consisting of at least ten meetings in a hospital for infectious diseases containing not less than fifty beds.
    3. A practical course of instruction in Ophthalmology of not less than twenty meetings. Six of these may be class-

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[1] The explanatory words in italics are taken from Ordinance No. 54, Section II., issued by the Universities Commission on 18th July, 1894, which came into operation on 11th May, 1895, having been on that date approved by Her Majesty in Council.

room lectures, and the others shall be for clinical instruction in the wards of a recognised hospital,[1] or in the wards of a hospital and in a dispensary both recognised for the purpose. The course shall include sufficient practical instruction in the methods of examining the eye.

B. Each candidate is also recommended to attend the following:—(*a*) Diseases of Children, (*b*) Diseases of the Ear, (*c*) Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and (*d*) Diseases of the Skin, in short practical courses of ten meetings.

N.B.—This is not to be understood as preventing a teacher in any speciality giving a fuller course to such students as may desire to follow out more fully any particular branch.

11. The candidate must have attended, under the superintendence of a registered medical practitioner, twelve cases of labour, or such additional number as the Senatus, with the sanction of the University Court, may from time to time determine; or have attended for three months the practice of a lying-in hospital, or of the maternity department of a general hospital or other public charitable institution, and have conducted personally six, or such an additional number of cases of labour as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine.
12. The candidate must have been properly instructed in Vaccination at a Public Vaccination Station, by a Public Vaccinator, authorised by the proper Government Authority to grant Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.[2]
13. No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the curriculum necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

VIII. With respect to the places and institutions at which the studies of he candidate may be prosecuted, the following regulations shall have effect:

1. Two of the five years of medical study must be spent in the University of Glasgow, each year of study including always the attendances specified in Section VII., sub-section 2.
2. The remaining three years may be spent in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any Indian, Colonial, or Foreign University recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in such medical schools or under such teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court, each year of study during the first four years including always the attendances specified in Section VII., sub-section 2.
3. Of the subjects of study specified in Section VII., sub-section 4, not less than eight must be taken in the University of Glasgow, or (subject always to the provisions as to attendance contained in the immediately preceding sub-sections) in some other University of the United Kingdom, or in some Foreign or Colonial Univer-

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[1] This means a hospital recognised *ad hoc*, after application to the University Court in each case.

[2] The recognised Vaccine Departments in Glasgow are—Western Infirmary, Royal Infirmary, and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

sity entitled to confer the Degree of Doctor of Medicine recognised for the purpose by the University Court, or in a College incorporated with, or affiliated to a University entitled to confer the Degree of Doctor of Medicine recognised for the purpose by the University Court: Provided always that where in any of said subjects of study two or more courses are required, the taking of one of those courses shall constitute a taking of the subject for the purpose of this sub-section.

4. The remainder of such subjects of study may (subject always as aforesaid) be taken in such medical schools or under such teachers as may be recognised for the purpose by the University Court.
5. All candidates, not Matriculated Students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend the Lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Glasgow, must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept in the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the Matriculation Fee paid by students of the University, and having, in respect of such payment, a right to the use of the Library of the University.
6. The fee for attendance, for purposes of graduation, on the courses of instruction of recognised Extra-Academical Teachers in Glasgow shall be not less than the amount exigible for the corresponding courses in the University.
7. The University Court shall not recognise as qualifying for examination in any of the subjects specified in Section VII., sub-section 4, the class of any teacher who is at the time a teacher of more than one of the said subjects, except in those cases where Professors in the University are at liberty to teach two subjects: Provided always that a Professor or other teacher in any endowed public College or institution, who by the terms of his appointment is required to teach more than one subject of medical study therein, may be recognised under sub-section 2 of this section, as a teacher of any one of the subjects which he teaches.
8. A teacher, attendance on whose course of instruction shall, before the date of the approval of this ordinance by her Majesty in Council, have been recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, shall not require to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the course of instruction of every such teacher may continue to be recognised as heretofore.
9. It shall be in the power of the University Court, if it shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend any recognition which it may have granted.

IX. In the University of Glasgow it shall be the duty of the Professors of the subjects specified in Section VII., sub-section 4 hereof (except Practical Anatomy and such other subjects as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, may from time to time determine), so to conduct the courses that Students may receive instruction sufficient for graduation in any one of the said subjects by attendance on one course of five or six months, or of two and a half or three months, as the case may be.[1]

X. If any candidate shall, before presenting himself for his Preliminary Examination, have attended in any University of the United Kingdom, or in any University or Institution specially approved, or under any Teacher specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a course or courses of instruction in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, equivalent in the judgment of the Senatus to the qualifying course in the same subject in the University of Glasgow, such attendance shall (notwithstanding anything hereinbefore ordained) be held as entitling him to be examined in these subjects; and if the candidate shall have attended such course or courses in each of the said subjects, he shall be held to have completed his first year of Medical Study: Provided always that the evidence of such attendance at such equivalent course or courses shall be presented to the Senatus at the time when the candidate presents himself for his Preliminary Examination; and the Senatus shall, if satisfied, grant a certificate to that effect: Provided also that *the provisions of this section shall not have effect except where the University Court shall allow their application after a report by the Senatus Academicus, setting forth special grounds therefor in the case of any candidate named in the report.*[2]

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.[3]

XI. Each candidate shall be examined both in writing and orally, and also clinically where the nature of the subject admits, in the following divisions, viz.:—*First*, in Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry; *Second*, in Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics; *Third*, in Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health; *Fourth*, in Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Midwifery.

In subjects which admit of practical instruction, the examination shall be such as to test the practical acquirements of the candidate.

Provided always that if a candidate have obtained in a University of the United Kingdom, or other University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, a degree in Science or in Arts, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany,

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[1] Doubt being entertained as to the construction of this Section, the question was submitted to the Universities Commissioners, and evoked from them the following deliverance:—

It is not intended to require of the Professor a complete course of instruction by lectures during each session, or to limit the examinations for degrees to subjects which shall be discussed in the lectures of the Professor at the time that the student attended the course. The word "instruction," as used in this Section, is to be held to include lectures upon such parts of the subject as the Professor may be able to overtake, supplemented by directions as to the use of text-books or other sources of information for the remainder of the subject: and it is also intended that the examinations may be taken over the whole field, even when the Professor has not been able to include it all in his course of lectures.

[2] The proviso in italics is taken from Ordinance No. 54, Section V., issued by the Universities Commission on 18th July, 1894, which came into operation on 11th May, 1895, having been on that date approved by Her Majesty in Council.

[3] For Table of Fees and Dates of Examinations, see page 223.

Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, he shall be held to have passed his examinations in the said subjects.

Provided also that *if a candidate have completed in a University of the United Kingdom a course of study and passed an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry qualifying for a degree in Science or in Arts, he shall be held to have passed the examinations in such subject or subjects.*

If a candidate have obtained a degree in Science or in Arts in any University other than a University of the United Kingdom, granted in either case after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, it shall be in the power of the University Court to exempt such candidate from the examinations in such subject or subjects: Provided that the course of study and the standard of examination in each case are satisfactory in the judgment of the Senatus Academicus. [1]

XII. Candidates who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination in the subjects comprised in the first division, viz.:—Botany, Zoology, Physics, and Chemistry, may be admitted to examination in all or any two of these subjects at any examination held after they have attended a full course in each of the subjects professed.

XIII. Candidates who have passed their examination in the subjects comprised in the first division may be admitted to examination in the second division at the end of the third winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Materia Medica and Therapeutics until the close of the summer session following.

XIV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first and second divisions may be admitted to examination in the third division at the end of the fourth winter session.

Provided that candidates who so desire may postpone their examination in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health until the close of the summer session following.

XV. Candidates who have passed their examinations in the subjects comprised in the first, second, and third divisions may be admitted to examination in the fourth or final division, when they have completed the fifth year of study.

XVI. If any candidate at these examinations be found unqualified in one or more subjects he shall not again be admitted to examination unless he has pursued his medical studies for such time, and subject to such conditions, as the Faculty of Medicine may prescribe.

XVII. If any candidate at these examinations be found to have passed in one or more subjects with sufficient merit, he shall not be liable to re-examination in such subject or subjects, although he may have been found unqualified in a subject or subjects comprised in the same division as hereinbefore specified.

XVIII. Every candidate must deliver, on or before such day as the Senatus may from time to time determine, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, a declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year, or that he will have completed it on or before the day of graduation, and that he will not be, on the day of graduation, under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master.

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[1] The words in italics are taken from Ordinance No. 54, Sections III. and IV., issued by the Universities Commission on 18th July, 1894, which came into operation on 11th May, 1895, having been on that date approved by Her Majesty in Council.

XIX. After the candidate has satisfied the Examiners, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine shall lay the proceedings before the Senatus, by whose authority the candidate shall be admitted, on such day as the Senatus may from time to time appoint, to the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, on payment of the required fees.[1]

XX. Candidates for graduation shall produce evidence of their having conformed to the regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their medical studies: Provided that any student who began his medical studies before 1st January, 1892, shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as he shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before[2] or after that date.

Professional Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

XXI. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Glasgow, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged subsequently to having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice other than Practice restricted to Surgery.

2. Each candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pass an examination in Clinical Medicine and in such of its special departments as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, shall determine; and he may present himself for examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

Under this sub-section the following regulations have been framed by the Senatus, and approved by the University Court:— The Examination in Clinical Medicine for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall for each candidate consist of a written Report and Commentary, with any oral questions that may be considered desirable, upon at least three Medical cases. In the selection of the cases, special regard shall be given to the opportunities they afford for testing the candidate, not only in the ordinary methods of clinical investigation, but also in the more advanced methods requiring practical knowledge in the applications of the ophthalmoscope and laryngoscope, in the chemical and microscopical examination of excreta, the quantitative determination and microscopic characters of the chief constituents of blood possessing clinical importance, the recording by instruments of the condition of the circulation, the applications of electricity, etc.

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[1] For Table of Fees and Dates of Examination, see page 223.

[2] These regulations may be found at pp. 188—192 of the *University Calendar* for session 1895-96, and in the *Calendars* for preceding sessions.

Provided always that one of the cases on which a candidate is examined may, if the candidate on entering his name for the Examination declare a wish to that effect, be from one of the following departments, namely, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Children, Mental Diseases, Zymotic Diseases, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Ear, Diseases of the Skin. Should the candidate specialise in one of these departments he will be expected to show high proficiency in it.

The examinations for M.D. will be held in the month of November or December, each Session. Candidates must enter their names and lodge their Theses with the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) on or before 1st October.

3. Each candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those Degrees, excepting subjects which are exclusively Surgical ; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate, that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself,[1] shall be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (at the Matriculation Office) on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus (1st October).
4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering within twelve months after obtaining such degrees on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to the examination in Clinical Medicine at any period of examination after he has received such degrees ; but the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Medical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively surgical, and unless his Thesis in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine is of exceptional merit.

Bachelors of Medicine and Masters of Surgery of the University of Glasgow, who have graduated under the regulations in force before the fifth day of August, 1892, *may proceed to the Degree of*

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[1] The Faculty of Medicine give notice that no Thesis will be approved unless it gives evidence of original observation, or, if it deal with the researches of others, gives a full statement of the literature of the question, with accurate references and critical investigation of the views or facts cited: mere compilations will in no case be accepted.

Doctor of Medicine under the provisions of this section, in the same manner as if they held the Degree of Bachelor of Surgery.[1]

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY.

XXII. 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Glasgow, and is of the age of twenty-four years or upwards, and has produced a certificate of having been engaged, subsequently to his having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Military or Naval Medical Services, or for at least two years in practice other than practice restricted to Medicine.

2. Each candidate for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:— Surgical Anatomy, Operations upon the dead body, and Clinical Surgery, and in such of the special departments of Clinical Surgery as the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, by Regulations framed from time to time, may determine; and he may present himself for examination in these subjects at any period of examination subsequent to one year after he has received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

Under this subsection the following regulations have been framed by the Senatus, and approved by the University Court:— The Examination in Clinical Surgery for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall for each candidate consist of a written Report and Commentary, with any oral questions that may be considered desirable on at least three Surgical cases.

Provided that one of the three Surgical cases on which a candidate is examined shall, if the candidate on entering his name for the Examination declare a wish to that effect, be from one of the following departments, namely, Surgical Diseases of Women, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Eye, Diseases of the Ear. Should the candidate specialise in one of these departments he will be expected to show high proficiency in it.

3. Each candidate for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall submit for the approval of the Faculty of Medicine a Thesis on any branch of knowledge comprised in the second, third, or fourth Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, which he may have made a subject of study after having received those Degrees, excepting subjects that are exclusively medical; and the Thesis, accompanied by a declaration signed by the candidate that the work has been done and the Thesis composed by himself,[2] shall be lodged with the Dean

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[1] Taken from Ordinance No. 54, Section VI., which was issued by the Universities Commissioners on 18th July, 1894, and came into operation on 11th May, 1895, having on that date been approved by Her Majesty in Council.

[2] See footnote on previous page.

of the Faculty of Medicine on or before a date to be fixed by the Senatus.

4. A Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery who produces to the Senatus satisfactory evidence of his intention of entering, within twelve months after obtaining such degrees, on the practice of his profession in a British Possession or Colony, or in a foreign Country, may, under Regulations to be framed by the Senatus, be admitted to examination in the subjects specified in Sub-section 2 of this section, at any period of examination after he has received such degrees; but the Degree of Master of Surgery shall not be conferred on him unless he shall produce a certificate that, subsequently to having received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, he has been engaged for at least one year in attendance in the Surgical Wards of an Hospital, or in scientific work bearing directly on his profession, such as is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the University, or in the Naval or Military Medical Services, or for at least two years in Practice which has not been exclusively medical, and unless his Thesis, in the judgment of the Faculty of Medicine, is of exceptional merit.

Fees.

XXIII. The fee to be paid for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery shall be twenty-two guineas, and the proportion of this sum to be paid by a candidate at each division of the examination shall be regulated from time to time by the University Court. The fee to be paid for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be ten guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which for the time may be exigible. The fee to be paid for the Degree of Master of Surgery shall be ten guineas.

Examiners.

XXIV. The Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the University of Glasgow shall be the Professors in that University, together with such Lecturers in the University and such additional Examiners, to be appointed by the University Court, as the University Court shall deem necessary: Provided that the Court shall make such provisions as will ensure that every candidate shall be examined in each subject by at least two Examiners, of whom one shall not be a Professor or Lecturer in the University. The examinations shall be conducted in writing and orally and also clinically, when the nature of the subject admits, under regulations framed by the Senatus subject to the approval of the University Court.

Distinctions attainable by Students and Graduates of Medicine.

Candidates who have shown special merit in any subject or subjects at any of the Professional Examinations will be announced as having passed in such subject or subjects "with distinction."

Candidates who have shown special merit as indicated by the aggregate results of the four Professional Examinations will be announced, at the time of Graduation, as having obtained Commendation or Honours, according to the degree of excellence.

In connection with the Higher Degrees in Medicine and Surgery two grades of distinction are also awarded, viz., Commendation and Honours. The Bellahouston Trustees have announced their intention of enabling the University to award three Gold Medals yearly to those who having gained Honours shall be pronounced by the Senate on the Report of the Faculty of Medicine worthy of this highest distinction for the excellence of their Theses.

GRADUATION.

The terms for conferring Medical and Surgical Degrees in session 1900-1901 are 1st November, 1900 ; 7th February, 1901 ; 23rd April, 1901 ; and 23rd July, 1901.

Candidates proceeding to graduation, if not already Members of the General Council of the University, are required by the Act, 44 and 45 Vict., ch. 40, to pay to the Registrar of the General Council the Registration Fee, and furnish to him the particulars required for their enrolment in the General Council. This should in all cases be done at least two clear days before the day of graduation.

In accordance with the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, a Declaration in the following English form is now substituted for the Latin Oath[1] formerly required to be taken and subscribed by every candidate on graduation :—

I make this solemn declaration in virtue of the Provisions of the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868, substituting a Declaration for Oaths in certain cases.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that, as a Graduate in Medicine of the University of Glasgow, I will exercise the several parts of my profession, to the best of my knowledge and abilities, for the good, safety, and welfare of all persons committing themselves, or committed to my care and direction ; and that I will not knowingly or intentionally do anything or administer anything to them to their hurt or prejudice, for any consideration, or from any motive whatever. And I further declare, that I will keep silence as to anything I have seen or heard while visiting the sick which it would be improper to divulge.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Graduates should register as soon as possible with the Branch Registrar for Scotland, at 48 George Square, Edinburgh. Fee £5. Additional qualifications, 5s. each. Forms of application may be had from the Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office).

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[1] *The Oath was in these words:*—Testor Deum omnipotentem me hoc Iusjurandum pro virili servaturum; Victus rationem aegris commodam et salutarem praescripturum: nullius intercessione nec sponte noxium pharmacum cuiquam propinaturum; sed sancte et caste vitam artemque meam instituturum: In quascunque domos intravero ad aegrotantium duntaxat salutem ingressurum et ab omni injuria inferenda procul futurum : Quaecunque inter curandum videro audiverove siquidem ea efferre non expediat silentio suppressurum.

TABLE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE TO BE HELD DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

Fees.	Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk[1] (Matriculation Office). Date.[2]	Dates of Written Examinations and Hours at which the different Papers will be set. Printed Schedules with detailed instructions for filling up may be obtained from the Assistant-Clerk[1] (Matriculation Office). The Professional Oral Examinations follow immediately after the Written.						
Under the Old Regulations the Fee for each Professional Examination is £5 5s.; under the New, the Fees are—First, £6 6s.; Second, £6 6s.; Third, £5 5s.; Fourth, £5 5s.	13th September, 1900,	1900. Mon., 1st Oct.,	Zoology	10—11.30 a.m.	Botany	12.30—2 p.m.	Chemistry	3—4.30 p.m.
		Mon., 1st ,,	Materia Medica	10—12 noon.				
		Tues., 2nd ,,	Physics	10—12 noon.	Anatomy	10—12 noon.	Physiology	12.30—2.30 p.m.
		Wed., 3rd ,,	Med. Jurisp. (N.R.)	10—1 p.m.	Pathology	3—5 p.m.		
	14th March, 1901,	1901. Mon., 1st April,	Zoology	10—11.30 a.m.	Botany	12.30—2 p.m.	Chemistry	3—4.30 p.m.
		Mon., 1st ,,	Materia Medica	10—12 noon.				
		Tues., 2nd ,,	Physics	10—12 noon.	Anatomy	10—12 noon.	Physiology	12.30—2.30 p.m.
		Wed., 3rd ,,	Med. Jurisp. (N.R.)	10—1 p.m.	Pathology	3—5 p.m.		
	30th May, 1901,	1901. Thurs., 20th June,	Practice of Medicine	10—12 noon.	Surgery	2—4 p.m.		
		Fri., 21st ,,	Midwifery	10—12 noon.				
		Fri., 21st ,,	*(Clinical Examinations begin).*					
		Mon., 24th ,,	Medical Jurisp. (O.R.)	10—12 noon.				
		Tues., 25th ,,	Pathology (O.R.)	10—12 noon.				

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[1] For Women Students, Miss Galloway, Queen Margaret College.

[2] When names are not given in and fees are not paid on or before the stated dates, a late Entry Fee of Ten Shillings must be paid before the candidate can be enrolled for examination. A candidate is not held to be enrolled for examination until his name is entered, the fee paid, and all the necessary Certificates, etc., lodged. Every candidate must matriculate at the University for the session in which he enters for professional examination or for graduation.

For Dates in regard to Medical Preliminary Examination, see page 164.

5.—GRADUATION IN LAW.

Two Degrees in Law are conferred, after examination, by the University of Glasgow, viz., Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) and Bachelor of Law (B.L.).

By regulation of the Faculty of Advocates, any one who has obtained the Degree of LL.B. from a Scottish University is held qualified in General Scholarship and Law with a view to admission to the Bar, without examination or other evidence of such qualification, except as stated on page 108.

By the Law Agents Act, 36 and 37 Vict., c. 63, the holder of a degree in Law or in Arts of a University in Great Britain or Ireland, granted after examination, is qualified to apply for admission as a Law Agent after an apprenticeship of three years, instead of five, as required in the ordinary case; and by Act of Sederunt of 20th July, 1878, any applicant who holds the Degree of LL.B. or of B.L. of any Scottish University is exempted from any examination in Law before the Examiners of Law Agents, excepting only on forms of Process, Civil and Criminal, and a similar provision is contained in the Act of Sederunt of 18th March, 1893.

Degree of LL.B.

The following are the provisions of Ordinance No. 39, General No. 11, which, having been approved by Her Majesty in Council on 28th May, 1894, applies to all students who, after 30th September, 1894, began their course of study with a view to graduation in Law:—

I. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom; or of any Foreign or Colonial University specially recognized for the purpose by the University Court.

II. The course of study in Law for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall include the following subjects:—

(1) Jurisprudence, General or Comparative, during a course of not less than forty lectures.

(2) The Law of Nations or Public International Law, during a course of not less than forty lectures.

(3) Civil Law during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(4) Law of Scotland, or Law of England, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(5) Constitutional Law and History, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(6) Conveyancing, during a course of not less than eighty lectures; or Political Economy, or Mercantile Law, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

(7) Any two of the following subjects, namely:—International Private Law, Political Economy, Administrative Law, and Forensic Medicine; in each case during a course of not less than forty lectures.

III. (1) The course of study necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall extend over three academical years, one of which at least must be spent in the University in which the candidate intends to graduate, the other two may have been spent in any other University or School of Law specially recognised by the University Court.

(2) No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the course of study necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

IV. Candidates must undergo examination in the subjects prescribed in Section II. hereof; and they must pass at one examination in at least two of these subjects. Before presenting themselves in any subject the candidates must have attended the requisite course of instruction in such subject. Candidates who have passed an examination for another degree in any of the said prescribed subjects in the same University may be exempted from examination in such subject or subjects, provided that the Examiners are satisfied that the previous examination in such subject or subjects has been passed on a sufficiently high standard.

V. Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined both orally and in writing on each of the subjects in the course of study above prescribed in which he presents himself for examination.

VI. (1) Distinction may be awarded to candidates who have displayed exceptional merit in their examinations.

(2) For the Degree of Bachelor of Laws a diploma shall be given, setting forth the subjects in which the candidate has passed, and the distinction (if any) he has attained.

VII. The Examiners shall be the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the said examinations, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court. The mode of conducting the examination shall be fixed from time to time by the Senatus Academicus.

VIII. Every student who at the time when this ordinance shall come into operation shall have completed a part of his course with a view to graduation as Bachelor of Laws in any Scottish University, under regulations hitherto in force in that University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such regulations, may become a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws without complying with the provisions of this ordinance.

IX. Ordinance numbered 75 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with this ordinance.

X. This ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Degree of B.L.

The following are the provisions of Ordinance No. 40, General No. 12, which, having been approved by Her Majesty in Council on 28th May, 1894, applies to all students who, after 30th September, 1894, began their course of study with a view to graduation in Law.

I. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.) unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, or of any Foreign or Colonial University specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court; or until he shall have passed—

A. The Preliminary Examination in the Faculty of Arts, or its equivalent, as specified in Ordinance No. 11 (General No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts); and

B. An Examination in one of the Scottish Universities, to be conducted by the Examiners in Arts, in the following subjects, on the standard of examination for the Ordinary Degree of Master of Arts:—

(1) Logic and Psychology; or, in the option of the candidate, Moral Philosophy.

(2) Latin.

(3) One additional Arts subject, not being one of those which belong also to the Faculty of Law.

And he must have studied at least one of these subjects in a full course in a Scottish University, or an equivalent course in another University approved by the University Court.

II. The course of study in Law necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall include the following subjects:—

1. Civil Law, during a course of not less than eighty lectures; or a half course in Civil Law where in any University a full course is not available: Provided that in the latter case, candidates who are not already graduates in Arts shall be required to take in addition a course in such subject in Arts as may be sanctioned by the Senatus Academicus, or a half course in one or other of the following branches of Law:—

(*a*) Jurisprudence, General or Comparative.
(*b*) The Law of Nations, or Public International Law.
(*c*) Constitutional Law and History.
(*d*) International Private Law.
(*e*) Mercantile Law.
(*f*) Administrative Law.

2. Law of Scotland, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

3. Conveyancing, during a course of not less than eighty lectures.

4. Forensic Medicine during a course of not less than forty meetings of the class; or, in the option of the candidate, a half course in one of the branches of Law specified in Sub-section 1 of this section if not already taken.

III. (1) The course of study in Law necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall extend over two academical years.

(2) No candidate for a degree shall be deemed to have attended a class as part of the course of study necessary for that degree who does not present a certificate bearing not only that he has given regular attendance, but also that he has duly performed the work of the class.

(3) The candidate may prosecute his studies during the prescribed two years in one Scottish University, or in different Scottish Universities, or in a Scottish University and a University or School of Law specially recognised by the University Court; but one at least of these years must have been spent, and all the examinations in the subjects mentioned in the preceding section must have been passed, at the University in which he intends to graduate.

IV. The candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Law must undergo examination and pass in the four or more subjects selected by him; but he may present himself for examination in one subject or group of subjects at a time, provided that he has completed the course of study for such subject or group of subjects, and provided also that in that case a higher standard of proficiency shall be exacted.

V. Every candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall be examined, both orally and in writing, on each of the subjects in the course of study above prescribed, in which he presents himself for examination.

VI. (1) Distinction may be awarded to candidates who have displayed exceptional merit in their examinations.

(2) For the Degree of Bachelor of Law a diploma shall be given, setting forth the subjects in which the candidate has passed, and the distinction (if any) he has attained.

VII. The Examiners shall be the Professors of and Lecturers on the subjects included in the said examinations, and additional Examiners appointed by the University Court. The mode of conducting the examinations shall be fixed from time to time by the Senatus Academicus.

VIII. Every student who at the time when this ordinance shall come into operation shall have completed a part of his course with a view to graduation as a Bachelor of Law in any Scottish University under regulations hitherto in force in that University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such regulations, may become a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Law without complying with the provisions of this ordinance.

IX. Ordinance numbered 75 of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with this ordinance.

X. This ordinance shall come into force at the beginning of the first academical year after the date on which it is approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Regulations Applicable to all who began their Course with a view to Graduation in Law before 1st October, 1894.

I. No one shall hereafter be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) unless he be a graduate in Arts of a recognized University.

II. The course of study in Law necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall extend over three academical years, and shall include attendance on a distinct course in each of the six following departments, viz. :—

1. Civil Law,	During courses of not less than eighty lectures each.
2. Law of Scotland,	
3. Conveyancing,	
4. Public Law,	During courses of not less than forty lectures each.
5. Constitutional Law and History,	
6. Medical Jurisprudence,	

III. No one shall be admitted as a candidate for this degree in any University unless two at least of the three academical years of his course of study in Law shall have been in such University.

IV. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined, both in writing and *viva voce*, on each of the six departments of Law above specified.

V. The Examiners, in judging of the qualifications of candidates, shall have special regard to their acquirements in the two departments of Public Law and Constitutional Law and History.

IX. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Law (B.L.) in the University of Glasgow unless he be a Graduate in Arts, qualified as prescribed in Section I. (*supra*), or unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in Latin, and in any three of the following subjects (Logic or Mathematics being always one of the three), viz. :—(*a*) Greek, with the alternative of French or German, (*b*) Logic, (*c*) Moral Philosophy, (*d*) Mathematics, (*e*) Natural Philosophy, and (*f*) English Literature ; and further, shall have studied, during at least two academical years, two or more of the above branches, in one or more of the Universities mentioned in Section I. The examinations shall be conducted by Examiners in Arts, together with some of the Law Examiners. The following are the subjects of Preliminary Examination under this section :—

ARTS SUBJECTS.—The examination in the Arts subjects under Section IX. will be the same as that for the Degree of M.A.

FRENCH.—*Montesquieu's* Esprit des Lois, Books i. to v. ; *Voltaire's* Charles XII. ; *Molière's* Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme ; *Victor Hugo*, First Division of Selections (Poésie) contained in L'Œuvre Complète de Victor Hugo (Extraits), Paris, Hetzel-Quantin, 1885. Some knowledge of the matter of the books prescribed as well as of their text is required. A passage from a work not prescribed may also be set. Moderate proficiency in French Prose Composition is required. Questions on French Grammar, Philology, and History will also be set. For these subjects reference may be made to *Saintsbury's* Primer of French Literature, *Brachet's* Historical French Grammar, or *Clapin's* Primer of French Philology, and *Charlotte Yonge's* Primer of French History.

GERMAN.—*Von Ihering*, Der Kampf um's Recht ; *Schiller*, Die Belagerung von Antwerpen ; *Lessing*, Minna von Barnhelm ; *Goethe*, Hermann und Dorothea. Translation, Composition, and Grammatical and Historical Knowledge will be required, as in French. Reference may be made to *Gostwick and Harrison's* German Literature, or *Selss'* Outline of the Literature of Germany ; and *Sime's* History of Germany (Macmillan's Hist. Course for Schools).

X. The course of study in Law necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Law in the University of Glasgow shall extend over at least two academical years, and shall include attendance on a distinct course, as specified in Section II., in each of the three departments of Civil Law, Law of Scotland, and Conveyancing, and in any one of the other three departments of Law mentioned in that section : Provided always that in lieu of Civil Law, or one of the last-mentioned three departments of Law, attendance on a distinct course of Moral Philosophy shall be admitted as sufficient, or in the event of Moral Philosophy having been selected by a candidate as one of the three optional subjects of Preliminary Examination, then attendance on a distinct course of Political Economy shall be admitted in lieu of Civil Law or one of the said other three departments of Law. No one shall be admitted to examination as a candidate for the said degree unless two academical years of his course of study in Law shall have been in the University of Glasgow. The candidates shall be examined in each of the departments in which they shall have given attendance as herein required.

XIII. Any candidate who, before the approval of the present alteration by Her Majesty in Council, may, with a view to graduation in the University, have passed an examination in any of the subjects hereby required for the Degree of B.L., shall be entitled to reckon such examination as an examination in the same subject or subjects for the purposes of the said degree.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The examinations for LL.B. and B.L. in session 1900-1901 will embrace the following books and subjects, viz. : —

In Civil Law.—Institutes of Justinian (Ed. Moyle or Sandars) and the Class Lectures ; also Dig., Lib. XVIII., Tit. I.—translated and annotated by Mackintosh—Roman Law of Sale.

In the Law of Scotland.—In addition to the Class Lectures, the books recommended are Bell's Principles of the Law of Scotland, and Erskine's Principles of the Law of Scotland. In Criminal Law, Macdonald's Criminal Law and Erskine's Principles. Recent editions of the works mentioned should be used.

In Conveyancing.—In addition to the Class Lectures, the books recommended are Duff's Feudal Rights, with Supplement ; Lectures on Conveyancing, by Menzies ; Lectures on Conveyancing, by A. M. Bell ; and Craigie's Statutes.

In Mercantile Law.—Bell's Commentaries by M'Laren, Vol. I., pages 546 to 678 ; Carver on Carriage by Sea ; Thorburn's Bills of Exchange Act, 1882.

In Jurisprudence, General or Comparative.—Holland's Jurisprudence (5th or 6th edition); Maine's Ancient Law ; Miller's Philosophy of Law. Reference may also be made to Hearn's The Aryan Household, and Sidgwick's Elements of Politics.

In the Law of Nations, or Public International Law.—Hall's International Law. Candidates are expected to show a general acquaintance with the history of Modern Europe. Pitt Cobbett's Leading Cases, and Tudor's Leading Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law will be found useful for reference.

NOTE.—Candidates under the old regulations for LL.B. are required to sit also at the papers on Jurisprudence and International Private Law.

In International Private Law.—Rattigan's Private International Law, with the Scots cases referred to in the Class Lectures.

In Constitutional Law and History.—(1) The Outlines of English Constitutional History ; (2) Existing Constitutional Law. Authorities recommended : Taswell-Langmead's English Constitutional History ; Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution, Vol. I. ; Dicey's Law of the Constitution ; Leading Cases in Constitutional Law, by Thomas.

NOTE.—Candidates for B.L. will only be examined on the half course of lectures they have attended, and on Taswell-Langmead's English Constitutional History.

In Forensic Medicine—Signs of Death with relation to Crime ; Proximate Causes of Death ; Medico-legal Forms of Death ; Identity ; Survivorship ; Wounds ; Blood-stains and their Detection ; Insurance ; Sexual Crimes :—Rape and Criminal Abortion ; Pregnancy in its Medico-legal aspects ; Infanticide and Concealment of Pregnancy ; Divorce in its Medico-legal relations ; Legitimacy and Paternity ; Evidence of Poisoning ; Poisoning by Prussic Acid, Arsenic, and Opium ; Alcoholism in its Medico-legal aspects ; Insanity. (*Text-books*, Principles of Forensic Medicine : Guy and Ferrier ; or Manual of Forensic Medicine : Dixon Mann.)

In Political Economy and other Arts Subjects.—The subjects of examination for the Degree of M.A.

No candidate for the Degree of B.L. is admitted to an examination in Law subjects until he has passed in all the subjects of the preliminary examinations, and not fewer than two subjects in Law can be taken up at one examination, except in case of candidates for the Degree of B.L. under the new regulations.

TABLE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN LAW, TO BE HELD DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

Fee.[1]	Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Date.[2]	Subjects of Examination.	DATES OF WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS AND HOURS AT WHICH THE DIFFERENT PAPERS WILL BE SET.							
			October, 1900.				April, 1901.			
£1 1s. on each entry for Examination, and balance, if any, before Graduation. Total Fees—LL.B. £6 6s., B.L. £5 5s.	19th September or 12th March,	Jurisprudence, - -	Mon.,	1st	Oct.,	9—12 noon.	Mon.,	1st	April,	9—12 noon.
		Private Internat. Law, -	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.
		Scots Law, - - -	Tues.,	2nd	,,	9—12 noon.	Tues.,	2nd	,,	9—12 noon.
		Public Internat. Law, -	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.
		Civil Law, - - -	Wed.,	3rd	,,	9—12 noon.	Wed.,	3rd	,,	9—12 noon.
		Constitut. Law & Hist.,	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.
		Political Economy, -	,,	,,	,,	6—9 p.m.	,,	,,	,,	6—9 p.m.
		Conveyancing, - -	Thurs.,	4th	,,	9—12 noon.	Thurs.,	4th	,,	9—12 noon.
		Forensic Medicine, -	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.	,,	,,	,,	2—5 p.m.
		Mercantile Law, - -	Friday,	5th	,,	9—12 noon.	Friday,	5th	,,	9—12 noon.

For Dates of the Preliminary Examination and of the Examinations in Arts subjects necessary for B.L., see pp. 164 and 188.

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[1] Under the old regulations the fee for LL.B. is £5 5s.; for B.L., £3 3s.

[2] When names are not given in and fees are not paid on or before the stated dates, a late Entry Fee of Ten Shillings must be paid before the candidate can be enrolled for examination. A candidate is not held to be enrolled for examination until his name is entered, the fee paid, and all the necessary certificates, etc., lodged.

6.—GRADUATION IN DIVINITY.

Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

In Ordinance No. 63 the Universities Commission laid down the following regulations for this degree :—

I. No one shall be admitted to examination[1] as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) in any University unless he be (1) a graduate in Arts of that University, and have taken a complete Theological Course in a Scottish University or Universities, or in an institution or institutions specially recognised for the purpose of this ordinance by the University Court, or partly in a Scottish University or Universities and partly in such institution or institutions;[2] or (2) a graduate in Arts of any Scottish University or other University specially recognised as aforesaid, and have completed his Theological Course, of which not less than two years' attendance shall have been given in the University in which he presents himself for examination.

II. The examination shall in all cases be conducted at the seat of the University granting the degree, and the Examiners shall be the Professors of or Lecturers on the subjects included in the examinations, and two additional Examiners appointed by the University Court. The mode of conducting the examination shall be fixed from time to time by the Senatus Academicus.[1]

III. Every student who at the time when this ordinance shall come into operation shall have completed a part of his Theological Course with a view to graduation as Bachelor of Divinity in any Scottish University, under regulations hitherto in force in that University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such regulations, may become a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity without complying with the provisions of this ordinance.

IV. The Degree of Bachelor of Divinity shall in no case be conferred on persons who have not complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall not be conferred *honoris causa tantum*.

This degree is conferred on such qualified candidates as have satisfied the Examiners of their proficiency in the following departments, viz. :—

I. Hebrew, New Testament Exegesis, and Apologetics.

II. Divinity, Church History, and Biblical Criticism.

Students who have completed the second year of their Divinity studies, subsequent to the termination of their course in Arts, may present themselves for examination in the First Department. Candidates are not admitted to examination in their Second Department *until they have completed their Theological Course.*

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[1] Ordinance No. 154 gives the Senatus Academicus power to admit candidates to examination in not more than three of the subjects, after the completion of the second session of attendance on their Theological course.

[2] The University Court has recognised *pro tanto* every Theological College in the United Kingdom having a distinct staff of teachers for the separate subjects, in so far as the Theological course is subsequent to the Arts course.

The scheme of examination for session 1900-1901 is as follows :—

I. First Department—

(*a*) *Hebrew.*—(1) The Books of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi; (2) Psalms i.–xli.; (3) Portions of unpointed Hebrew to be punctuated and translated; (4) Translations from English into Hebrew.

Books which may be consulted :

The Commentaries on Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, by Perowne (Cambridge Bible); Zechariah by C. H. H. Wright; Book of the Twelve Prophets by G. A. Smith; The Minor Prophets by Keil and Delitzsch; The Commentaries on the Psalms by Delitzsch, Perowne and Cheyne; the relative portions of Driver's Introduction; Müller's Outlines of Hebrew Syntax; Davidson's Hebrew Syntax; Robertson's Hebrew Exercises.

(*b*) *New Testament Exegesis.*—(1) Introduction to the Acts of the Apostles; (2) Exegesis of Luke viii. 4–xviii. 14, with critical comparison of the parallel passages in Matthew and Mark; (3) Exegesis of the Epistles to the Corinthians.

Books which may be consulted :

(1) Schneckenburger, Ueber den Zweck der Apostelgeschichte; Lekebusch, Die Composition und Entstehung der Apostelgeschichte; Spitta, Die Apostelgeschichte; (2) The relative Commentaries of Meyer, De Wette, or Alford; Bleek, Synoptische Erklärung der drei ersten Evangelien; (3) The Commentaries of Meyer, Alford, Stanley, Beet, Schmiedel.

(*c*) *Apologetics.*—(1) Philosophy of Religion as in Kant and Hegel; (2) Pantheism, Positivism, and Agnosticism; (3) Jesus Christ and Christianity as in the Gospels.

Books which may be consulted :

(1) Kant's Religion within the limits of mere Reason, Hegel's Philosophy of Religion, and Pfleiderer's Philosophy of Religion, Vol. I.; (2) Flint's Antitheistic Theories; Bruce's Apologetics, Chaps. iii. and vii.; Ward's Naturalism and Agnosticism, and Wace's Christianity and Agnosticism; (3) The New Testament Theologies of Weiss, Beyschlag, and Stevens, Bruce's Kingdom of God, and Stalker's The Christology of Jesus, or similar works.

II. Second Department—

(*a*) *Divinity.*—(1) The Trinity and the Incarnation; (2) The Doctrine of Sin; (3) The Pauline Theology *or* Christian Ethics.

Books which may be consulted:

(1) The Systematic Theologies of Hodge, Oosterzee, and Dorner; Orr's Christian View of God and the World as centring in the Incarnation; and the historical sketches of the Doctrines in Schaff's Church History, Kurtz's Church History, Harnack's History of Dogma, and Dorner's Person of Christ; (2) The Systematic Theologies *u.s.*, and Müller's Doctrine of Sin; (3) The Pauline Theology as in Galatians, Romans, I. and II. Corinthians, cf. the Commentaries of Jowett, Stanley, and the International Commentaries, Dr. Dickson's St. Paul's Use of the terms Flesh and Spirit, and the views of Usteri, Baur, and Bruce; On Christian Ethics, Luthardt's History of Christian Ethics down to the Reformation, and Martensen's Christian Ethics.

(*b*) *Church History.*—From the Conversion of Constantine to the close of the Fourth General Council.

Books which may be consulted:

The ancient Church Historians, Eusebius, Sozomen, and Socrates; S. Athanasius, *Orations against the Arians*; S. Leo, *Sermons* and the Tome (ed. Bright); Newman's *Arians*; Hefele's *Councils*; Du Bose, *The Ecumenical Councils*; Pusey, The Councils of the Church; Bright, *Way Marks of Church History*; Gibbon; Kurtz; Moeller.

(*c*) *Biblical Criticism.*—(1) Textual Criticism. (2) Hermeneutics.

Books which may be consulted:

(1) Davidson, Biblical Criticism; Tregelles, Treatise in Horne's Introduction, Vol. IV.; Scrivener, Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament (fourth edition); Westcott and Hort, Prolegomena to the Greek Testament. (2) Davidson, Sacred Hermeneutics (1843), or Treatise on Interpretation in Horne's Introduction, Vol. II.; Ernesti, Institutio Interpretis; Immer, Hermeneutik des Neuen Testamentes.

The scheme of examination for session 1901-1902 will be as follows:

I. First Department—

(*a*) *Hebrew.*—(1) Jeremiah i.-xxv.; (2) Psalms xlii.-lxxii.; (3) Portions of unpointed Hebrew to be punctuated and translated; (4) Translations from English into Hebrew.

TABLE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES IN DIVINITY, FOR BLACK THEOLOGICAL FELLOWSHIP, FOR FINDLATER SCHOLARSHIP, AND FOR JAMIESON PRIZE, TO BE HELD DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

Department.	Names to be given in and Fees paid to Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office). Date.[1]	Fee.	Dates of Written Examinations and Hours at which the different Papers will be set.		
First.	17th October, 1900.	£2 12s. 6d.	Tues., 23rd Oct., 1900.	Hebrew, - - -	10—1 p.m.
			,, ,,	Hebrew, - - -	2—5 p.m.
			Wed., 24th Oct., 1900.	Apologetics, - - -	10—1 p.m.
			,, ,,	New Testament Exegesis,	2—5 p.m.
Second.	29th March, 1901.	£2 12s. 6d.	Thurs., 4th April, 1901.	Divinity, - - -	10—1 p.m.
			,, ,,	Textual Criticism, -	2—5 p.m.
			Frid., 5th April, 1901.	Church History, - -	10—1 p.m.
			,, ,,	Hermeneutics, - -	2—5 p.m.

[1] Forms of application for examination may be obtained at the Matriculation Office. These forms, when filled up, must be forwarded by the candidates to the Dean of the Faculty of Theology, along with certificates of attendance on the required classes, and, having been certified by him, must then be transmitted to the Assistant-Clerk (Matriculation Office) on or before the date prescribed above. In entering for the Second Department candidates from other schools must produce, in addition to class certificates, evidence that they have completed, or are about to complete, their Theological Course.

(*b*) *New Testament Exegesis.*—(1) Introduction to the Gospel according to Matthew; (2) Exegesis of Matthew xvi. 21–xxviii. 20, with critical comparison of the parallel passages in Mark and Luke; (3) Exegesis of the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians.

(*c*) *Apologetics.*—(1) Philosophy of Religion; (2) Pantheism, Deism, Secularism, Agnosticism; (3) Revelation, Miracles, Person of Christ.

II. SECOND DEPARTMENT—

(*a*) *Divinity.*—(1) The Doctrine of Sin; (2) The Atonement; (3) The Church and the Sacraments, *or* Christian Ethics.

(*b*) *Church History.*—History of the Western Church, and of the Papacy from 1049 to 1303.

(*c*) *Biblical Criticism.*—(1) Textual Criticism; (2) Hermeneutics.

7.—HONORARY DEGREES.

The powers of the Senatus Academicus to grant Honorary Degrees are regulated by Ordinance No. 41 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 13th December, 1893, which received the approval of Her Majesty in Council on 28th May, 1894.

Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The following are the regulations for the Degree of D.D.:—

I. At the commencement of every session, the Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint a committee, to be called the Committee on the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, consisting of the Principal, three Professors from the Faculty of Theology (of whom the Professor of Divinity shall be one), and three other Professors to be selected by the Senatus Academicus from the other Faculties.

II. It shall be the duty of this committee to select persons to be recommended to the Senatus Academicus for the degree; but the committee shall not entertain applications from or on behalf of persons desirous of receiving the degree.

III. The committee shall present a reasoned report, embodying its recommendations to the Senatus.

IV. In the case of every person recommended for the degree, the report shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recommendation is founded, specifying such particulars as the Senatus may from time to time require.

Under this regulation the Senate requires the following particulars to be specified, viz.:—

(*a*) Whether he is an alumnus of this University, and whether he already holds the Degree of B.D., or any other University Degree.

(*b*) Whether his character and professional standing are such as to warrant the conferring of the proposed distinction.

(*c*) Whether, (1) being a Bachelor of Divinity of eight years' standing, he has passed a higher examination in any three of the six subjects embraced in the examination for the Degree of B.D.; or, (2) being a Bachelor of Divinity of fifteen years' standing, he has published a contribution of merit to Theological Literature.

V. No resolution to confer the Degree of Doctor of Divinity shall be moved in the Senatus except upon special notice given after a fortnight has elapsed from the date when the report of the committee shall have been presented.

Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The following are the regulations for the Degree of LL.D.:—

I. At the commencement of every session, the Senatus Academicus in each University shall appoint a committee, to be called the Committee on the Degree of Doctor of Laws, consisting of the Principal and such Professors selected from the various Faculties as the Senatus Academicus may determine, provided that the total number of the committee shall not exceed twelve.

II. It shall be the duty of this committee to select persons to be recommended to the Senatus for the degree, but the committee shall not entertain applications from or on behalf of persons desirous of receiving the degree.

III. The committee shall present to the Senatus a reasoned report embodying its recommendations.

IV. In the case of every person recommended for the degree, the report shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the recommendation is founded, specifying such particulars as the Senatus may from time to time require.

Under this regulation the Senate requires the following particulars to be specified, viz.:—

(*a*) Whether he is an alumnus of this or any other University, and whether he already holds any academical degree.

(*b*) Whether he is the author of any work of acknowledged merit, or has otherwise contributed to the progress of learning and science.

(*c*) And, in general, whether his character, profession, and position in society are such as to warrant the conferring of the proposed distinction.

V. No resolution to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws shall be moved in the Senatus except upon special notice given after a fortnight has elapsed from the date when the report of the committee shall have been presented.

Academic Dress.

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On ceremonial occasions the graduates are expected to appear in the Gown and Hood proper to their degrees.

The ordinary Gowns to be worn by graduates of the University of Glasgow are of black silk or stuff, of similar shape to those appropriated to the corresponding degrees in the other British Universities.[1]

The Hoods for the different degrees, as approved by the University Court on 19th May, 1893, are as follows :—

B.A., Black Silk, bordered inside with Red Purple Silk (colour of Bell Heather—*Erica Cinerea*).
M.A., Black Silk, lined with Red Purple Silk.
B.Sc., Black Silk, bordered with Scarlet Cloth and lined with Gold Coloured Silk (colour of Whin Blossom—*Ulex Europœa*).
D.Sc., Scarlet Cloth, lined with Gold Coloured Silk.
B.L., Black Silk, with an inside border of Venetian Red Silk (colour of Clove Carnations).
LL.B., Black Silk, bordered with Scarlet Cloth and lined with Venetian Red Silk.
LL.D., Scarlet Cloth, lined with Venetian Red Silk.
M.B. and C.M., Black Silk, bordered with Scarlet Cloth and lined with Scarlet Silk.
M.D., Scarlet Cloth, lined with Scarlet Silk.
B.D., Black Silk, bordered with Scarlet Cloth and lined with a light Cherry Silk.
D.D., Scarlet Cloth, lined with White Silk.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

By a Statute of the Commissioners appointed by the Act, 1690, chapter XVII., of the Parliament of Scotland, "for the Visitation of Universities and Schools," it was enacted that "all the students in the several Universities and Colleges within this kingdom be obliged to wear gowns during the time of the sitting of the Colleges," and that "the Regents or Masters be obliged to wear black gowns, and the students red gowns ; and, in regard that wearing of gowns has never been the custom in the College of Edinburgh, the Commissioners do therefore recommend to the Masters of that College to endeavour to bring the custom of wearing gowns there into practice." It appears from the University records that the wearing of red gowns had been previously the practice in Glasgow, and it continued to be the practice in all the Arts classes which existed at the date of this statute uninterruptedly till recently.

The General Council of this University having requested the University Court to recommend to the Senate the propriety of requiring the students to conform to the ancient practice of this University as to academic dress ; and the University Court having remitted the subject to the determination of the Senate, with an expression of regret that the academical dress formerly worn by the Arts students has of late years been laid aside, the Senate has given notice that the proper academic dress for students in Arts is the red gown.

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[1] The Robemakers to the University have standard patterns of the gowns, which, it may be stated for the information of those at a distance, are of the same shape with the ordinary (or undress) gowns of the corresponding degrees at Cambridge.

While this notice does not apply to students not in the Faculty of Arts, all students in the University are entitled to wear the red gown.

Ceremony of Graduation.

The following are the regulations adopted by the Senate :—

All degrees honorary or gained by examination, shall be publicly conferred, except in special cases to be decided by the Senate.

Candidates for graduation are required to appear in black gowns with the hoods appropriate to their degrees ; those who are already graduates, in the costume proper to their previous degree.

IX.—BURSARIES, SCHOLARSHIPS, Etc., PRIZES.

N.B.—No alumnus of the University is allowed to hold at one time more than one Bursary, Scholarship, or Fellowship, except in cases provided for by the Regulations. In the case of Bursaries in the gift of the Senate, in appointing to which "a preference" is to be given to certain names, etc., by a "preference" the Senate understand, in every instance, a preference *cæteris paribus.*

The following is the general ordinance issued by the Universities Commission with regard to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships, which have taken effect prior to the 30th day of August, 1864 :—

Ordinance No. 57 (General, No. 19.—Regulations as to Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships).

General.

I. For the purposes of this ordinance, bursaries in the Faculty of Arts (hereinafter referred to as bursaries in Arts) shall be deemed to be the bursaries now attached to the said Faculty by Deed of Foundation or by custom.

II. Bursaries in Arts heretofore tenable for four years shall continue to be so tenable, provided that, if the holders graduate after the three years' course, they shall only retain their bursaries during the fourth year of tenure if they shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senatus Academicus in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science.

III. All bursars in Arts, subject to the provision as to the fourth year of tenure contained in the immediately preceding section, shall attend in each year at least two classes qualifying for graduation in Arts, and shall duly perform the work of these classes: Provided (1) that, for the purposes of this section, the classes known as Middle Classes, so long as the same exist, may be attended in place of classes qualifying for graduation; and (2) that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to permit such bursars as they shall from time to time select to attend classes qualifying for graduation in Pure Science in place of classes qualifying for graduation in Arts.

IV. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend or deprive a bursar, scholar, or fellow on the ground of misconduct, or, if it think fit, on the ground of his failure to obtain class certificates, or to produce such other evidence as may be required that he is prosecuting his studies in a manner satisfactory to the Senatus Academicus.

V. Bursaries in Divinity heretofore tenable for four years shall continue to be so tenable, provided that, if the holders graduate after the three years' course, they shall only retain their bursaries during the fourth year of tenure if they shall engage in a course of study in Divinity approved by the Senatus Academicus.

VI. In the case of a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship, not in the gift of a patron, becoming vacant by forfeiture or otherwise before the expiry of the period of tenure, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to determine as to the disposal thereof, or of the income thereof, during the remainder of the said period.

VII. Any bursary tenable in several Faculties successively shall not be attached to any one of such Faculties in any year other than a year in which in ordinary rotation it would have been attached to such Faculty.

VIII. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to require, as a condition of tenure, any holder of a scholarship or fellowship who is a graduate to engage in teaching within the University or to conduct tutorial classes, unless he shall satisfy the Senatus Academicus that he is pursuing special higher studies, or that he is engaged in original research.

IX. Each Examiner at competitions for bursaries, scholarships, or fellowships shall receive suitable remuneration, and it shall be in the power of the University Court to charge the funds of bursaries, scholarships, or fellowships with the necessary expenses of examination.

Open Bursaries.

X. (1) The subjects of the examination for open bursaries in Arts of the first year shall be the subjects prescribed for the Preliminary Examination in Arts instituted by Ordinance No. 11 (General, No. 6—

Regulations for Degrees in Arts), Section III. The examination shall be taken at the Spring or the Autumn Preliminary Examination, according as the University Court shall determine, and shall be upon the same papers: Provided that the Senatus Academicus may, for purposes of competition, subject candidates to any further test that may be deemed necessary.

(2) Candidates for such bursaries who select in the Bursary Competition Examination, Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, shall, for the purposes of the competition, take the papers of the higher standard in those subjects: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a candidate passing the Preliminary Examination if he complies with the provisions of Ordinance No. 11 (General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts), and Ordinance No. 44 (General, No. 16.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts Supplementary to Ordinance No. 11).

(3) No candidate shall, except as hereinafter provided, obtain a bursary in Arts who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts: Provided that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to admit to a bursary in Arts a candidate who shall have passed in at least three subjects of the Preliminary Examination, on the condition that he shall not retain the bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the Second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as bursar: Provided also that this power shall lapse after the expiry of seven years from the date hereof unless it be renewed by ordinance.

XI. It shall be competent for the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from time to time to make regulations as to the conditions under which persons shall be eligible to compete for bursaries of the first year in the Faculties of Arts and Science: Provided always that no student, who has during a winter or summer session attended any class qualifying for graduation in the said Faculties in any Scottish University, shall be eligible to compete for such bursaries.

XII. (1) In determining the marks to be assigned to the several subjects of the Bursary Competition Examination, English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics shall each have assigned to them double the marks assigned to any other subject.

(2) Candidates may select not more than five subjects for examination from the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Arts, and no candidate shall be credited with marks in any subject in which he has not obtained such proportion of the total number of marks assigned to that subject as the Senatus Academicus may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. The Senatus Academicus, in determining the results of the Bursary Competition Examination, may award bursaries in Arts of the first year in respect of exceptional distinction in any one branch of study: Provided that this power shall not be exercised with regard to more than two bursaries in any one year.

XIV. Bursaries open for competition to students entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Medicine shall be tenable only by those students who have passed the Preliminary Examination in Medicine, or who have been exempted therefrom in accordance with the provisions of Section VI. of Ordinance No. 46 (St. Andrews, No. 4. —Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), Ordinance No. 14 (Glasgow, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), Ordinance No. 15 (Aberdeen, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), or Ordinance No. 16 (Edinburgh, No. 1.—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine), and who have not attended any class qualifying for graduation in Medicine : Provided always that the last-mentioned condition shall not be held to exclude a candidate who may have attended the class of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, otherwise than as part of a graduation course in Medicine.

Restricted and Preferential Bursaries.

XV. Candidates for bursaries in Arts which are not awarded by open competition shall present themselves for the Preliminary Examination in Arts prescribed by Ordinance No. 11 (General, No. 6.—Regulations for Degrees in Arts), Section III., and no bursary shall, except as hereinafter provided, be awarded to any candidate who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts : Provided that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to admit to a bursary in Arts not awarded by open competition a candidate who shall have passed in at least one subject of the Preliminary Examination, on the condition that he shall not retain the bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the Second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as bursar.

XVI. In the case of a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship in the gift of a patron, including bodies corporate and not corporate, becoming vacant by forfeiture or otherwise during the period of tenure, the Senatus Academicus shall forthwith give notice of the vacancy to the patron, who may, within such time as the Senatus shall fix, appoint a qualified student to fill the vacancy ; and if he fail to do so within such time, the Senatus Academicus may select a deserving student to fill the vacancy until the next Preliminary Examination at which bursaries are awarded, when the patron's right to present shall revive.

XVII. On the occurrence of a vacancy in any bursary in the gift of a patron, including bodies corporate and not corporate, at the expiry of the period of tenure, the Senatus Academicus shall give notice of such vacancy to the patron of the bursary and of the date fixed for the Preliminary Examination next ensuing at which bursaries are awarded ; and the patron may, if he think fit, submit to the Senatus the names of two or more candidates eligible for such bursary, who shall undergo an examination to be conducted by the Examiners for open bursaries in the University, and the result of the examination shall be communicated to the patron for his information, who shall thereafter present to the bursary.

XVIII. In the case of a bursary in the gift of a patron, including bodies corporate and not corporate, if no qualified person be presented before the date of the Preliminary Examination intimated in terms of the immediately preceding section, the bursary shall be open to unrestricted competition for that year; and in the event of no qualified person being presented as before provided at the beginning of the next academical year, the Senatus may either throw open the bursary to unrestricted competition, or continue the same to the student to whom it had previously been awarded: Provided that this section shall not apply in cases where the patron shall previously satisfy the Senatus Academicus that proper arrangements have been made for the selection of a bursar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

XIX. In the case of bursaries designed for poor students, the Senatus Academicus shall satisfy itself that the circumstances of candidates are such as to entitle them to the benefit of the endowment, and for this purpose the Senatus may require that a declaration be made by a parent or guardian, or by the minister of religion or schoolmaster, of each candidate as the Court shall think fit.

XX. [Preferences and restrictions cancelled. These have been noted under each bursary concerned.]

XXI. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any bursary or endowment granted by any incorporation or society whose funds, capital or revenue, have been and are contributed and paid by the members of such incorporation or society by way of entry monies or other fixed or stated contributions.

XXII. The Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall prescribe the subjects of examination and the conditions of competition for bursaries, scholarships, or fellowships, in so far as the same are not prescribed by ordinance or by deed of foundation.

XXIII. The provisions of any Ordinance of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, in so far as inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

XXIV. This ordinance shall come into force from and after the 1st day of January, 1895, or as soon thereafter as it may be approved by Her Majesty in Council: Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect the interests of, any person holding a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship at the date of its coming into effect. [Approved on 11th May, 1895.]

BURSARIES FOR WOMEN.

On 10th March, 1898, the University Court, in virtue of the power conferred by Ordinance No. 58, Section I., resolved to appropriate to competition, without restriction as to sex, all the open bursaries tenable in Arts, Science, or Medicine, which have taken effect prior to 30th August, 1864. To a number of other Bursaries either men or women may be appointed. In the following lists of Bursaries arranged according to Faculties, *italics* are used in printing the names of those Bursaries for which both men and women are eligible.

A.—BURSARIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO FACULTIES.

BURSARIES IN THE FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Bursars in the Faculty of Theology are required to attend each session the Divinity Class and any two of the three classes of Hebrew, Church History, and Biblical Criticism.

FOUNDATION.	No. of Bursaries.	Period of Tenure.	Approximate Annual Value of each.
		Years.	
Adam, John,	3	4	£17
Black,	2	3	£36
Boyd and Sanders,	1	3	£13 16/8
Boyd and Wilson,	1	3	£24 6/8
Brown or Ettles,	2	3	£25
Dundonald,	6	3	£41 2/6
Gilhagie and Struthers,	1	3	£19 12/8
Hamilton,	3	3	£25
Hastie,	2	3	£25
Logan,	1	3	£17
Lorimer,	4	3	£25 and £19
Lumsden,	1	4	£15
Macfarlane, James,	1	3	£23
Marshall,	1	4	£15
Morgan,	8	1	£20
Muir,	1	3	£32
Muir Divinity,	2	2	£25
Notman,	1	3	£18
Ross, John, jun.,	1	3	£30
King William's,	2	3	£20
BURSARIES IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.			
Macfarlane, Robert,	—	—	—
Merchants' House,	1	3	£25
Walkinshaw-Young,	1	2	£16
Major Young's Fund,	2	6 and 2	£22
BURSARIES IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.			
Arthur,[1]	1	3	£20
Brisbane,	1	4	£42
Davidson,	1	3	£26
Gibson, Dr. Thomas,[2]	1	4	£32
Glasgow Highland Society,	7	4	£25
Logan,	1	4	£17
Lorimer,	4	3	£25 and £19
Macarthur,	1	2	£20
Macfarlane, John,	1	3	£40
Mackintosh,[2]	1	1	£31
Marshall,	1	4	£15
Merchants' House,	2	4	£25
Monteith, John,	2	2	£21
Paterson, James A.,	8	4	£35 and £25
Rainy,	2	2	£20
Walton,	1	4	£34
Weir, Andrew,	1	1	£15

[1] Open to women students only.

[2] Both men and women are eligible.

BURSARIES IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Foundation.	No. of Bursaries.	Period of Tenure.	Approximate Annual Value of each.
		Years.	
Buchanan Society (Arts or Science), -	16	4	£30
Cuthbertson, Donald (Science), -	1	3	£30
Elder, -	2	2	£50
Kerr, Malcolm, -	2	3	£20
M'Ewen, Malcolm (Arts or Science), -	1	4	£16
Metcalfe, -	4	2	£25
Muir (Civil Engineering), -	2	1	£12 10/
Pender Memorial, -	1	1	£30
Strang, -	4	3	£20
Young, George, -	1	1	£35

BURSARIES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Bursars in the Faculty of Arts are required to attend at least two classes each session.

Adam, James, -	2	4	£11
Adamson, -	1	3 or 4	£20
Barbour (Kilbarchan), -	1	3	£20
Biggart Memorial, -	10	4	£25
Black, -	2	4	£18
Blackquarry School, -	1	4	£12
Brand, -	3	4	£24
Brown, Ebenezer, -	1	3	£40
Browne (Ayrshire), -	2	4	£22
Brown-Paton, -	2	3	£16
Buchanan, -	2	3	£13
Buchanan Society (Arts or Science), -	16	4	£30
Clark, John (Mile-end), -	24	4	£30
Cowan, -	1	3	£26 13/4
Craig, -	1	4	£25
Craig, Archibald, -	1	2	£9
Crawfurd and Brown,[1] -	1	4	£19 13/4
Davidson, -	1	3	£26
Duncan's Bute, -	2	4	£32
Dundonald, -	8	4	£40
Ewing, James, -	4	4	£20
Forfar,[1] -	5	4	£36
Foundation,[1] -	2	4	£20
Fullarton of Overton, -	5	2	£22
Gartmore,[1] -	1	3	£21
General Council,[1] -	4	3 or 2	£20
Glasgow City Educational Endowm'ts,[1]	20	4 or 2	£25
Grant, George, -	1	3 or 4	£38
Grant, George, jun.,[1] -	1	4	£38
Hamilton, -	3	3	£20
Hamilton Educational Trust, -	3	3	£15
Hannay, -	3	3	£15
Hastie,[1] -	1	4	£25

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[1] Both men and women are eligible.

BURSARIES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS—*Continued.*

FOUNDATION.	No. of Bursaries.	Period of Tenure.	Approximate Annual Value of each.
		Years.	
Highland Society, Glasgow,	12	4	£20
Howison and Gilchrist,	1	4	£17
Hutchesons' Educational Trust,	20	4	£20
Hyndford and Ross,	1	4	£10 16/8
Jaffrey, John Ferguson,	1	2	£34
Kerr, Malcolm (Nat. Phil.),	1	3	£20
Laing, Alexander,	1	3	£20
Laing, James,[1]	8	4	£25
Leadbetter,	1	4	£9
Leyden, John,	1	3	£13
Lochhead, James,	1	3	£16
Lochhead and Mitchell,	2	4	£33
Lorimer (4 Phil. 4 Math.),	8	3	£25 and £19
Lusk,	1	3	£30
M'Crie,	4	4	£25
M'Culloch,	1	4	£17
MacDougall,	3	3	£33
M'Ewen, Malcolm (Arts or Science),	1	4	£16
MacGrouther,	2	4	£20 and £15
Maclean Trust (Arts),	4	4	£25
Maitland Club,	1	—	—
Marshall Trust,[1]	20	5	£30
Menzies,	4	4	£45
Merchants' House,	1	4	£25
Monteith,	3	3	£14
Morgan,	16	1	£20
Muir (Mathematics, Senior),	1	1	£18
Muir (Mathematics, Junior),	1	2	£9
Paterson, James,	1	4	£20
Paterson, James A.,	7	3	£35, £25, and £20
Patrick,	3	4	£32
Perthshire Society,	1	3	£25
Pollock,	3	3	£40
Ramsay-Walker,	2	4	£12
Scott,	3	4	£25
Stevenson of Dalry,	2	4	£32
Stewart,[1]	3	4	£15
Thomson, James (Philosophical),	1	2	£9
King William's,[1]	2	3	£15

BURSARIES IN THE FACULTIES OF ARTS AND THEOLOGY.

Ardkinglass,	1	6	£9 10/
Buchanan (Bellfield),	2	7	£47
Leighton,	1	3	£18
Williams,	4	3 or 4	£40

BURSARY IN THE FACULTIES OF ARTS OR THEOLOGY.

Lamb,	1	—	£12

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[1] Both men and women are eligible.

BURSARIES IN THE FACULTIES OF ARTS, LAW, OR MEDICINE.

Foundation.	No. of Bursaries.	Period of Tenure.	Approximate Annual Value of each.
		Years.	
Macdonald, - - - - - -	2	4	£15
William Whyte, - - - -	4	4	£25
BURSARIES IN THE FACULTIES OF THEOLOGY, LAW, OR MEDICINE.			
Armagh,[1] - - - - - -	3	3	£45
Bell, - - - - - - -	—	—	£50
Hutcheson, Thomas, - - - -	1	4	£11 2/2¾
BURSARIES IN ANY FACULTY.			
Ayrshire Society, - - - - -	4	3	£15
Celtic Society (Campbell), - - -	1	1 or more	£5
Denny, - - - - - - -	4	4	£30
Dumfriesshire Society,[1] - - -	2	4	£15
Ferguson, James, - - - - -	2	2	£85
Forrest, - - - - - - -	5	5 or less	£22
Gibson, John, - - - - - -	2	3	£20
Kintyre (Ker), - - - - - -	1	3	£20
Kintyre (Alexander Love), - -	1	4	£11
M'Kechnie,- - - - - - -	2	4	£35
Shearer, - - - - - - -	3	3	£30
Smith, - - - - - - -	1	4	£18
Stillie, - - - - - - -	1	1	£5
Taylor,[1] - - - - - -	2	4	£7

[1] Both men and women are eligible.

B.—BURSARIES (ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED).

James Adam Bursaries (*Arts*).—These bursaries were founded by the Rev. James Adam, Minister of Cumbrae, who died in 1830, and were originally three in number. In appointing to one of the bursaries, preference was given to the kindred of the founder, and in appointing to another to students of the name of Adam. By Ordinance No. 80 of the Universities Commission (1889) these restrictions were removed, and the three bursaries were combined into two of equal value. The bursaries are tenable for four years, but if a bursar graduate at the end of three years he shall only retain his bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to these bursaries. The appointment is vested in the Earl of Glasgow, the Professor of Divinity, and the Minister of Cumbrae, the exercise of their patronage being regulated by Ordinance No. 57, Sections xv.—xviii. Value, about £11 per annum each. (Two vacancies).

John Adam Bursaries (*Theology*).—Three in number, founded by Mr. John Adam, of the Inner Temple, who died in 1836. The founder gave a preference to his own kindred and to students of the name of Adam or Dollar. By Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889) this preference was cancelled. They are open to competition to students in Theology of the first year; and, after examination, are adjudged to the three students who shall be declared to be the most deserving, and to have made the highest attainments in Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics. The trustees and patrons are the Principal, the Professor of Theology, and the five Professors of the Gown Classes. These Bursaries are tenable for four years, subject to the provisions of Ordinance 57, Section v. Value, £17 to each bursar.

Bursars—[1] William L. Levack, 1897; Dugald Carmichael, 1898; Alexander Macdonald, 1898.

Adamson Bursary (*Arts*).—This Bursary was founded by the Rev. David Adamson, minister of Fintry, in 1674, for a student in Philosophy, and was restricted to sons of freemen in one of the seven Incorporate Trades of Stirling. This restriction was removed by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889). The Bursary is tenable for four years by a student entering the Greek Class, for three years by a student entering the Logic Class; and the appointment is vested in the Convener Court of Stirling. Value, the free proceeds of the capital, which now amounts to about £500.

Bursar—David Forfar, 1897.

Ardkinglass Bursary (*Arts and Theology*).—This Bursary was founded in 1733, by Sir James and Lady Campbell, out of a fund which Colonel John Blackader of Barndennoch, Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, had by his Will set aside for pious uses, and was tenable for eight years—five in Languages and Philosophy, and three in Divinity. It is now regulated by Ordinance No. 87 of the Universities Commission (1889). A bursar may hold the Ardkinglass Bursary for three years in the Faculty of Arts, and for three years in the Faculty of Divinity, and no longer; but a bursar, who at the end of the third year of his tenure has failed to pass all the examinations necessary for graduation in Arts, shall forfeit the Bursary, and in that event it shall be lawful for the patron to nominate a candidate, who shall be a Master of Arts, or shall have passed the examinations necessary for admitting him to that Degree, and shall be entering on his course of study in the Faculty of Divinity; failing such nomination by the patron, the Bursary shall be awarded by the Senate to a candidate qualified as aforesaid, under such conditions as the Senate shall prescribe, but a Bursar thus nominated shall not hold the Bursary for more than three years. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Ardkinglass Bursary. Patron, Mr. Geo. F. W. Callander of Ardkinglass and Craigforth. Value, £9 10s.

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[1] Bursar's course finished.

Bursar—Thomas Winning, 1898.

ARMAGH BURSARIES (*Theology, Law, or Medicine*).—Three in number, founded in 1733 by Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, who endowed the College with the annual rent of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. By ordinance of the Universities Commission (1858) these three Bursaries were raised from £15 to £25 per annum each (the funds having accumulated through vacancies), and the restrictions as to birthplace were removed.

Further regulations were laid down in Ordinance No. 92 of the Universities Commission (1889). The Bursaries are open by competition to students who are presenting themselves for the final examination for the Degree of Master of Arts with Honours in the following rotation: (1) Classics, (2) Mental Philosophy, (3) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. They are tenable for three years, during which the holders must give regular attendance on the classes of this University, as students of Theology, Law, or Medicine. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Bursaries on this Foundation. One Bursary (value about £45) will be open to competition in October, the subject of examination being Mental Philosophy.

Bursars—William Fulton (Classics), 1899.

ARTHUR BURSARY OR SCHOLARSHIP (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1892 by Mrs. Arthur of Barshaw. This Bursary is at present of the annual value of £20. It is open to women students in the Medical School at Queen Margaret College. It is to be awarded by the Trustees to the student who shall take the highest place among the Queen Margaret College candidates at the First Professional Examination held in the University before the commencement of the winter session in which an appointment falls to be made, provided always that a candidate may take part of her examination in the March or April preceding. If two students are of equal merit, the Bursary will be divided between them, and if more than two are equal, a special examination may be held to determine who shall be the recipient. The Bursary is tenable for three years, subject to the condition that the Bursar prosecute her medical studies with the approval of the Trustees.

Bursar or Scholar—Jane S. M'Lauchlan, 1898.

GLASGOW AYRSHIRE SOCIETY'S BURSARIES (*Any Faculty*).—Four in number, founded in 1868 and 1879 by the Glasgow Ayrshire Society, and consisting of the free annual proceeds of a sum of £1,501 11s. subscribed by members of the Society, to be devoted to the establishment of bursaries in the University of Glasgow, and invested for that purpose. The bursaries, which are at present £15 per annum each, are tenable for not more than three years, and are open to applicants between the ages of 14 and 24, who are descendants of members of the Society, or natives of Ayrshire, or sons of natives resident in Glasgow, who are in circumstances rendering the aid of a bursary necessary or desirable. Patrons—the Directors and Office-bearers of the Society. Secretary, Mr. Alexander M'Lennan, 92 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. (Three vacancies.)

Bursar—Thomas Winning, 1898.

BARBOUR KILBARCHAN BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1887 by the Executors of Miss Mary Barbour of Plymouth Grove, Manchester, who bequeathed £500 free of legacy duty for the purpose of endowing a scholarship for the Board School of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. The bursary is open to students of the first year, and is tenable for three years. Candidates must not exceed the age of eighteen years, must produce a certificate from the Kilbarchan School Board that they have attended three years at the Kilbarchan Village or Town Board School, are of irreproachable character, and have given satisfactory evidence of good natural ability, diligence and proficiency in their studies, and must be examined at the ordinary Bursary Examination. (Vacant.)

BELL BURSARIES.—Mrs. Mary Allan Bell, of Nether Culzean, Maybole, who died on 7th February, 1899, at Glenae, Dumfries, in her Trust Disposition and Settlement of date 21st October, 1895, directed her Trustees, after the death of her husband, to apply the income of the residue of her estate in perpetuity in providing bursaries of £50 each for necessitous deserving students of Medicine, Law, or Theology in this University. Only those who have gone through the Arts curriculum are to be eligible, with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, first to the name Turnbull, and next to the name Macdowall. The Bursaries are to be awarded by competition, the examination being conducted both orally and in writing by two examiners appointed by the Trustees. Each Bursary is to be tenable for three or four years, as the Trustees may decide.

BIGGART MEMORIAL BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Founded in 1876 by Mr. Thomas Biggart of Baidlandhill, Dalry, Ayrshire, in memory of his son, Thomas Biggart, an alumnus of Glasgow University, who died in 1874. The bursaries are open to competition at the annual Bursary and Preliminary Examination to students who are entering on the Arts Course at the University of Glasgow, with a view to the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, and are designed to enable such students more easily to pursue that curriculum and obtain, as far as practicable, the Degree of Master of Arts.

The bursaries are tenable for four years, and the yearly value of each is £25. The Bursary Fund consisted of the sum of £6,000, and the deed of foundation provided that the surplus revenue, if any, may be applied to prolong the tenure of any of the bursars for a fifth year, or to the granting of additional bursaries on the same conditions as are applicable to the others.

Each bursary is payable by equal moieties on the second day of February and at the close of the winter session; and the bursar, on applying to the Principal for a precept for the second moiety, is required in each year to produce, besides the usual certificate from the Professors, a certificate signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Theological Committee of the U.P. Synod, to the effect of his being recognized by that Church as an accepted student, pursuing his studies with a view to the ministry therein.

Bursars—[1] Hugh Watt, 1896; [1] Marshall N. Goold, 1896; Thomas K. Wylie, 1897; James H. Steel, 1897; Alexander Borland, 1898; John Whitelaw, 1899.

BLACK BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Founded by Mrs. Janet Black, widow of the Rev. William Black, D.D., Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. Mrs. Black died in 1876, and by her Settlement, made provision, *inter alia*, for the institution of two bursaries in Arts, each of which is now of the annual value of £18. The bursaries are open to competition to students entering on their first session in the University; and the bursars are required to attend the qualifying courses for a degree in Arts.

Bursars—[1] James M. Clark, 1896; William H. Andrew, 1898.

BLACK BURSARIES (*Theology*).—Founded by Mrs. Janet Black—who died in 1876—in memory of her husband, William Black, D.D., Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow. The bursaries are entrance bursaries, two in number, each of the annual value of £36, tenable for three years. The competition is open to candidates holding a degree in Arts in any Scottish University, or who have passed their examinations in any four subjects taken from at least two departments for graduation in Arts. Candidates must be members of the Established Church of Scotland.

Bursars—[1] Andrew Macfarlane, M.A., 1897; John Muir, M.A., 1899.

BLACKQUARRY SCHOOL BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1876 by the Trustees of the Blackquarry School, Port-Dundas, Glasgow. The Police Board of Glasgow having acquired the school compulsorily under "The Glasgow Police Acts," the Trustees resolved to apply the proceeds, after payment of all claims upon the institution, in founding a Bursary in the University of Glasgow. The Bursary is open to competition to Students in the Faculty of Arts on their first entering the University, under the same regulations as those of the competition Bursaries in the University, and is tenable for four years, subject to the condition that the Bursar shall attend the qualifying course for the Degree of M.A. Value, the annual income of a sum of £420 (about £12).

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar—Dugald Blue, 1897.

Boyd and Sanders Bursary (*Theology*).—In 1635, Mr. Zachary Boyd founded three Bursaries for students in Divinity, tenable for two or four years, each of the value of £5 10s. per annum. The appointment to one of these was vested in the Merchants' House of Glasgow ; and the patrons of the other two were the members of the City Council. Preference to burgesses' sons, particularly of the name of Boyd.

The Bursary, value £5 10s., in the gift of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, and the Sanders Bursary, value £8 6s. 8d., founded in 1728 by Mr. Robert Sanders of Auldhouse, also in the gift of the Merchants' House, were, by an order obtained under the authority of the Endowed Institutions Commission in 1880, conjoined into one Bursary of £13 16s. 8d. per annum, tenable for not more than three years by a student attending the ordinary curriculum in the Faculty of Theology at the University of Glasgow. The preference, *cæteris paribus*, to the names Boyd, Sanders, Corbet, Colquhoun, and Wardrop, was cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889). When a vacancy occurs applications are to be lodged with Wm. H. Hill, LL.D., Clerk of the Merchants' House, on or before 1st September. (Vacant.)

Boyd and Wilson Bursary (*Theology*).—By ordinance of the Universities Commissioners of date 17th May, 1862, the two Boyd Bursaries in the gift of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow (see above) were conjoined into one, tenable for three years, the Bursar to be M.A. By an ordinance of the same date the two Bursaries, value £6 13s. 4d. per annum each, which were founded by Mr. Michael Wilson in 1640, and placed under the same patronage, were also conjoined into one, tenable for three years, the holder to be M.A. in regular attendance at the University as a student of Theology. Restrictions as to kindred, etc., were in both cases abolished.

This Boyd Bursary and this Wilson Bursary were, by Ordinance No. 78 of the Universities Commission (1889), conjoined into one Bursary, called the Boyd and Wilson Bursary, value £24 6s. 8d. per annum. The holder must be a Master of Arts of a Scottish University. The Bursary is tenable for three years, provided that the Bursar shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student of Theology in Glasgow University. When a vacancy occurs, applications are to be lodged with the Town Clerk, City Chambers, not later than 1st September.

Bursar—Kenneth O. Macleod, M.A., 1899.

Brand Bursaries (*Arts*).—Mr. Robert Brand, son of the late Mr. Robert Brand, coalmaster, Wishaw, by his Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 28th June, 1873, directed his Trustees "to pay to the Senatus of the University of Glasgow the sum of £2,000, the income of said sum to be applied in payment of three Bursaries in Arts for the behoof of students in the University who shall be studying with a view to the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church." Mr. Brand died on 3rd July, 1873, but, in consequence of litigation, it was not till January, 1875, that the bequest, amounting, with interest, to the sum of £2,121 7s. 5d., was paid by the Trustees to the Senate. The Bursaries, which are tenable for four years, are of the annual value of about £24 each, and are awarded by public competition to students entering their first or second session in the Faculty of Arts; the Bursars to graduate as M.A. at the end of their course.

Bursars—William B. Smith, 1897; William Y. Turner, 1898; [1]Albert G. Walsh, 1899.

Brisbane Bursary (*Medicine*).—Founded by Miss Christian Brisbane in 1777, in fulfilment of the intentions of her brother, Dr. John Brisbane of Balbegno. Their father, Dr. Thomas Brisbane, was the first Professor of Anatomy in this University.

It is tenable by a student of Medicine for four years, and the salary is about £42 per annum. The family of Brisbane and the University present alternately. The applicant must be under twenty-two years of age, and must have the Degree of M.A.

The preference formerly given to the kin of the founder was cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889).

For the Bursary vacant at the beginning of Session 1900-1901, applications should be sent in to the Clerk of Senate by 1st November.

Bursar—[2]Charles C. Cuthbert, M.A., 1896.

Brown Bursary.—See Crawfurd and Brown, p. 258.

Brown or Ettles Bursaries (*Theology*).—Two in number, founded in 1867 by Miss Ettles of Inverness, in memory of her brother-in-law, Dr. E. Brown, an alumnus of this University. The Bursaries consist of the annual interest and proceeds of a sum of £1,000, and are open to competition to first year's students of Divinity who have passed all the examinations required for the ordinary Degree of M.A.; with a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to such as can speak Gaelic. The Bursaries are tenable for three years.

Bursars—George Condie, M.A., 1899; John Gillies, 1899.

Ebenezer Brown Bursary (*Arts*).—Founded in 1884 under the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mr. Ebenezer Brown, export bottler, West Campbell Street, Glasgow. Mr. Brown, who died on 31st July, 1883, bequeathed to the Senate the sum of £1,000, free of legacy duty, for the purpose of founding and maintaining a bursary in the Faculty of Arts, to be granted to the student who shall stand highest in a competitive examination on such subject or subjects in Arts as the Senate may prescribe. The Senate have full power to vary such subject or subjects from year to year, and to lay down such regulations regarding the bursary as they may see fit. The bursary is open to competition to all students entering on their first or second year of attendance, provided that no student in his second year shall be eligible who on entering upon his first year of attendance passed the whole Preliminary Examination. It is tenable for three years.

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[1] Appointed subject to Ord. No. 57, Sect. xv.

[2] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar—Arthur Shepherd, 1898.

Browne (Ayrshire) Bursaries (*Arts*).—Two in number, tenable for four years, and each of the annual value of about £22, founded in 1871 by Mr. Hugh Browne, residing at Darvel, in the county of Ayr, who for this purpose, and in memory of his brother, the late Dr. Alexander Browne of Buenos Ayres, mortified to the University of Glasgow the sum of £1,000. The bursaries are awarded by competition. Candidates must be natives of the county of Ayr, or must have been educated for not less than four years in a school within the said county, and must be entering on their first session at the University.

Bursars—[1] William R. Wiseman, 1896; John MacInnes, 1899.

Brown-Paton Bursaries (*Arts*).—Founded in 1891 by Mr. Andrew Brown-Paton, Liverpool, in memory of his father, mother, and three sisters. The bursaries are two in number, and are tenable for three years. They are open for competition to students of the first year, with a preference to natives of the parishes of Loudon or Galston in Ayrshire. Should no candidate from either of these parishes come up to the standard of the Entrance Examination then held in Arts, the bursaries are open to candidates from any part of Ayrshire. Failing qualified candidates from Ayrshire, the bursaries are open to all students of the first year. In case of a vacancy, otherwise than by lapse of time, a student of the same standing is appointed by the Senate by examination or otherwise. Each bursar receives one half of the free proceeds of the capital sum, £1,000, paid over to the University Court by the founder.

Bursars—[1] Colin Paterson, 1897; John Frew, 1898.

Buchanan Bursaries (*Arts*).—Founded by the late Robert Buchanan, LL.D., Ardfillayne, Dunoon, formerly Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow, by Codicils to his Will, dated 26th December, 1871, and 26th March, 1872, in which, as a "token or expression of his gratitude and respect to the University of Glasgow, with which, as a student, or Professor, or member of the University Court, he had been connected for the space of fifty years," he bequeathed the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of founding a Bursary or Bursaries for students in the Faculty of Arts, on the conditions that may appear to the Senatus best for the interests of the University. The Senate resolved to apply the annual proceeds to the support of two Bursars in Arts, each to hold his Bursary for three years, subject to the usual condition of attending two of the classes of the curriculum in each session; the Bursars to be appointed by competitive examination among students of the first year. Present value, £13 to each Bursar.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursars—Archibald N. Main, 1898; George Wright, 1899.

BUCHANAN (BELLFIELD) BURSARIES (*Arts and Theology*).—Founded in 1875, in accordance with the Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement of the late Misses Margaret Jane and Elizabeth Buchanan of Bellfield, Glasgow. The Bursaries are two in number, and consist of the yearly proceeds of a sum of £4,200, vested in Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. Open to matriculated students who may be prosecuting their studies at the University of Glasgow, with a view to their becoming licentiates and clergymen of the Established Church of Scotland. The Patrons are the Principal and such of the Professors as hold their appointments from the University Court. The Bursaries are tenable during the whole curriculum "or such portion thereof as to the said Principal and Professors may seem proper." The Bursars are appointed by competitive examination among students of the first and second years in Arts. Present value, £47 per annum to each Bursar.

Bursars—Brodie S. Gilfillan, 1896; James G. MacDonald, 1897.

BUCHANAN SOCIETY BURSARIES (*Arts or Science*).—These Bursaries, instituted by the Buchanan Society, are of two kinds, Classical and Technical. The former were established in 1877, the latter in 1893. They are open to students of the names of Buchanan, M'Millan, M'Auslan, M'Wattie, and Risk. The Classical Bursaries are each of the annual value of £30, and tenable for four years at any Scottish University. Candidates must be over sixteen and under twenty years of age. The Technical Bursaries are each of the annual value of £35, and tenable for three years at any Scottish University, or at any of the Technical Colleges of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, or Aberdeen, approved of by the Society. In the event of a Technical Bursar desiring to take the Degree of B.Sc., his tenure may be extended to a fourth year. Both the Classical and the Technical Bursaries are awarded by competition, the subjects of examination being English and any three selected by the candidate out of the following, viz., Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Science. Candidates for Technical Bursaries must also shew proficiency in Freehand Drawing. Four Bursaries will be given in September, 1900, provided a sufficiently high standard is reached by the candidates. Applications should be lodged not later than 15th September with the Secretary, Mr. P.

G. Keyden, 186 West George Street, Glasgow, from whom further information may be obtained.

Bursars—J. M. Macmillan (Classical), 1897; George G. Buchanan (Classical), 1897; Neil B. Macmillan (Technical), 1897; Peter Macmillan (Classical), 1897; John M'Millan (Classical), 1898; Andrew M'Millan (Classical), 1898; John M'Millan (Classical), 1898; Angus Buchanan (Classical), 1898; James Buchanan (Classical), 1899; Charles Buchanan (Classical), 1899; David M'Millan (Classical), 1899; Ebenezer M'Millan (Classical), 1899.

CELTIC SOCIETY'S CAMPBELL BURSARY (*Any Faculty.*)—Founded in 1869 by the Glasgow Celtic Society. Value, at least £5. Tenable for one or more years by a native, or a son of a native, of the Highlands of Scotland, not under 14 nor above 20 years of age, whose circumstances are such as to render aid important. A preference, *cæteris paribus*, to Gaelic-speaking students. Additional Bursaries not exceeding £5 are also granted by the Society, when its funds permit, to Gaelic-speaking students. Applications to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles M. Williamson, 194 West George Street, Glasgow, on or before 1st October in each year. Application forms may be obtained from Mr. Williamson.

Bursars—James Maclean (one year), 1899; John Macleod (one year), 1899; Neil M'Phail (one year), 1899.

GEORGE A. CLARK BURSARIES OR SCHOLARSHIPS (*Arts, etc.*)—(See under "Scholarships.")

JOHN CLARK (MILE-END) BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Founded in 1868, in accordance with the Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement of the deceased Mr. John Clark, junior, of the firm of John Clark, junior, & Co., thread manufacturers, Mile-End, Glasgow. By a Deed of Constitution of date 1st August, 1866, the "Clark Bursary Fund" is placed under the management of twelve trustees. The Bursaries are to be at least two in number, of the annual value of £30, open for competition to all Protestant students of good moral character, sons of Protestant parents, entering on their first session in the Faculty of Arts (a preference, *cæteris paribus,* given to orphans), and are tenable for four years, subject to the condition that the Bursars proceed through the curriculum of Arts in Glasgow University. On 29th October, 1897, the Trustees resolved that it should not be competent for any one appointed after that date to a John Clark (Mile-End) Bursary to hold any other Bursary or Scholarship concurrently with it. The competition is to be in writing, and the trustees are to appoint the subjects of examination. The Bursary fund consists of the residue of the Testator's estate, said residue amounting to upwards of £35,000. Six Bursaries on this foundation will be competed for in October, 1900.

Bursars—[1]Daniel O'May, 1896; [1]Robert B. Carslaw, 1896; [1]Peter Ramsay, 1896; [1]John Paul, 1896; [1]Archibald D. Thomson, 1896; David M. Hutchison, 1897; James F. Dyer, 1897; George D. Reith, 1897; Steuart N. Miller, 1897; John J. Gemmell, 1897; William E. MacDonald, 1897; John Bain, 1898; William H. Coats, 1898; Daniel Gillies, 1898; James Cosh, 1898; Robert W. Barr, 1898; James Hunter, 1898; Robert Burns, 1899; James M. Devine, 1899; John M'Phee, 1899; Kenneth Stewart, 1899; John S. Clark, 1899; John I. Greig, 1899.

COWAN BURSARIES (AYR ACADEMY) (*Arts*).—These Bursaries were founded by the late David Cowan, Esq., of Auchendrane, who bequeathed to the Directors of the Ayr Academy the sum of £2,000, to be invested and held by them in trust, and the annual income thereof applied as Bursaries, to promote the education of two students, one at each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, who should have received their previous education, or part of it, at Ayr Academy. These Bursaries are now administered by the "Ayr Educational Trust." Under Scheme 328, Section 26, of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, approved by Her Majesty in Council on 8th February, 1890, the Governors are instructed to apply an annual sum of not less than £80 in establishing Bursaries for University education, to be called the Cowan Bursaries, each of the yearly value of not less than £20 nor more than £30. These Bursaries are awarded by competitive examination among those who have been pupils in the Ayr Academy for at least two years before the date of examination. The Governors have resolved to award them alternately to students of Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. The Bursaries are tenable for three years, the total value of each being £80, payable by instalments of £30 per annum for the first two years, and £20 for the third year. No student who has gained a Cowan Bursary shall hold along with it any other Bursary or Scholarship which either singly or in combination exceeds the amount of £10 per annum, without the consent of the Governors. On a vacancy, intending candidates must send in their names and addresses to the secretary, Mr. J. G. M'Skimming, 7 Wellington Square, Ayr, before the first day of September; and the Senate of the University of Glasgow undertakes the examination of candidates who offer themselves for the Bursary to be held at this University.

Bursars—[1]John J. Gemmell, 1897; John R. Cameron, 1899.

CRAIG BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded by Mr. John Craig, merchant in Glasgow, in 1697, for students in Philosophy. Tenable for four years. The preference to kindred of Founder, and students of the name of Craig, was cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Commission (1889). Value, £8 6s. 8d. per annum, increased by the Patrons in 1880 to £25. Appointment by the Merchants' House. Applications to be lodged with W. H. Hill, LL.D., Clerk to the Merchants' House, on or before 1st September of the year in which a vacancy occurs.

Bursar—Oliver Dryer, 1898.

ARCHIBALD CRAIG BURSARY (*Arts*).—The Rev. Archibald Craig, some time minister of the Free Church at Dalton, thereafter residing at Eaglesham, who died on 10th March, 1873, by his Will, dated 4th March, 1873, bequeathed a sum which, with accretions, amounted in 1884 to £250, to be devoted to the foundation of a Bursary in the University of Glasgow. The Trustees of the Bursary Fund are —the Minister for the time being of the Parish of Eaglesham, the Minister for the time being of the United Presbyterian Church, Newton-Mearns, and certain other gentlemen. The Bursary was founded in 1884. It is open to competition, at the annual Bursary Examination, to all students entering on the first session of attendance at the University, who are natives of the parishes of Eaglesham or Mearns, or who for two consecutive years have attended school in either of said parishes ; is awarded by the Senate in accordance with the result of that examination ; and is tenable for the first two years of such student's attendance at the University. The Bursary is payable at the close of the winter session. Should the Bursary be in abeyance during any session or sessions, from failure of students falling under the above description, the accumulation may, in the discretion of the trustees, be applied to the increase of the Bursary in any subsequent session or sessions, or may be added to the capital fund. (Vacant.)

CRAWFURD AND BROWN BURSARY (*Arts*).—The Crawfurd or Bishop's Bursary was founded by Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill in 1576, and was appropriated to a student in Languages. It was tenable for four years, the value being a chalder of meal. The Patrons were the Principal and the Professors of the University. The foundation was remodelled by ordinance of the Universities Commission, dated 7th June, 1862. The Brown Bursary was founded in 1697 by Colonel Brown of Maryland. It was tenable for four years. The annual value was £5, increased in 1880 to £6 13s. 4d. by an addition from the Students' Bursary Fund. This Bursary, being also in the patronage of the Principal and Professors, was combined with the Crawfurd Bursary by Ordinance No. 81 of the Universities Commission (1889), the joint-bursary to be called the Crawfurd and Brown Bursary. The preference as to kindred attaching to the Brown Bursary was abolished. The Crawfurd and Brown Bursary is tenable for four years, the annual value being £19 13s. 4d. If a bursar graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure, if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to this Bursary. (Vacant.)

DONALD CUTHBERTSON BURSARY (*Science*).—Founded in 1900 by Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, LL.D., and Thomas William Cuthbertson, M.A., Trustees of Donald Cuthbertson, LL.B., Accountant in Glasgow, who died on 8th December, 1864. The Bursary Fund amounts to £1,000, being the accumulated revenue and principal of £500 out of the residue of the Testator's estate. The Deed of Foundation provides that the right of nominating the bursar, of determining what classes in the University he shall attend, and of fixing the period of tenure, shall belong to the Trustees. Their subsisting resolution is that the Bursary shall be given to a Science student, that it shall be tenable for three years, and that the Bursar shall during that period attend classes with a view to his graduating as B.Sc. in Pure Science. The Trustees reserve to themselves power to alter this resolution at any future time, and should they ultimately resign the management of the Trust into the hands of the University Court, then the Bursary shall be administered under the regulations fixed and adopted at the time by the Trustees.

Bursar—Alfred Walter Stewart, 1900.

DAVIDSON BURSARIES (*One in Arts and one in Medicine*).—Two in number, founded in 1881, in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mrs. Eliza Davidson, who bequeathed £2,000 for that purpose, the one bursary being in memory of her husband, John Davidson, surgeon, Newmilns, and the other in memory of her son, Francis John Ferguson Davidson. A preference is given, *cæteris paribus*, to the Founder's relatives, and to young men natives of the parishes of Muirkirk, Dalserf, Lesmahagow, and London. One of the Bursaries is open to competition to students of the first or second year in the Faculty of Arts, and is tenable for three years, but the second moiety of the third year's Burse is not payable until the bursar shall have passed the examinations in four subjects taken out of at least two Departments for the Degree in Arts. The other Bursary, also tenable for three years, is awarded to the medical student who stands first in the First Professional Examination, provided that his attendance at the classes has not exceeded the requirements of the Ordinance. The present annual value of each is £26.

Bursar in Arts—[1] William H. Buchan, 1897.

Bursar in Medicine—Andrew M. Kerr, 1898.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Denny Bursaries (*Any Faculty*).—Four in number, founded in 1875, by the late Peter Denny, LL.D., engineer and shipbuilder, Dumbarton. Value, not less than £30 per annum each, and tenable for four years. Open for competition to all students entering the University who are not under fourteen years of age, and who have been pupils in regular attendance at the Dumbarton Burgh Academy for at least two years, one of which must be immediately preceding the date of such entry. One of the Bursaries will be competed for at the beginning of next session. The examination will be in the same subjects and at the same time as the examination for the other competition Bursaries. The Trustees are Mr. Peter Denny and Mr. Leslie Denny, nominated in 1896 by the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, the Principal and Professors, and one of the four Assessors of the General Council in the University Court appointed by the four Assessors, or a majority of them, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 91 of the Universities Commission (1889).

Bursars—[1] John H. Barbour, 1896; Hugh de P. Birkett, 1897; James M'Nabb, 1898; James C. Moir, 1899.

Glasgow Dumfriesshire Society's Bursaries (*Any Faculty*).—Two in number, the one founded in 1874 and the other in 1876. They are in value £15 per annum each, are tenable for four years, and consist of the annual proceeds of a sum subscribed by members of the Glasgow Dumfriesshire Society and invested for the establishment of Bursaries in Glasgow University. The Bursaries are open to first and second year's students, between the ages of 14 and 27, who are either descendants of members of the Glasgow Dumfriesshire Society, or natives of Dumfriesshire, or sons of natives resident in Glasgow, whose circumstances render the aid of a Bursary necessary or desirable. Application to be made to the Secretary, Mr. Francis Stoddart, 58 West Regent Street, Glasgow, not later than 1st September of the year in which a vacancy occurs.

Bursars—[1]John J. M. Elliot, 1896; Margaret L. Duncan, 1898.

Duncan's Bute Bursaries (*Arts*).—Founded in 1875 for the benefit of natives of the island of Bute, by Mr. James Duncan of Valparaiso, and afterwards of Rothesay, who by his Will of date 19th October, 1874, bequeathed £2,000 for this purpose. The Trustees and Patrons are the Principal, the Professor of Mathematics, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Provost of Rothesay, all for the time being. Candidates must be natives of the island of Bute, and must be entering on their first or second session in the Faculty of Arts at the University. The Bursaries are two in number, tenable for four years; but the Patrons may in each case continue the Bursary for a fifth year to assist a student who may have been assiduous in his Academical studies, in private study, or in Continental travel, or other pursuits conducive to relaxation, combined with enlargement of his experience of men and things. The examination is in the same subjects and at the same time as the examination for the other competition Bursaries. There is a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to the name of Duncan, in such degree as the Patrons shall determine; in other cases of equality the Bursary may be divided. Present annual value, £32 to each Bursar. On 28th October, 1897, the Patrons made a by-law declaring that it should not be competent for any one appointed after that date to a Duncan's Bute Bursary to hold any other Bursary or Scholarship concurrently with it.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursars—Archie D. Thomson, 1897; Angus P. Fletcher, 1899.

DUNDONALD BURSARIES (*Eight in Arts and Six in Theology*).—In 1672, William, Earl of Dundonald, founded seven Bursaries—four in Philosophy and three in Divinity.

In 1858 the surplus funds of this foundation having greatly accumulated, an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorizing an increase in the number of Bursars, but providing that the total number of Bursars in Philosophy shall, at all times, bear to the number of Bursars in Divinity the proportion of four to three, as nearly as may be. The Bursaries are now fourteen in number—eight in Philosophy and six in Divinity.

The Bursaries were further regulated by Ordinance No. 94 of the Universities Commission (1889). The Bursaries in Arts are tenable for four years, but if a bursar graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary for the fourth year of tenure, if he engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. The Bursaries in Divinity are tenable for three years, and no longer. A student cannot be appointed to a Dundonald Bursary in Divinity unless he has passed all the examinations required for graduation in Arts. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to all the Bursaries on this Foundation. The Bursars in Arts receive £40 each per annum, and those in Divinity £41 2s. 6d. The patronage lies with the Trustees of the late Duke of Hamilton, and is exercised by their Commissioner, J. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., 66 Queen Street, Edinburgh, to whom applications should be sent on or before the first of September. Two appointments in Arts and two in Divinity will be made for next session.

Bursars in Philosophy—[1] William A. Gillies, 1896; Robert J. Hamilton, 1897; Frank W. Saunders, 1898; Alexander C. Wilson, 1898; Charles G. Sim, 1899; William R. Merry, 1899.

Bursars in Divinity—Angus J. Morrison, M.A., 1898; William A. R. Selkirk, M.A., 1898; David L. Blair, M.A., 1899; Robert S. Masterton, M.A., 1899.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

ELDER BURSARIES.—With a view to the encouragement of merit shown by the sons of working men, Mrs. Elder has intimated her intention of giving annually to the most deserving student of the Science and Art Classes in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, Govan Section, a Bursary of £25 per annum, to which will be added by the Department of Science and Art an equal sum, making £50 in all. The Bursaries will be tenable for two years.

Candidates must have taken the undermentioned classes in the Govan Science and Art Section :—Mathematics (2nd stage); Theoretical Mechanics (Elementary); Steam and the Steam Engine, or Naval Architecture (advanced stage).

The competition by which the Bursar is to be selected will be in the above subjects, and will be conducted by the Department of Science and Art at the examination in May.

Candidates must be employed in workshops on the Govan side of the Clyde from Glasgow to and including Renfrew, or must reside in the district. A Bursar will be required to enrol in and attend the following classes at the University during the first year of his attendance :—(1) Natural Philosophy ; (2) Chemistry (lectures); (3) Mathematics; (4) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. During the second year of attendance : (1) Mathematics ; (2) Civil Engineering and Mechanics (lectures); (3) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. These Bursaries are to be continued during Mrs. Elder's pleasure.

JAMES EWING ENTRANCE BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Four in number, founded in 1879 by the Merchants' House of Glasgow in accordance with the Deed of Endowment of the late Mr. James Ewing of Strathleven. The Directors resolved to apply annually £80 of the income of his legacy of £10,000 for educating, training, and settling in business the sons of Glasgow merchants in entrance Bursaries of £20 each. The Bursaries are tenable for four years by students giving regular attendance on classes in the Faculty of Arts. Open to first year's students. The appointments to the Bursaries will be made in accordance with the annual Bursary competition at the commencement of the session ; candidates to be qualified as above. Applications to be lodged with Wm. H. Hill, LL.D., Clerk of the Merchants' House, on or before 1st September, in each year.

Bursars—[1] Thomas M. Hunter, 1896 ; Archibald G. Bisset, 1897; John Martin, 1898 ; Norman A. Black, 1899.

JAMES FERGUSON BURSARIES (*Theology, Law, Medicine, or Department of Engineering Science*).—Two in number, founded in 1877, under provision of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of the late James Ferguson, Esq., of Wiston, and consisting of the annual proceeds of a sum of £3,600. The Bursaries are tenable for two years in any of the three Faculties of Divinity, Law, or Medicine, or in the Department of Engineering Science. The Bursaries are awarded for special proficiency in Arts studies, according to the following rotation, viz. :—In November, 1878, and thereafter triennially, in Mental Philosophy, together with English Literature; in November, 1879, and thereafter triennially, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; in November, 1880, and thereafter triennially, in Classical Literature. The Examination is the same as that for honours in the Groups of Classics, Mental Philosophy, and Mathematics and Natural Philosophy respectively (with the addition in the case of the Group of Mental Philosophy of a paper on English Literature), at the annual Examination for Degrees in October. Candidates must have completed the course of attendance required for admission to examination in the corresponding Group for the Degree of M.A. with Honours. Each Bursar must pursue the course of study for such Degree in Divinity, Law, Medicine, or Engineering Science, as he may, with approval of the Senate, select. In the event of a successful candidate not having completed attendance on the Arts classes necessary to qualify for the Degree of M.A., he shall be at liberty, without forfeiting his right to the Bursary, to continue his studies in Arts for two years, in order that he may complete his qualifications for graduation; but no part of the Bursary shall become payable until he has selected and entered upon a course of study in one of the three Faculties above mentioned, viz. :—Divinity, Law, or Medicine, or in the Department of Engineering Science. While the Bursary is tenable for two years of such course, the Bursar must continue his attendance on classes beyond the two years, if this be necessary for graduation or for receiving the Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering Science. The Bursar shall not receive payment of any half-yearly Burse without such evidence as the Senate may require that he is faithfully pursuing the selected course, and shall not receive payment of the fourth half-yearly Burse until he has graduated or received the Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering. Unless a candidate comes up to at least the standard of Second Class Honours, the Senate shall not be bound to award the Bursary. There is a preference, *cœteris paribus*, to young men natives of the parishes of Lesmahagow or Muirkirk, or the province of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and also to young men of the name of Ferguson or Weir, or to descendants and relatives of the founder.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Candidates for the Bursary to be competed for in 1900 will be examined in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, along with the examinations on these subjects for the Degree of M.A. with Honours. Names to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) not later than 19th September.

Bursars—[1] James E. Henderson (Mathematics and Natural Philosophy), 1897; John Anderson (Classics), 1898.

Forfar Bursaries (*Arts*).—Founded by the Countess of Forfar in 1737. The foundation was remodelled by the Universities Commission (1858), by Ordinance of 31st May, 1862, and further regulated by Ordinance No. 79 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 15th February, 1895. There are now five Forfar Bursaries in the gift of the Senate: the holder of each to receive £36, if the funds allow. These Bursaries are open for competition to all students entering the first or second session of attendance at the University, and are tenable for four years. If a bursar graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889) apply to the Forfar Bursaries.

Bursars—[1] James A. Milligan, 1896; George H. Stevenson, 1897; Thomas Barbour, 1898; William S. B. Wilson, 1899.

Forrest Bursaries (*Any Faculty*).—Founded by Mr. William Forrest of Easter Meadowhead, Drumgelloch, and Meadowside, by Deed of Mortification of date 6th March, 1858. The Trust was reconstituted in 1886, under a Scheme of the Educational Endowments Commission. The Bursaries are five in number, each of the annual value of £22, and tenable at the University of Glasgow for such number of years, not exceeding five, as the Governors may determine. The Bursaries are awarded by competitive examination among young men who require aid in obtaining a University education, and who have been pupils in public or State-aided schools within the parishes of New Monkland, Slamannan, and Shotts, or who are natives of said parishes. Probably two new appointments will be made at the beginning of session 1900-1901. Bursars cannot hold another Bursary, must prosecute a course for some degree, and attend at least two classes each session.

Governors—The Provost of Airdrie, the ministers of the parishes of New Monkland, Airdrie, and Clarkston, one representative from each of the School Boards of Airdrie and Clarkston, and one from the School Boards of Slamannan and Shotts alternately, and one appointed by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. Secretary, Mr. G. B. Motherwell, Town Clerk, Airdrie.

Bursars—John Gray, 1896; John M. Pryde, 1896; Archibald Fleming, 1898; William Allan, 1899; David G. Masterton, 1899.

Foundation Bursaries (*Arts*).—These Bursaries were founded by James VI., in 1577, for students in Languages and Philosophy, and were originally four in number. By ordinance of the Universities Commission (1858) of date 7th June, 1862, these Bursaries were remodelled, and were further regulated by Ordinance No. 84 of the Universities Commission (1889) of date 15th February, 1895. Under the new scheme there are two Foundation Bursaries, the holder of each to receive £20 per annum. They are open for competition to all students entering the first or second session of attendance at the University, and are tenable for four years. The class attendance of the Foundation bursars is regulated by Ordinance No. 57, Sec. III. If a bursar graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science.

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[1] Vacant—Bursar's course finished.

Bursars—[1] Alexander D. Morton, 1896 ; John D. M'Callum, 1897.

FULLARTON OF OVERTON BURSARIES (*Arts*).—By Deed of Mortification and Constitution dated 22nd December, 1877, the Executors of the late John Fullarton, Esq., of Overton, West Kilbride, Ayrshire, in pursuance of his Trust Disposition and Settlement and Codicils, assigned to the Principal and Professors of Glasgow University, as Patrons, the residue of his estate, amounting to £2,604 17s. 7d., for the purpose of founding five Bursaries, more or less, each of the annual value of at least £10, but not exceeding £30. The Bursaries are tenable for two years by students in Arts under 25 years of age, belonging to or resident in the district of Cunninghame, in Ayrshire, children of parents whose means and social position are not above those of tradesmen, small farmers, or shopkeepers, or others who may be struggling to secure their better education, and are by themselves, or with such assistance as they may be able to get from their parents or relations, unable to provide for the expenses of a University education. The Bursaries are awarded by competitive examination in Latin, Elementary Mathematics, and English ; but no candidate is eligible who has attended any University for more than one session. A Bursary may be divided between two candidates of equal or nearly equal merit, but as between a candidate who has not previously attended any University and a candidate who has so attended, the former is preferred. A Bursar may attend each session one or more of the classes in the Faculty of Arts, the selection of classes being left to his own option. Any accumulations through vacancies are added to the capital sum. Candidates are required to produce evidence of age. (Two vacancies.)

Bursars—[1] Alexander Goldie, 1898; Robert K. Goodfellow, 1899; William T. Ritchie, 1899; William Kerr, 1899.

WILLIAM GARDINER BURSARIES.—William Gardiner, M.D., of Ashton-under-Lyne, by his Settlement, dated 27th September, 1897, directed his Trustees to pay over to the University Court the sum of £1000, free of legacy duty, for the purpose of founding one or more Scholarships, Bursarships, or Exhibitions, to be devoted to such objects and in such manner as the Court should think fit, preference being given to students of Chemistry, Physiology, and Physics, French and German, and, so far as practicable, to sons of medical men, lawyers, and teachers.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

GARTMORE BURSARY (*Arts*).—In accordance with the directions of the Founder of the Gartmore Medal (see p. 336), the Universities Commission (1889), by Ordinance No. 98, founded this Bursary, a sufficient capital having accumulated from the surpluses of the Foundation. It is open by competition to all students entering on their first year of attendance on a course for graduation in Arts, and is tenable for three years. Value, £21 per annum. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Gartmore Bursary.

Bursar—[1] James H. Lindsay, 1898.

GENERAL COUNCIL BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Under a scheme originated by the late Mr. David Hannay, Clerk to the General Council, a sum of about £500 (Fund No. I.) was raised by subscription among the members of Council for the foundation of Bursaries to be held for three years, and open to competition to first and second year's students in Arts. This fund has now been exhausted. In addition, a sum of £2,382 2s. (Fund No. II.) was raised to form the nucleus of a permanent General Council Bursaries Fund, and invested in the names of Trustees. Of this sum £1,000 is due to the liberality of the late Rev. Wm. Park, D.D., minister of Airth, to be applied in memory of his brother, the Rev. John Park, D.D., minister of Cadder. With Dr. Park's consent, the income of this sum was appropriated to two General Council Park Bursaries of £20 a-year, open to students of either sex who, having passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts, are about to commence their second year of actual attendance at the University. The General Council Park Bursaries are tenable for two years. The remainder of the free income of the fund is devoted to providing bursaries, called the General Council Bursaries, of such number and of such amount as may from time to time be determined by the Trustees. The General Council Bursaries are open to students of either sex on their first entering the University, and are tenable for three years. No candidate shall obtain a General Council Bursary who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts, but it is in the power of the Trustees to admit to a General Council Bursary, a candidate who has passed in at least three subjects of the Preliminary Examination on condition that the bursary shall not be retained unless the bursar passes in all the subjects not later than the second Preliminary Examination held after the time of admission.

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[1] Appointed to a bursary of greater value.

Bursars—[1] Walter G. Macdonald, 1897; John H. Stewart, 1898; [1] Susan J. Russell, 1898 (Park); John Kaye, 1899; Clarence J. Vincent, 1899 (Park).

JOHN GIBSON BURSARIES (*Any Faculty*).—Founded in 1877 by Miss Jane Gibson, in memory of her father, John Gibson of Oakbank and Johnstone, merchant in Glasgow. The Bursaries, which may be given to one student, or at most two, consist of the annual proceeds of £1,000. The administration is vested in trustees, who have great discretionary powers as to the conditions on which the Bursaries may be held. Their subsisting resolution is to award the Bursary to a Medical student entering on the third year of his course, and that it be retainable for three years. When a vacancy occurs applications are to be made in September to Messrs. A. J. & A. Graham, 198 West George Street, Glasgow, who will furnish forms of application.

Bursars—[1] David Kyle, M.A., 1898; Donald Douglas, M.A. (three years), 1898.

DR. THOMAS GIBSON (ROTHESAY) BURSARY (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1893 in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Misses Christian and Janet Gibson, who bequeathed £1,000, free of legacy duty for that purpose, in memory of their brother. The Bursary is tenable for four years, and is open to any matriculated student of Medicine (male or female) in the University preparing for service as a Medical missionary in connection with the Church of Scotland, who has completed the first professional examination in the year in which the Bursary is open. The Bursary is awarded to the qualified applicant who has obtained the best marks in the said examination; but in the case of an equality of marks between two or more candidates, the Senate may hold a further examination to determine to which of such candidates the Bursary shall be awarded. In the case of a casual vacancy, the Senate may appoint for the remainder of the period of tenure any qualified applicant who has shown diligence and proficiency in the earlier part of the curriculum in Medicine. In the event of the Bursary not being awarded in any year or years from lack of qualified candidates, the Senate may, in any subsequent year, if the funds of the Foundation admit, award an additional Bursary for one or more years, not exceeding four. There is a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to students of the name of Gibson.

GILCHRIST BURSARY.—See Howison and Gilchrist, p. 272.

GILHAGIE AND STRUTHERS BURSARY (*Theology*).—The Gilhagie Bursary was founded in 1753 by Agnes Gilhagie, widow of William

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Somerville, merchant in Glasgow, for a student in Divinity. It was tenable for four years, the annual value being £6 6s. In 1624 the Rev. William Struthers founded two Bursaries, each of the annual value of £6 13s. 4d., for students of Divinity. By Ordinance of the Universities Commission (1858) the two Struthers Bursaries were conjoined into one, tenable for three years, the holder to be M.A., and a student of Divinity. All other restrictions were abolished. By Ordinance No. 82 the Universities Commission (1889) combined the Gilhagie Bursary and the Struthers Bursary into one, called the Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary. The patrons of the joint-bursary are the Magistrates, Town Council, and Ministers of Glasgow, who may present any person without preference as to name, provided that he be a Master of Arts of a Scottish University. The Bursary is tenable for three years, and no longer, subject to the condition that the bursar shall during that period give regular attendance as a student of Theology in the University of Glasgow. When a vacancy occurs, applications are to be lodged with the Town Clerk, City Chambers, not later than 1st September. (Vacant.)

GLASGOW CITY EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS BURSARIES (*Arts, etc.*).—Under scheme 10, section 31, of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, approved by Her Majesty in Council, on 19th May, 1885, the Governors of the Glasgow City Endowments Board are instructed to apply the annual sum of £500 in establishing Bursaries at the University of Glasgow. Each Bursary is of the yearly value of £25. One half of these Bursaries are to be awarded among the Queen's Scholars at Training Colleges who have attended two years at the University of Glasgow, on the report of the Board of Examiners appointed by the Scotch Education Department. Every Queen's Scholar obtaining such Bursary shall be taken bound to complete his curriculum for a degree in Arts or Science during the time he holds the Bursary, and thereafter to submit himself for examination for such degree. The other half of the Bursaries are to be awarded by competitive examination among those who have attended public or State-aided schools in Glasgow, and who require aid in obtaining a University education. They are tenable for four years. Forms of application may be had from the Secretary of the Board—Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street—and should be lodged with him on or before the 1st day of September in each year. The names of candidates who are found to possess the prescribed qualifications will be sent by him to the Clerk of Senate that they may be entered at the University competition for Bursaries for the first year. The Bursaries will be awarded to those candidates highest in order of merit who fail to win a Bursary at the general competition. In 1900 five Queen's Scholars and two other Bursars will be appointed.

Bursars—[1] Alexander Strachan, 1896; [1] Robert Milne, 1896; May S. M'Clure, 1897; Andrew M. Kerr, 1897; William Runciman, 1897; Neil MacInnes, 1898; Alexander Moffatt, 1898; William Ferguson, 1899; George P. Granger, 1899; Jacob Levine, 1899.

Queen's Scholars—[1] Samuel Wilson, 1898; [1] Andrew Shanks, 1898; [1] Alexander D. Morton, 1898; [1] James Milroy, 1898; [1] James Leckie, 1898; Louis N. Gow, 1899; Alexander B. Lamont, 1899; James Sinclair, 1899; James H. Steel, 1899; John H. Stewart, 1899.

GEORGE GRANT BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1885 by Miss Susan Smith Grant of West Thorn, Lauder Road, Edinburgh, in memory of her father, George Grant, Esq., cotton spinner, Mile-End, Glasgow. Miss Grant assigned and conveyed to the Senate the sum of £1,200 in trust, to be applied in all time coming for providing one Bursary in connection with the Faculty of Arts. Miss Grant retains the right of nomination to the Bursary during her lifetime, but has provided that in the event of her failing or declining to nominate, and in all cases after her death, the Bursar shall be determined by competitive examination of first year students who are entering on a three or four years' course of study, and the Bursary shall be tenable for three or four years accordingly. On the Bursary falling vacant otherwise than by lapse of time, an appointment may be made for the remainder of the term, or for the full period after competition. The Bursar is required to graduate in Arts, and before payment of the second moiety of the last year's Bursary he must produce evidence that he has taken his degree, or that he has passed all the examinations necessary for graduation. Any accumulations from vacancies or otherwise are to be added to the capital sum.

Bursar—Robert Shields, 1898.

GEORGE GRANT, JUNIOR, BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1885 by Mrs. Agnes Grant or Mair, wife of the Rev. John Mair, D.D., minister of the parish of South Dean, Roxburghshire, in memory of her brother, the late George Grant, junior, cotton manufacturer, Mile-End, Glasgow. Mrs. Mair, with the advice and consent of her husband as her curator and administrator-in-law, and for his interest in the premises, assigned and disponed to the Senate the sum of £1,200 in trust, to be applied by them in all time coming for providing one Bursary in connection with the Faculty of Arts. Mrs. Mair reserves to herself during her lifetime, and thereafter to her husband, should he survive her, the right to nominate to the Bursary, and to fix the classes to be attended by the Bursar and the period of his tenure. After the death of the survivor the period of tenure of the Bursary is to be four years, and the Bursar is to be selected by competitive examination of first year's students. In the event of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time an appointment may be made for the remainder of the term, or for the full period after competition. The Bursar shall require to graduate in Arts, and before payment of the second moiety of the last year's Bursary shall produce evidence that he has taken the degree, or that he has passed all the examinations necessary for graduation. Any accumulations through vacancies or otherwise are to be added to the capital sum.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar—George R. Jeffrey, 1898.

HAMILTON BURSARIES (*Three in Arts, and Three in Theology*).—These Bursaries, now six in number, were founded by Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, in 1694. They were regulated by Act of Parliament, 1758, and further regulated by Ordinance No. 96 of the Universities Commission (1889). There are three Hamilton Bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, and three in the Faculty of Divinity, and each of them is tenable for three years, and no longer. The bursars in the Faculty of Arts shall attend such classes qualifying for graduation in Arts, and in such order as may be approved by the Senate. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Bursaries on this Foundation. The bursars in Arts receive £20, those in Divinity £25 per annum each, should the state of the funds permit. The patronage lies with the Trustees of the late Duke of Hamilton, and is exercised by their Commissioner, J. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., 66 Queen Street, Edinburgh, to whom applications should be sent on or before the first of September. (One vacancy in Arts and one in Theology.)

Bursars in Arts—[1] Alexander Williamson, 1897; Isaac W. Lightbody, 1898; Alexander Chisholm, 1899.

Bursars in Theology—[1] Neil M'Coll, 1897; Donald Macrae, 1898; William Macphail, 1899.

HAMILTON EDUCATIONAL TRUST BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Under scheme 39, section 28, of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, approved by Her Majesty in Council on 13th May, 1887, the Governors of Hamilton Educational Trust are instructed to apply a sum, not less than £50 yearly, in providing University or Technical College Bursaries. These Bursaries, each of the yearly value of £15, and tenable for three years, are open to be competed for by pupils attending public or State-aided schools in the burgh and parish of Hamilton, who require aid in obtaining a University or higher education. Applications to be lodged with Patrick Keith, Esq., Hamilton, Clerk of the Trust, on or before the first day of September. There is one vacancy to which probably an appointment will be made in November, 1900.

Bursars—[1] Thomas Graham, 1897; Alexander Harley, 1899.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

HANNAY BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Three in number, founded in 1865 by the late Mr. Anthony Hannay, merchant, Glasgow, in memory of his deceased wife. To be awarded to young men, not under fourteen and not above nineteen years of age, who are about to commence their studies in the Arts classes, with a view to the Holy Ministry in connection with any of the Evangelical Religious Denominations in Scotland, and who shall engage to attend during each of the first three years of the curriculum not fewer than two classes. The principal qualifications of those to be selected are good moral character, promising talent, a fair preliminary education, and a want or deficiency in the necessary pecuniary means for pursuing a University education. Candidates for these Bursaries are required to submit themselves to the annual Bursary Examination at the commencement of the Winter Session of the University of Glasgow, or such other examination as the trustees may appoint; but the result of said examination shall only be taken as one of the tests in judging of the merits of the applicants. The Bursaries to be bestowed for three years—one to be given each year. Value, about £15 per annum each. The appointment is vested in the Principal, the Dean of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, and the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow. Applications to be made to Mr. Robert Brodie, 77 St. Vincent Street, and also to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) not later than 1st September.

Bursars—[1] Thomas Low, 1897; Alexander M. M'Iver, 1898; John A. Fleming, 1899.

HASTIE BURSARIES (*One in Arts and Two in Theology*).—The Rev. Mr. Hastie, by Deed of Mortification dated 5th September, 1707, founded a Bursary for a student in this University, which was first awarded in 1718. By an addition afterwards made to the foundation, the number of Bursaries was increased to three, two in Divinity and one in Philosophy.

The Universities Commission (1858), in an Ordinance of date 31st May, 1862, made regulations for these Bursaries, and further regulations have been made by the Commissioners (1889) in Ordinance No. 90. There are now three Bursaries on this Foundation, each £25 in value—one in Arts and two in Theology. The Bursary in Arts is open by competition to all students entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts, and is tenable for four years, but if a student graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary for the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. The Bursaries in Divinity are open by competition to all students who are Masters of Arts, or who have passed all the examinations necessary for graduation in Arts, and who are entering on their first session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity. They are tenable for three years, and no longer. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889) apply to all the Hastie Bursaries.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar in Arts—Peter H. Waddell, 1898.

Bursars in Theology—[1] Robert Aitken, 1897; James Francis, 1898.

Glasgow Highland Society's Bursaries (*Twelve in Arts and Seven in Medicine*).—In 1892 the Managers of the Glasgow Highland Society framed a scheme of Scholarships and Bursaries for students of Highland descent. The scheme includes Scholarships tenable at Secondary or Technical Schools, and Bursaries tenable at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College and at the University. The University Bursaries in Arts are twelve in number, each of the annual value of £20, and tenable for four years in the Faculty of Arts, but the continuance of a Bursary in the second and subsequent years is dependent on the character of the certificates obtained by a Bursar in his classes in the previous year. They are awarded by competition among students of the first year. The Bursaries in Medicine, each of the annual value of £25, are tenable for five years in the University, or any other College approved by the managers. Candidates must pass the preliminary examination of the College at which they desire to attend, and the managers reserve to themselves the right to appoint the most suitable. In 1900 there will probably be three Bursaries in Arts and one in Medicine open to competition. Secretary, R. Hope Robertson, Esq., 58 St. Vincent Street.

Bursars in Arts—[1] Alexander Matheson, 1896; [1] W. S. Sutherland, 1896; [1] William Robertson, 1896; David James M'Leish, 1897; Peter J. M'Iver, 1897; Hector M'Lean, 1897; George A. M'Gregor, 1897; Malcolm MacAlister, 1897; Archibald Young, 1898; Peter Mitchell, 1898; George Campbell, 1899; Hugh C. M'Coll, 1899.

Bursars in Medicine—[1] John Stewart, M.A., 1896; [1] Alexander Maclean, 1896; Ivy M'Kenzie, M.A., 1897; William F. Kay, 1897; Malcolm Hutton, 1898; William Stewart, 1898; Andrew M. Pollock, 1899; Robert Macfarlane, 1899.

Howison and Gilchrist Bursary (*Arts*).—In 1613 the Rev. John Howison, Minister of Cambuslang, founded a Bursary for a qualified scholar of honest name and good report, son of a craftsman of Glasgow. Failing the son of a craftsman of Glasgow, any other qualified scholar might be selected by the Patrons. Mr. John Gilchrist, tailor in Glasgow, founded in 1700 a Bursary in Philosophy for a student, being the son of a tradesman freeman in the burgh of Glasgow, with a preference to the names Gilchrist, Bryce, and Boyd.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

By Ordinance No. 89 the Universities Commission (1889) combined these two Bursaries into one, called the Howison and Gilchrist Bursary. The Patrons are the Trades' House of Glasgow, and any person may be presented without restriction as to birth or preference as to name. The Bursary is tenable for four years, but if a bursar graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to this Bursary. Value £17 per annum.

Bursar—[1] David S. Brunton, 1896.

HUTCHESONS' EDUCATIONAL TRUST BURSARIES.—Under Scheme 9, Section 40, of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, approved by Her Majesty in Council on 5th March, 1885, the Governors of Hutchesons' Educational Trust are instructed to apply an annual sum of not less than £400 in establishing University or Technical College Bursaries. These Bursaries, each of the yearly value of £20, and tenable for four years, are open to be competed for by boys who have attended Hutchesons' Grammar School for at least two years immediately preceding the competition, and completed the curriculum in the Secondary Department. Forms of application may be had from the Secretary of the Trust—Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street—and should be lodged with him on or before the first day of September in each year. The names of candidates who are found to possess the prescribed qualification will be sent by him to the Clerk of Senate that they may be entered at the University competition for Bursaries for the first year. The Bursaries will be awarded to those candidates highest in the order of merit who fail to win a Bursary at the general competition. In 1900 five Bursars will be appointed.

Bursars—[1] John Paton, 1896; [1] Douglas W. Hunter, 1896; [1] Robert D. Campbell, 1896; [1] Jas. A. R. Henderson, 1896; Hugh Kirkhope, 1896; Robert S. Dewar, 1897; James B. Galbraith, 1897; Robert W. Barr, 1897; John Nicolson, 1897; Gavin Muir, 1898; Ebenezer Macmillan, 1899; Macdonald Munro, 1899; Alexander S. M. Macgregor, 1899; Tom D. M'Ewan, 1899; Alexander Ballantyne, 1899; Archd. Y. Hutchison, 1899.

THOMAS HUTCHESON BURSARY (*Theology, Law, or Medicine*).—This Bursary, formerly known as the Old Library Bursary, was founded by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill in 1641. Preference was given to a son of a burgess, particularly one of the name Hutcheson or Herbertson. The Patrons are the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow. Ordinance No. 83 of the Universities Commission (1889) prescribes that the Bursary shall be called the

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Thomas Hutcheson Bursary, and that it shall be lawful for the Patrons to appoint to it, without preference as to name or birth, any Master of Arts who is entering on his course of study in any one of the Faculties of Divinity, Law, or Medicine. The Bursary is tenable for four years, but if a bursar in Divinity graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study in Divinity approved by the Senate. Value £11 2s. 2¾d. per annum. When a vacancy occurs, applications are to be lodged with the Town Clerk, City Chambers, not later than 1st September. (Vacant.)

HYNDFORD AND ROSS BURSARY (*Arts*).—In 1617 Mr. Michael Wilson founded a Bursary, called the Hyndford Bursary, for a student in Philosophy. The right of presentation belonged to the representative of Sir James Carmichael, viz., Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart. In 1659 Captain William Ross of Rosseyle founded the Ross Bursary for a student in Languages and Philosophy. The appointment was vested in the Earl of Glasgow. By Ordinance No. 95 of the Universities Commission (1889), these two Bursaries were combined into one, to be called the Hyndford and Ross Bursary. It is tenable for four years, but if the bursar graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. The patronage of the Bursary is vested in Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., and his heirs, and the Earl of Glasgow and his heirs, who exercise their right of presentation by turns, beginning with the former. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Bursary. Value £10 16s. 8d.

Bursar—Wylie R. M'Intyre, 1897.

JOHN FERGUSON JAFFREY BURSARY IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY (*Arts*). —This Bursary, founded in 1877, is of the annual value of £34, and shall be awarded to a student on entering the third session of his attendance, *i.e.* a student who has attended at any of the Scottish Universities during each of the two previous sessions at least two classes in the Faculty of Arts other than the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, or who having passed the Preliminary Examination in Humanity and Greek, has attended for one session the higher classes in those subjects, and who proposes to attend in the following sessions the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature. Candidates are examined in such subjects in English Literature and Logic as may be fixed by the Senate. The examiners are the Professors of English Literature, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. The Bursary shall, as a rule, be tenable for two years, but on condition that the Bursar, during the two years of his tenure, shall complete his attendance on the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, and shall also attend one at least of the advanced classes taught by the Professors of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and shall pass the examinations in Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature for graduation in Arts. The subjects of examination are—1. *Logic*: (*a*) Descartes, *Meditations*, (Veitch's translation); (*b*) Ferrier, *Lectures on Greek Philosophy*, the pre-Socratic period; 2. *English Literature*: (*a*) Shakespeare, *As You Like It*; (*b*) Tennyson, *Idylls of the King*. Candidates are not expected to deal with questions of textual criticism on either of the works in English Literature.

Bursar—Sydney M. Macewen, 1899.

Malcolm Kerr Bursaries (*Science, etc.*).—Two in number, founded in 1874, and consisting each of half the free annual proceeds of a sum of £1,000, bequeathed by the late Mr. Malcolm Kerr, stationer in Glasgow. One of the Bursaries is in Natural Philosophy, the other in Chemistry. The Bursaries are given on examination, and are tenable for three years, provided the Bursars continue for so long to prosecute in the University Laboratories, to the satisfaction of the Senate, the study of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry respectively. The subjects of examination in Natural Philosophy are the same as those for M.A., with Second Class Honours; and in Chemistry, the same as those for the Final Science Examination for B.Sc. Present value, £20 to each Bursar.

Bursar in Chemistry—James A. R. Henderson, 1899.
Bursar in Natural Philosophy—Archibald M. Macmillan, 1899.

The Kintyre (Ker) Bursary (*Any Faculty*).—This Bursary, founded in 1862 by Robert Ker, Esq., of Auchinraith, merchant in Glasgow, originated in the Founder's desire "to increase the opportunities of acquiring knowledge to the natives of Kintyre."

The Office-bearers of the Kintyre Club were appointed Patrons. By the Deed of Mortification, the free proceeds of a sum of £500 sterling—about £20 sterling—were appointed to be paid to a student to be nominated by them, and who should enjoy the said Bursary for the term of three years while prosecuting his studies at the Glasgow University, with power to the Patrons to determine, in every case, whether the Bursary should be granted for a longer or shorter period than three years, but in no instance is it to be granted for a longer period than four years to the same student. No restriction is placed upon the student as to his profession or calling. Applicants must be connected with Kintyre, and be entering the University for the first time. When a vacancy occurs application should be lodged with the Honorary Secretary of the Kintyre

Club, R. Harvey Pirie, LL.B., 173 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on or before 10th June.

Bursar—Malcolm K. Turner, 1897.

THE KINTYRE (ALEXANDER LOVE) BURSARY (*Any Faculty*).—This Bursary was founded in 1890 by the family of the late Alexander Love of Campbeltown. It consists of the free proceeds of a sum of £300 sterling—about £11—and is administered by the Office-bearers of the Kintyre Club. The Bursar must be a native or the son of a native of Kintyre, or actually resident there, and entering upon his first session at the University. His circumstances must be such as to render aid important. The period of tenure is not to exceed four years. When a vacancy occurs application should be made to the Hon. Sec. of the Kintyre Club, R. Harvey Pirie, LL.B., 173 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, on or before 31st May.

Bursar—Kenneth Stewart, 1899.

LAING BURSARY OR BURSARIES (*Arts*).—The late Alexander Laing, LL.D., some time Professor of Mathematics in Anderson's College, Glasgow, who died in 1882, bequeathed to trustees the sum of £500 to found one or two Bursaries in the Faculty of Arts. The trustees by a deed dated 26th July, 1883, conveyed to the Senate the sum of £500 of the preference 4 per cent. stock of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, under certain conditions and regulations. The foundation is for providing, in the option of the Senate, one Bursary of £20, or two of £10 each. The Bursary is open to competition to all students entering on their first session in the Faculty of Arts (a preference being given, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of Brechin). The period of tenure is three years. Should the Bursary become vacant otherwise than by lapse of time, the income of the fund during the vacancy is to be added to capital.

Bursar—James A. Neilson, 1899.

JAMES LAING BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Founded in 1892, under the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mr. James Laing, Writer, Denny. So far as the funds admit, the Trustee appoints annually to two Bursaries, each of the annual value of £25, and tenable for four years. They are open to candidates (male and female) who have been educated for at least three years in any school or schools in the County (including the Burgh) of Stirling, and who are entering upon their first or second year of study in the University of Glasgow. Applications with certificates of qualification and good conduct from the teacher or teachers under whom candidates have been educated, should be lodged with Mr. William Jenkins, Writer, Denny, not later than 1st September. The names of candidates who are found qualified will be sent by him to the Clerk of Senate that they may be entered at the University competition for Bursaries. Failing candidates qualified as above, the Bursaries are open to competition to students of the first or second year from any part of Scotland. (Two vacancies.)

Bursars—[1] John L. Stewart, 1896; [1] Arthur S. Hutchison, 1896; Charles M. Drew, 1897; Charles A. Young, 1897; John G. Gibson, 1898; James Bain, 1898; Peter Marshall, 1899; David K. Chalmers, 1899.

LAMB BURSARY (*Arts or Theology*).—Founded in 1863 by the late Rev. Dr. William Lamb, minister of Carmichael, and appropriated to a student in Arts or Divinity. Bursar appointed by the Minister and Kirk Session of Carmichael. The preference to applicants in the parish of Carmichael or Pettinain, and the restriction to applicants from the Presbytery of Lanark, were cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889). Value, about £12 per annum. (Vacant.)

LEADBETTER BURSARY (*Arts*).—This Bursary was founded in 1855 by Mr. John Leadbetter, merchant, Glasgow. It was made tenable for four years, and the classes to be attended by the Bursar in each of the four years were prescribed. A preference was given to boys who had attended the five years' Classical Course of the High School of Glasgow. Patrons—The Lord Provost and Magistrates. Ordinance No. 88 of the Universities Commission (1889) empowers the Patrons to present to the Bursary any person who has completed the five years' Classical course of the High School of Glasgow, whom failing, any person, without restriction as to parentage, who has received a similar classical education elsewhere. The Bursar must attend the Latin and Greek classes in the University during at least one year, and thereafter continue a course of study in the University necessary for the Degree of Master of Arts. The Bursary is tenable for four years, but if the holder graduate at the end of three years he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to this Bursary. When a vacancy occurs, applications are to be lodged with the Town Clerk, City Chambers, not later than 1st September.

Bursar—Francis Middlemiss, 1898.

ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON BURSARY (*Arts and Theology alternately*).—Robert Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow, founded in 1681 two Bursaries, which were tenable for four years in Philosophy, and two or three years in Divinity. By Ordinance No. 86 of the Universities Commissioners (1889), the two Bursaries were combined into one of the annual value of £18, to be called the Archbishop Leighton Bursary. An appointment is made of a Bursar in the Faculty of Arts, and at the end of his period of tenure an appointment in the Faculty of Divinity, and so on alternately, the period of tenure in each case being three years, and a person who has held the Bursary in Arts being eligible for appointment also in Divinity. The appointment in 1901 will be in Arts. The provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to this Bursary. When a vacancy occurs, two students are nominated by the Town Council, and examined by the Senate, who prefer the best scholar. Applications must be lodged with the Town Clerk, City Chambers, on or before 1st September.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar in Theology.—Alexander Macdonald (two years), 1899.

JOHN LEYDEN BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1879 by the Glasgow Border Counties Association in memory of John Leyden, poet and scholar. The Fund consists of the sum of £429 3s. 8d. raised by subscription. The Bursary is open to free competition under the same regulations as the competition Bursaries in the University. Tenable for three years. The holder to pass through the Arts course, and at the termination thereof to take the Degree of M.A.

Bursar—James Stevenson, 1899.

JAMES LOCHHEAD BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1886 in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mrs. Robina Mitchell, who bequeathed £500 for that purpose, in memory of her brother, who died in Ohio. A preference is given to students of the name of Lochhead, whose parents are members of the Established Church of Scotland, whom failing to students whose parents are members of the said Church. The Bursary is tenable for three years in the Faculty of Arts.

Bursar—[1] Thomas R. M'Murtrie, 1897.

LOCHHEAD AND MITCHELL BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Two in number and of equal value, founded in 1886, in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mrs. Robina Mitchell, who bequeathed £2,000 (free of legacy duty) for that purpose. A preference is given to students of the name of Mitchell or Lochhead, whose parents are members of the Established Church of Scotland, whom failing to students whose parents are members of the said Church. They are tenable for four years in the Faculty of Arts.

Bursars—[1] Norman R. Mitchell, 1896; George S. Gordon, 1899.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Logan Bursaries (*One in Theology and One in Medicine*).—Two in number, one in Divinity and one in Medicine, founded in 1863, by Mrs. Logan, widow of Mr. William Logan, tinsmith in Glasgow. The Bursary in the Faculty of Divinity is tenable for three years, and the one in the Faculty of Medicine for four years. The preference to the names Logan and Johnstone was cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889). The value of each is £17 per annum. The Bursary in Theology is vacant. Appointment by the Senate.

Bursar in Medicine—John Ferguson, 1897.

Lorimer Bursaries (*Four in Theology, Four in Medicine, and Eight in Arts*).—By Trust Disposition and Settlement of date 17th October, 1872, the late Mr. John Lorimer, merchant in Glasgow, directed his Trustees to make over to the Principal and Professors of the University of Glasgow, the residue of his estate, amounting to the sum of £8,594 5s. 5½d., the annual proceeds of £5,000 thereof to be applied in payment of Bursaries of an amount not exceeding £50 each, and tenable for three years. One Bursary at least is to be payable to a matriculated student of each of the following subjects:—1, Theology; 2, Medicine; 3, Philosophy; 4, Mathematics; and the proceeds of the remainder of such residue are to be applied in payment of smaller Bursaries tenable by students of the above-mentioned subjects.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Senate:—

1. The Bursaries shall be sixteen in number—namely, eight of the annual value of £25, and eight of the annual value of £19, and shall be tenable for three years.

2. Four Bursaries—viz., two at £25, and two at £19 shall be held by Students of Theology, and shall be open to competition to students entering the Divinity Hall. The second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed the examinations for the degree of B.D.

3. Four Bursaries—viz., two at £25, and two at £19, shall be held by Students of Medicine, and shall be open to competition to students who have attended the first session of their professional study in the University of Glasgow. The subjects of examination, which shall be prescribed by the Faculty of Medicine, are Elementary Anatomy, Elementary Chemistry, and Botany. The examinations are held at the same times as the Autumn Professional Examinations in these subjects, and, in the case of Chemistry and Botany, on the same papers. The second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed his Third Professional Examination for the degree of M.B.

4. Four Bursaries—viz., two at £25, and two at £19, shall be open for competition to students who, having passed their whole Preliminary Examination, are entering on their second session of

attendance, and who, not having attended the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, propose to attend these classes in the following sessions. Candidates shall be examined in such subjects in English Literature and Logic as may be fixed by the Senate. The Examiners shall be the Professors of English Literature, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. Each Bursar must attend two classes in the Faculty of Arts. Immediately on his appointment, he must enter one or more of the classes of English Literature, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and in the course of his tenure of his Bursary must attend, besides the above classes, one or more of the Honours classes in English Literature, Logic, or Moral Philosophy. The second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed examinations in Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English for graduation in Arts.

5. Four Bursaries—viz., two at £25, and two at £19, shall be open for competition to students who, having passed the whole Preliminary Examination, are entering on their second session of attendance. Candidates shall be examined in such subjects in Mathematics as may be fixed by the Senate. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Each Bursar must attend two classes in the Faculty of Arts. Immediately on his appointment he must enter the class of Mathematics, and prosecute the course of study required for passing the Honours examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for a Degree in Arts. The second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed the examinations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for graduation in Arts or the First Science Examination in these subjects for graduation in Science.

In session 1900-1901 four of the above £25 Bursaries will be open to competition—viz., one in Theology, one in Medicine, one in Philosophy, and one in Mathematics. The Bursary in Theology will be decided by the results in the general competition for Bursaries in Theology. The competition for the Bursary in Medicine will be held along with the examinations for the Rainy Bursary. For the Bursary in Philosophy the subjects of examination will be those prescribed for the John Ferguson Jaffrey Bursary (see p. 275), and the examination will take place along with the Autumn examinations for M.A. in English and Logic. The examination for the Bursary in Mathematics will take place along with the Arts and Science Preliminary Examination in Mathematics, but may embrace higher papers.

Bursars in Theology—[1] Neil Mackinnon, 1897 ; James W. Baird, 1898 ; James F. Pollock, 1899.

Bursars in Medicine—[1] William A. Milne, 1897 ; William A. Milne, 1898 ; John M. Kelly, 1899 ; Peter L. Sutherland, 1899.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursars in Arts—[1] Arthur P. S. Tulloch (Phil.), 1897; [2] Roderick M. Nicol (Math.), 1897; Charles A. Young (Phil.), 1898; John C. Mann (Math.), 1898; John M. Hay (Phil.), 1899; David A. Thomson (Phil.), 1899; James H. Lindsay (Math.), 1899; William Sutherland (Math.), 1899.

LUMSDEN BURSARY (*Theology*).—This Bursary was founded in 1850, by Mr. James Lumsden, stationer, Glasgow. Value, £15. It is given to a Divinity student of the first year, and may be held for four years. There is a preference to sons of members, or of deceased members of the Stationers' Company of Glasgow. The Patrons, viz., the Principal, the Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Church History, and the President of the Stationers' Company —have resolved that when no candidate with a preferential claim applies for the Bursary it shall be awarded in accordance with the results of the competition for Bursaries in Theology. (Vacant.)

LUSK BURSARY (*Arts*).—Founded in 1876, in accordance with holograph settlement executed by Mr. Robert Lusk, merchant in Greenock, who bequeathed the sum of £1,000, reduced by legacy duty to £900, for "a Bursary in connection with the Glasgow University, to be given to the most successful student attending the preparatory course of studies in said University who may intend to follow out the ministry in connection with any of the Presbyterian bodies in Scotland," "and who may, on public examination or competition, be found to be best qualified and most deserving." The competition is open to first or second year's students in Arts. Tenable for three years, but may be continued for an additional year. Value, £30 per annum.

Bursar—George Muir, 1897.

MACARTHUR BURSARY (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1881 by Miss Jean Macarthur, in memory of her uncle, John Macarthur, Doctor of Medicine in Glasgow. The Bursary consists of the annual proceeds of £500. The administration is vested in a Committee appointed annually by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. The Bursary must be held by a student prosecuting the study of Medicine in the University of Glasgow. Under the rules laid down by the Committee, applicants must have completed three winter sessions of medical study, and not have entered on the fourth winter session. Preference will be given to applicants who have taken one or more First Class Certificates in the Medical Classes. The Bursary is tenable for two years.

Application to be made prior to 15th April to Alexander Duncan, LL.D., Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, who will furnish forms of application.

Bursar—James M'Pherson, M.A., 1899.

[1] Vacant through resignation of Bursar.

[2] Vacant through lapse of time.

M'Crie Bursaries (*Arts*).—These Bursaries were founded by the Rev. James M'Crie, D.D., of Dangart, Senior Minister of the U.P. Congregation of Old Meldrum, in the County of Aberdeen. They are of the annual value of £25, tenable for four years, provided the holder passes a prescribed examination at the commencement of each session and complies with the other conditions mentioned in the Deed of Foundation. The Bursary fund consists of certain lands in the parish of Colmonell and other heritable and movable property mortified for the purpose and vested in the Magistrates and Town Council of Ayr. The candidates must have been born in the parishes of Ballantrae, Colmonell, Barr, Girvan, Ayr, Old Meldrum, Tarves, Daviot or Bourtie, or in the City of Aberdeen, or in the Town of Ayr. The students must also be the sons either of mechanics, or of cottars, or of farmers not paying more than £100 of yearly rent, or of ministers not having more than £130 of yearly income, without respect to religious sect or denomination. Candidates of the names of M'Crie, Forsyth, M'Cracken, or Spark, are to have a preference if otherwise deserving. The Bursaries may be held along with other Bursaries. When a Bursary on this foundation is vacant the competition takes place in October, and the examination is held in Ayr. Candidates are examined on the following subjects:—Classics: Latin, Greek. Mathematics: Arithmetic, Algebra, up to and including simple equations, Euclid, Books I. to III. English: Composition, Geography, and History of Scotland. Candidates must send their names and addresses to A. G. Young, Esq., Town Clerk, Ayr, not later than 1st October of the year in which a vacancy occurs.

Bursars—Martin Phillips, 1897; Robert Alexander, 1897; Robert R. Rusk, 1898.

James Melville M'Culloch Bursary (*Arts*).—Founded in 1885 in memory of the late Rev. James Melville M'Culloch, D.D., minister of the West Parish, Greenock. It consists of the free annual income of about £400. It is open to competition to students of the first year in the Faculty of Arts, who shall have been educated for not less than three years at any school or schools in Greenock. Tenable for four years, the Bursar attending the qualifying course for the Degree in Arts. The second moiety of the fourth year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed all the examinations required for the Degree of Master of Arts. In the event of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may appoint a student of the same standing qualified in like manner, or may arrange a new competition.

Bursar—John M. M'Gauley, 1898.

Macdonald Bursaries (*Arts, Law, or Medicine*).—Two in number, founded in 1882, in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., who bequeathed to the University £1,000 for the purpose of assisting students in a course of purely secular education. The Bursaries are equal in value and tenable for four years in Arts, Law, or Medicine. Only miners under the age of twenty-one years, who have worked underground in any part of the United Kingdom, are eligible as candidates. The Bursaries are awarded in accordance with the results of an examination in general knowledge, particularly in writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history.

Bursars—[1]Andrew R. Reid, 1896; [1] William Robertson, 1896.

John and Isabella Macdougall Bursaries (*Arts*).—Founded in 1884, under the Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement of Miss Isabella Macdougall, Perth. Miss Macdougall directed her Trustees to devote the residue of her means and estate to the foundation and endowment of one or more Bursaries, payable to students born in the county or city of Perth, attending the classes in the Faculty of Arts, in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews. The Bursaries are of the annual value of about £33, and are tenable for a period not exceeding three years. The Trustees are the Patrons. The candidates, who may be of any religious denomination, must undergo an examination by examiners appointed by the trustees. The Bursaries are open to students who are either (1) about to enter on their first session, and who shall pass the Preliminary Examination in Arts, or (2) who have already attended the junior classes for one session. A vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time may be filled up by the appointment, after examination, of a student of equal standing with the retiring Bursar. It is not competent for any person to hold any of these Bursaries along with any other Bursary or appointment yielding to him an annual income of fifty pounds or upwards. The Trustees are the following ministers in Perth, viz.:—The Rev. Wm. G. H. Carmichael, East Church Parish; the Rev. Archd. Fleming, St. Paul's Church Parish; the Rev. Peter R. Landreth, West Church Parish; the Rev. William Main, Middle Church Parish; and their successors in office for the time being, and Mr. Wm. Cochrane Young, solicitor in Perth. Candidates are requested to send in their names and addresses to Mr. Young, 9 St. John Street, Perth, on or before 1st September.

Bursars—[1] Thomas Alexander, 1897; William L. Fordyce, 1898; William Campsie, 1899; Robert Archibald, 1899.

Malcolm M'Ewen Bursary (*Arts or Science*).—Mr. William M'Ewen, tobacco manufacturer, Glasgow, who died on 16th December, 1878, by his Trust Disposition and Settlement dated 28th November, 1878, directed his trustees, Mr. James Boyd, writer,

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Glasgow, and others, to devote a sum of £500 to the foundation of a Bursary in the University of Glasgow, to be called the "Malcolm M'Ewen Bursary," in memory of his brother, Mr. Malcolm M'Ewen, who died on 16th January, 1878. The Bursary was founded in 1884. After consultation with the Senate, the Trustees resolved that the regulations for the Bursary should be as follows :—The Bursary is open to competition at the annual Bursary Examination to all students entering on the first session of attendance at the University, is awarded by the Senate in accordance with the results of that examination, and is tenable for four years. The Bursar on his appointment must elect to follow either the course of study qualifying for the Degree of M.A., or the course of study qualifying for the Degree of B.Sc., and must attend at least two classes each winter session. The Bursary is payable by equal moieties on the second day of February, and at the close of the winter session, but the second moiety of the fourth year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed all the examinations for the Degree appropriate to the course of study chosen by him at the beginning of his tenure of the Bursary. A vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time may, in the discretion of the Trustees, either be filled up at the first term thereafter, or not till the usual term at which the competition for the Bursary would, in ordinary course, have fallen due, and, in the latter event, accumulations from this source are to be added to the capital fund.

Bursar—Alexander B. Lamont, 1897.

JAMES MACFARLANE BURSARY (*Theology*).—Miss Helen Macfarlane, who died on 12th March, 1886, by a Codicil dated 15th August, 1882, to her Trust Disposition and Settlement, directed her Trustees to hand over to the Senate the Portrait of her late brother, Dr. John Macfarlane, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in this University, and the sum of £1,000 free of legacy duty for the foundation of a Bursary in the Faculty of Theology, in memory of her brother, the Rev. Dr. James Macfarlane, minister of Duddingston. Preference to the name Macfarlane. The competition is open to Divinity students of the first year, who hold a Degree in Arts of any Scottish University, or who have passed their examinations in any four subjects taken out of at least two departments for graduation in Arts. The Bursary is tenable for three years, but in the case of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may appoint, with or without examination, a student of the same standing as the previous Bursar.

Bursar—Hector W. Mackay, 1898.

JOHN MACFARLANE BURSARY (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1874 by the brothers and sister of the late Dr. John Macfarlane, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in this University, and to his memory.

Patrons—The Faculty of Medicine. It is of £40 annual value, and it is tenable for three years. The competition is open to students who have attended the first session of their professional study in the University of Glasgow. The subjects of Examination to be prescribed by the Patrons; and the success of the candidates in the examination in General Education will form an essential element of the decision. Any surplus which may accumulate from vacancies or otherwise, is to be applied to establish a "Macfarlane Prize" in the Class of Practice of Medicine. The subjects of Examination for this Bursary are Elementary Anatomy, Elementary Chemistry, and Botany. The examinations are held at the same times as the Autumn Professional Examinations in these subjects, and in the case of Chemistry and Botany on the same papers.

Bursar—Alexander Matheson, 1899.

ROBERT MACFARLANE BURSARIES.—By a Mutual Trust Disposition and Settlement of date 7th January, 1888, Miss Mary Ann and Miss Margaret Macfarlane directed their Trustees to make over to the Senate of the University of Glasgow a sum of £3,000 for the foundation of Bursaries in memory of their brother, Robert Macfarlane, Writer, Paisley, out of the estate bequeathed by him to them. The Bursaries are to be given to deserving students at the University of Glasgow looking forward to being lawyers, specially including students in the Law Classes, preference being given to young men connected with Paisley.

MACGROUTHER BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Two in number, founded in 1872, the one by Mrs. Sophia Susan MacGrouther, widow of Mr. James MacGrouther of Leigham Court Road, Streatham, Surrey, who mortified in favour of certain trustees the sum of £500; the other by the Misses Mary and Jane MacGrouther, residing in Glasgow, his sisters, who also mortified in favour of the same trustees the sum of £500, for the purposes of the foundation, and in memory of, and in fulfilment of the intentions of, the said James MacGrouther. The Senate are the Patrons. The Bursaries are awarded by open competition among students entering the Faculty of Arts for the first time, and are tenable for four years; subject in each case to the condition that the Bursar shall pass the examinations required of students proceeding to the Degree of M.A.

Bursars—James W. Buchan, £20, 1899; James H. Cockburn, £15, 1899.

M'KECHNIE BURSARIES (*Any Faculty*).—Two in number, founded by the Trust Disposition and Settlement of the late Thomas M'Kechnie, merchant in Girvan, who bequeathed for that purpose the sum of £2,000 to the Minister of the Established Church in Girvan, the Magistrates of Girvan, and others, and appointed them patrons of the Bursaries. The Patrons, in nominating and presenting students to the Bursaries, are instructed to prefer, in the first place, such as are of the founder's kindred; secondly, such as are of the name of M'Kechnie; and thirdly, such as were born in the parish of Girvan, provided that such students are properly qualified by their previous education for entering the University of Glasgow. Failing candidates qualified as above, the Bursaries are to be awarded to those who shall be found best qualified and deserving. The Bursaries are tenable for four years. When a vacancy occurs application should be made to Messrs. W. and D. Andrews, solicitors, Girvan, early in August.

Bursars—Charles Nelson (Arts), 1899; John M'Cartney (Med.), 1899.

MACKINTOSH MENTAL SCIENCE BURSARY (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1889 by Dr. Donald Mackintosh of London, in memory of his brother, Dr. Alexander Mackintosh, for many years superintendent of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Gartnavel. Value, about £31. Tenable for one year. The competition is open to matriculated students of medicine who have attended the Lectures on Insanity in the University, and will be awarded in accordance with the results of an examination conducted in June by the Professor of Practice of Medicine and the Lecturer on Insanity acting conjointly. The holder of the Bursary shall, while holding it, devote special attention to the practical study of Insanity to the satisfaction of the Faculty of Medicine.

Bursar—James C. Turnbull, 1899.

MACLEAN TRUST BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Under the scheme for the administration of the Trust of the late Colonel Alexander Maclean, approved of by the Court of Session on 18th July, 1895, the Governors are authorised to apply a portion of the revenue of the Trust in payment of Bursaries of the yearly value of not less than £25 each, tenable for four years at any Scottish University. The Bursaries are open to students of either sex of the name of Maclean entering on the Arts curriculum, and are awarded by competitive Examination in such manner as the Governors shall determine. The Bursars must regularly attend at least two classes each winter session in the curriculum for a degree in the Faculty of Arts. But any Bursar who has held his Bursary throughout a three years' curriculum in the Faculty of Arts, and taken a degree in that Faculty, may continue to hold it during the fourth year in any other Faculty. The Governors are the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow. Forms of application can be received in the month of April each year, from the Town-Clerk, Glasgow, with whom applications must be lodged.

Bursars—Donald Macdonald Maclean, 1896; Donald Maclean, 1899; John Maclean, 1899; Margaret A. M. Maclean, 1899.

Maitland Club Bursary.—In 1888 Dr. W. H. Hill and Mr. J. Wyllie Guild, the then surviving members of Council of the Maitland Club, disposed of the remainder of the stock of the Maitland Club publications, and in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings of the Council held on 3rd and 17th August, 1870, handed over the proceeds (£140) to the Senate for Bursary purposes. The free income is to be annually bestowed without any competitive examination on such student as the Senate may consider deserving. No appointment will be made until the free annual income amounts to £5.

Marshall Bursaries (*One in Theology and One in Medicine*).—Mrs. Barbara Lauder or Marshall, relict of Alexander Marshall, wholesale stationer, Bell Street, Glasgow, by her Will dated 8th December, 1874, bequeathed to the Senatus of Glasgow University the sum of £1,000, under deduction of legacy duty, to found two Bursaries of equal value, one in Divinity and the other in Medicine. Tenable for four years. Preference to the name of Marshall, but provided "that the Principal and the Professors shall nominate and appoint such students only to the said Bursaries as they shall find, on such examination as they may appoint, to be properly qualified for entering upon the study of Divinity and Medicine at the said University." Present value, £15 per annum to each Bursar.

Bursar in Theology—[1] Malcolm Mackinnon, 1896.
Bursar in Medicine—[1] William M. Brown, 1896.

Marshall Trust Bursaries (*Arts*).—Under scheme 198, section 29, of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, approved by Her Majesty in Council, on 17th March, 1888, the Governors of the Marshall Trust are instructed to apply (1) a sum not exceeding £300 per annum in providing University Bursaries. These Bursaries are awarded by competitive examination among pupils of either sex who have held free scholarships or school bursaries under the scheme, and pupils of either sex who are resident and attending public or State-aided schools in Lanarkshire or Stirlingshire, whose parents or guardians are of the class specified in section 25 of the scheme. The Governors may apply (2) a further sum of £300 per annum in providing similar Bursaries to be awarded solely to pupils who have held free scholarships under the scheme, who shall have competed for but failed to obtain any of the first mentioned Bursaries, but on condition that such free scholars shall pass the examination prescribed by the Governors. Each Bursary is £30 per annum, and is tenable for not more than five years. Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary of the Trust—Mr. William Mitchell, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow—and should be lodged with him on or before the 1st day of September in each year. The names of candidates who are found to possess the prescribed qualifications will be sent by him to the Clerk of Senate that they may be entered at the University competition for Bursaries for students of the first year. The Bursaries will be awarded to those candidates highest in order of merit who fail to win a Bursary in the general competition. Under (1) there are two vacancies, and under (2) there are also two vacancies.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursars—[1] Thomas R. Rodger, 1895; [1] Robert S. Hamilton, 1895; [1] George Galbraith, 1895; Dougald B. Macquistan, 1896; James Jack, 1896; Alexander Russell, 1896; David G. Taylor, 1896; Thomas Graham, 1897; George Beaumont, 1897; Peter Carrick, 1897; John M'Laughlin, 1897; Archibald Lang, 1898; James P. Mackay, 1898; James Moyes, 1898; Matthew Stewart, 1898; William Manson, 1899; Robert Hamilton, 1899; John M'Lean, 1899; John M'Bryde, 1899.

MENZIES BURSARIES (*Arts*).—The late Mr. James Menzies, of Glasgow, by his Will, dated 3rd November, 1837, left a sum of money to establish four Bursaries at either of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, or St. Andrews, tenable for four years, one to be given each year. The value of each Bursary is £45 per annum, but varies at the discretion of the Patrons. The Patrons are Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., of Menzies, and the Parish ministers of Dull, Weem, and Fortingall. In the first place, the kindred of the Testator; secondly, persons of the name of Menzies; thirdly, those born on the Menzies estates, will be preferred—provided always that they shall be found properly qualified by previous education; and failing these, the Patrons can present such as shall be found best qualified after due examination. The following are the subjects of examination:—*English*, Reading and Writing from Dictation; *Arithmetic*, as far as Decimal Fractions; *Euclid*, first three books; *Latin*, Caesar de Bello Gallico, first four books, and to translate a piece from English into Latin; *Greek*, Xenophon's Anabasis, first three books. Bursars to attend in some one of the above Universities the classes in their regular order for the M.A. Degree. Candidates are requested to send their names to Mr. John M. Menzies, The Menzies Estates Office, Aberfeldy, on or before 19th September. (One vacancy.)

Bursars—[1] Alexander Cunnison, 1896; Robert Menzies, 1897; Archibald Menzies, 1898; John M'Laren, 1899.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE BURSARIES (*One in Arts, One in Law, and Two in Medicine*).—Founded in 1879 by the Merchants' House of Glasgow. The Bursaries are of the annual value of £25 each, and are four in number—viz., two in Medicine, one in Arts, which may also be held in Engineering and Mechanics, and one in Law, tenable by students attending the requisite classes in the above Faculties, with a preference to the sons of matriculated members of the Merchants' House, and such others as the Lord Dean and Directors may deem deserving. 1. The Bursaries in Medicine are tenable for four years. Candidates must be entering on their first winter session of attendance on the ordinary curriculum for Medical Students. 2. The Bursary in Arts, or in Engineering and Mechanics, is tenable for four years. Candidates must be entering on their first session of study, and must attend each session two at least of the classes in the Arts curriculum, including, at the option of the candidate, the class of Civil Engineering and Mechanics. 3. The Bursary in Law is tenable for three years. Candidates must be entering on their first session of attendance on the classes in the Faculty of Law, and must give regular attendance for the three years on classes in that Faculty. The subjects of examination for the Bursaries in Medicine are the subjects of the Medical Preliminary Examination, and for the Bursaries in Arts and Law are those prescribed for the General Bursary Competition, special importance being given in the examination for the Arts Bursary to the subject of Mathematics. When a vacancy occurs, applications should be lodged with W. H. Hill, LL.D., Clerk to the Merchants' House, on or before 1st September.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar in Arts—Walter L. Henderson, 1898.

Bursar in Law—Harry J. Phillips, 1899.

Bursars in Medicine—[1] Francis J. Henry, 1896; John Pearson, 1899.

METCALFE BURSARIES (*Science*).—Founded by the late Miss Sarah Metcalfe, Glasgow, who, by her Deed of Settlement and Codicils, dated respectively 8th August, 30th September, and 7th October, 1853, bequeathed, subject to the liferent of her brother, Mr. William Metcalfe, certain properties in Glasgow, "for encouraging poor students in prosecuting the studies of Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering." Mr. Metcalfe died on 25th January, 1869, and by resolution of date 14th April, 1870, the Senate instituted, besides a Metcalfe Fellowship of £100 annual value (for which see Index), at least two Metcalfe Bursaries or Scholarships, each of the annual value of £25, and tenable for two years, subject to the condition that the scholar attend the four classes of Civil Engineering, Senior Mathematics, Practical Astronomy and Chemistry; two at least of these classes to be taken each year. The scholars to be appointed by examination in Pure Mathematics, including the elements of Plane Trigonometry, of Mechanics, and of Theoretical Astronomy, from among matriculated students entering the Intermediate Honours class of Mathematics, or the class of Chemistry. (Two vacancies.)

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time

Bursars—[1] John Jeffrey, 1898; [1] Alfred J. Wilson, 1898; Alexander B. Lamont, 1899; Thomas B. Morley, 1899.

MITCHELL (See Lochhead and Mitchell, p. 278).

MONTEITH BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Founded in 1869 by Mr. James Monteith of 38 Duke Street, St. James's, London. Three in number, each of the annual value of about £14, and tenable for three years. They are open for competition to all matriculated students of the Faculty of Arts, being natives of Scotland, and sons of Scottish parents, and may be held along with another Bursary. The examination to be in French and German in alternate years. Occasionally an extra Bursary will be given to the second-best candidate, of the same value as the others, but tenable only for one year. At the commencement of session 1900-1901 a regular three years' Bursary will be competed for, the examination being in German.

Bursars—Archibald G. Bisset (German), 1898; John M'Millan (French), 1899.

JOHN MONTEITH BURSARIES (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1884 by Mrs. Helen Monteith, Greenbank, Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow, in memory of her husband, the late John Monteith. Mrs. Monteith assigned the sum of £1,000 to Dr. John Gray M'Kendrick, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, Dr. James Duncan M'Laren, Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, the late James Graham, LL.D., writer, Glasgow, and Robert Monteith, her adopted son, as trustees, in the first instance, for the administration of the fund. The annual income after payment of the expenses of administration is to be awarded as two Bursaries to students who have attended the first and second sessions of their professional studies in the University of Glasgow with a view to Graduation in Medicine in that University. The Bursaries are tenable for two years. One Bursary is awarded annually in the month of November, and is given to the candidate who gains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology at the Professional Examinations in these subjects held during the previous year (*i.e.* the April and October preceding said month of November). The founder has directed that it be represented to the holders of the Bursaries that they should feel themselves in honour bound after graduation to render professional assistance to the poor as much as may lie in their power.

Bursars—[1] Leonard Findlay, 1898; Donald Steel, 1899.

MORGAN BURSARIES (*Arts and Theology*).—Mr. John Morgan, West India Merchant, who died at Springfield House, Bishopbriggs, on 4th May, 1894, in his Trust Disposition and Settlement directed the Merchants' House to pay over half-yearly to the Presbytery of

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Glasgow one third of the net revenue of his estate to be applied in providing Bursaries for students in the University of Glasgow intending to become ministers of the Church of Scotland, one third to students in Divinity and two thirds to students in Arts. The students in Arts must be under twenty years of age, and must have passed the Preliminary Examination. The appointments are made for one year only, but may be renewed from year to year for one or more years. No Morgan Bursary shall exceed £20 a year. The holder of another Bursary of £20 or upwards cannot be appointed to a Morgan Bursary, but the holder of a Bursary of less than £20 may be appointed to a Morgan Bursary of such value that the two Bursaries together shall not exceed £20. Further particulars and schedules to be filled up by applicants may be obtained from the Presbytery Clerk.

MUIR BURSARIES (*Two in Arts or Science, Two in Science, and One in Theology*).—Founded in 1880, in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement and Codicil thereto of the late Mr. Matthew A. Muir, merchant in Glasgow, who bequeathed to the Senatus Academicus of Glasgow University, free of legacy duty, the sum of £1,000 for providing a Bursary in connection with the Chair of Divinity, to be awarded to a student of Divinity during the last three years of his curriculum; a sum of £1,000 for providing two Bursaries of equal amount in connection with the Chair of Mathematics, to be awarded to advanced students in Mathematics, the period of tenure to be fixed by the Senate; and a further sum of £1,000 for providing two Bursaries of equal amount in connection with the Chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, to be awarded to advanced students of Engineering and Mechanics, the period of tenure to be fixed by the Senate. Any of the Muir Bursaries in Mathematics and Civil Engineering may be held along with another Bursary.

The following rules and regulations have, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed, been sanctioned by Mr. Muir's trustees, and are to be observed in all time coming:—

1. *Muir Bursary in Divinity.*—Candidates must be entering on their first session in Theology in the University, and the appointment to the Bursary shall be determined by the result of the annual competitive examination for Bursaries in Theology. The competition shall be open to candidates holding a Degree in Arts in any Scottish University, or who have passed their examinations in four subjects taken out of at least two departments for graduation in Arts. The Bursary shall be tenable for three years, but the second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

2. *Muir Bursaries in Mathematics.*—Two in number, of which the Junior Bursary shall be tenable for two years, and the Senior

Bursary for one year, the former being of half the annual value of the latter. The appointment shall be determined by the proficiency shown by the candidates in the earlier part of their Mathematical course, and the successful candidates shall prosecute the study of the Higher Mathematics during their tenure of the Bursaries. No candidate shall be allowed to hold both Bursaries at the same time. Should the Junior Bursary be resigned by the Bursar at the end of his first year of tenure, the Senate may make an appointment for the remainder of the period.

3. *Muir Bursaries in Civil Engineering and Mechanics.*—Two in number, and of equal value. The appointments shall be determined by the proficiency shown by the candidates in the earlier part of their Engineering course. The period of tenure for each Bursary shall be the session of attendance on the Senior Class of Civil Engineering and Mechanics (Class IV.). Should a vacancy occur by reason of non-attendance of a selected candidate, the Senate may make an appointment for the remainder of the period. No candidate shall be allowed to hold both Bursaries.

4. The Senate reserve the right to withhold the Bursary in any case in which a satisfactory standard has not been attained by any of the competitors.

5. Arrangements for carrying out these rules and regulations shall from time to time be made by the Senate, and notice thereof shall be published in the *University Calendar*.

Arrangements for Session 1900-1901.—*Muir Bursaries in Mathematics.*—The appointment to the Junior Bursary, tenable during sessions 1901-2, 1902-3, shall be determined by the results of the written examinations passed in the course of the session 1900-1901 by the public students of the Second Class of Mathematics. The successful candidate shall, during session 1901-2, attend the Intermediate Honours Class, and during session 1902-3 the Advanced Honours Class of Mathematics. The appointment to the Senior Bursary, tenable during session 1901-2, shall be determined by the results of the written examinations passed in the course of the session 1900-1901 by the public students of the Intermediate Honours Class. The successful candidate shall, during 1901-2, attend the Advanced Honours Mathematical class.

Muir Bursaries in Civil Engineering and Mechanics.—Candidates for the Bursaries tenable during session 1901-2 must be (*a*) students attending during session 1900-1901 Engineering Class II., who are also attending or have in a previous session attended the Junior or the Senior Class of Engineering Drawing and Calculations, or (*b*) students attending during session 1900-1901 the Junior or the Senior Class of Engineering Drawing and Calculations, who have in a previous session attended the Engineering Class II. or Class III.

The appointment shall be made by consideration of merit shown during attendance on, and by examination in the subjects of those classes. The successful candidates shall, during session 1901-2, attend the Senior Class of Civil Engineering and Mechanics (Class IV.).

Bursars in Mathematics.—Junior Bursar for session 1900-1901, Robert Jack, 1900 ; Junior Bursars for sessions 1900-1901 and 1901-1902, Alexander Ballantyne and Archibald Lang (equal), 1900 ; Senior Bursar for session 1900-1901, William Sutherland, 1900.

Bursars in Civil Engineering and Mechanics for session 1900-1901 —Alfred J. Wilson, 1900 ; Samuel Blackley, 1900.

Bursar in Theology.—[1] Robert Nelson, M.A., 1897.

William Muir Divinity Bursaries (*Theology*).—Established in 1886 by the Governors of the Glasgow General Educational Endowments Board, under Section 35 of their Scheme. The Bursaries are two in number, each of £25 annual value. Candidates must have passed the examination of the Synodical Board for entrance to the Divinity Hall of the University, and must lodge applications with Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street, on or before the 17th day of October. The Bursaries are awarded in accordance with the results of the competition for Bursaries in Theology, and are tenable for two years. (Vacant.)

Notman Bursary (*Theology*).—By deed of Settlement dated 15th August, 1876, Mrs. Margaret Adam Notman or Napier of Hillhead, Glasgow, widow of Mr. William Napier, directed her executors to pay over to the Principal and Professors of the Glasgow College, the sum of £500 sterling for the purpose of founding a Bursary in the College, to be called the Notman Bursary, in memory of her father and brother. The Bursar to be a student of Divinity, who shall appear in public examination to be best qualified and deserving. Present value, £18 per annum. (Vacant.)

James Paterson Bursary (*Arts*).—Founded in 1885 in commemoration of the completion, in 1879, of the fiftieth year of the existence of Adelaide Place Baptist Church, Glasgow, and of the Pastorate thereof of Dr. James Paterson during the same period. The sum subscribed for the purpose, amounting with interest to £619, was assigned and conveyed to the Senate in trust to be applied in all time coming to provide a Bursary in the Faculty of Arts to be called the James Paterson Bursary. The Bursary is tenable for four years, and is open to competition to any student of the first year in Arts who is a member of a Baptist Church, and who is entering upon his studies with a view to the ministry in the Baptist denomination. The Bursar during his tenure of the Bursary must be a member of Adelaide Place Baptist Church or of some other Baptist Church in Glasgow or neighbourhood. The Bursar must graduate in Arts, and before payment of the second moiety of the last year's Bursary must produce evidence that he has taken the degree, or that he has passed all the examinations necessary for graduation. On the Bursary falling vacant otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may appoint for the remainder of the term, or for the full period after competition. Before payment of the second moiety in each year the Bursar must produce a certificate of fitness for the ministry from a Committee of Adelaide Place Baptist Church, from the Baptist Union of Scotland, or some recognized Educational Institution of the Baptist Body.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar—[1] Eric J. Roberts, 1896.

James Alexander Paterson Bursaries (*Arts and Medicine*).—Founded in 1892, under the Trust Disposition and Settlement of James Alexander Paterson (for many years a member of Shamrock Street United Presbyterian Church), who died at Glasgow on 31st January, 1889.

The Bursaries in Arts are tenable for three years. They are open to competition to students entering upon the first or second year of their attendance at the University, who purpose studying for the ministry in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, and who intend to qualify for and take, in the University of Glasgow, the degree of M.A. Each candidate before the competition must lodge with the Clerk of Senate, (1) a written declaration of his intention to comply with and observe these conditions, and (2) a certificate from the Chairman or Clerk of the Theological Committee of the United Presbyterian Church, bearing that the Candidate is recognized by that Church as an accepted student pursuing his studies with a view to the ministry therein. In October, 1900, three Bursaries of £35, £25, and £20 respectively will be offered for competition. The Examination is in Hebrew (Genesis, chap. xxiii., xxiv.) and Greek (Euripides, *Alcestis*, and Gospel according to Luke).

The Bursaries in Medicine are tenable for four years. They are open to competition to students entering upon the second year of their medical curriculum at the University of Glasgow, who intend to qualify for and take, in the University of Glasgow, the degree of M.B. Each candidate must before the competition deliver to the Clerk of Senate a written declaration of such intention. The subjects of examination are Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Two Bursaries of £35 and £25 respectively will be offered to competition in October, 1900.

It shall be competent for the holders of these Bursaries, whether in Arts or in Medicine, to hold any other Bursary or Scholarship in this University, if the Regulations of that other Bursary or Scholarship permit.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursars in Arts.—[1] William R. Wiseman (£40), 1897 ; [1] William S. Rutherford (£20), 1897 ; David R. M. Keir (£40), 1898 ; Alexander Borland (£40), 1899 ; John Walker (£20), 1899.

Bursars in Medicine—[1] George F. Buchan (£30), 1896 ; [1] William B. I. Pollock (£15), 1896 ; John B. Stewart (£30), 1897 ; John Stewart, M.A. (£15), 1897 ; Archibald Leitch (£30), 1898 ; John Ferguson, M.A. (£15), 1898 ; James C. Pairman, M.A. (£30), 1899 ; Carl H. Browning (£15), 1899.

Patrick Bursaries (*Arts*).—These Bursaries were founded in 1860 by Mr. William Patrick of Roughwood, W.S., and were originally two in number, the one consisting of the free annual proceeds of a sum of £2,000 of consolidated stock of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, the other of the free annual proceeds of £1,000 of the same stock. They were tenable for two years, but might be continued for other two. By Ordinance No. 85 of the Universities Commission (1889) the number of Bursaries was increased to three, all equal in value, and tenable for four years. If a Bursar graduate at the end of three years he shall only retain his Bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. In other respects also the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Patrick Bursaries. Candidates must have gone through a course of education at some one of the Public Schools in the County of Renfrew, where a regular course of Classical Study is pursued, and must be in circumstances to render it desirable that they should have assistance in prosecuting their studies at the University. The Rector or Head Teacher of such Public School to grant a certificate to any number, not exceeding four of his best scholars, who shall be entitled to present themselves to the Principal and Professors as candidates for the Bursaries. Certificate forms may be obtained from the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office).

Bursars—[1] Francis P. H. Stirling, 1896 ; Alexander S. Dunlop, 1897 ; William J. Auld, 1899.

Pender Memorial Bursary.—Founded in 1898 by a Committee of which the Marquis of Tweeddale was Chairman to commemorate the leading part taken by the late Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., in the establishment and development of Submarine Telegraphy and in its extension throughout the world. The fund consists of about £1,650. The following regulations were made by the Senate after communication with the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

College and the Committee:—1. That the holding of a Diploma in Electrical Engineering of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College be a condition of appointment to the Bursary. 2. That the appointment to the Bursary be made by the authorities of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. 3. That the Bursary be tenable for one year. 4. That the Bursar be required during his tenure to attend in the University three full courses or their equivalent from among those that would constitute in his case a qualifying curriculum of study for the Degree of B.Sc. in Engineering. 5. That, in the event of there being no candidate deemed worthy of appointment in any year, the interest be held over to provide a second Bursary in a subsequent year.

Bursar—[1] John Fairley, 1899.

Glasgow Perthshire Society's Bursary (*Arts*).—Founded by the Glasgow Perthshire Society in 1873. Value, £25, and tenable for three years. Open to competition to natives and sons of natives of the county of Perth, and also to sons of persons who are *bonâ fide* residents in that county, and have resided in it for not less than three years at the time of the competition. Candidates must be entering on their first year of attendance as students in the University of Glasgow, and the holder of the Bursary will be required to complete attendance on at least two of the classes in the curriculum of Arts in each session. Names of candidates to be sent to Messrs. George Gray and Son, County Buildings, Glasgow, Secretaries of the Society, not later than the twenty-fifth day of August preceding the competition.

Bursar—[1] John Faichney, 1897.

Pollock Bursaries (*Arts*).—Founded in 1878, in terms of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of the Rev. Alex. Pollock, senior minister of the Free South Church, Paisley, who bequeathed £3,000, free of legacy duty, for that purpose. The Bursaries are designed to assist young men entering the University of Glasgow, whose circumstances are such as to render it desirable that they should have assistance in prosecuting their studies. The patrons are the Principal and Professors in the Faculty of Arts. Each candidate must lodge along with his application a letter from the Rector, Headmaster, or Classical Teacher of one of the Public Schools or Public Academies within the parliamentary boundaries of the burgh of Paisley, where a regular course of Classical study is pursued, certifying that he has completed his course of education at such school or academy. Certificate forms may be obtained from the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office). Should no such qualified candidates present themselves, or should the otherwise qualified candidates fail to reach a satisfactory standard in the Bursary Examination, the Bursary or Bursaries vacant for the time being shall be open to all the candidates in the ordinary Bursary Competition. The Bursaries are three in number, and are tenable for three years, during which period the Bursars must be students in the Faculty of Arts. The second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid until the Bursar shall have passed the examinations in four subjects taken out of at least two departments for graduation in Arts.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursars—[1] Arthur G. H. Elder, 1897 ; Robert C. M'Guire, 1898 ; Duncan D. Hair, 1899.

Rainy Bursaries (*Medicine*).—In 1872, Dr. Harry Rainy, Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in this University, made over to the Senate the sum of £1,000 for the institution of two Bursaries in the Faculty of Medicine, and a further sum of £500 to be invested as a supplementary or augmentation fund. The interest of the Bursary Fund is to be divided annually between the two Bursars ; and the interest of the supplementary fund is to be employed towards defraying the expenses of administration, and bringing up, when necessary, the annual salaries of the Bursars to £20 each, and increasing the supplementary fund. Should this fund accumulate to £1,000, one half of it is then to be added to the Bursary fund, the interest of which shall be divided as before between the two Bursars. If by this process of augmentation, which is to be repeated as often as the supplementary fund amounts to £1,000, the Bursary fund shall at length yield £60 per annum to each Bursar, the Senate may continue the same process, or constitute additional Bursaries on the principle explained above, the original Bursaries remaining of the value to which they have been raised by augmentation. The augmentation fund is not at any time to be reduced below £500.

One Bursar shall be elected annually after competitive examination on the subjects of Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, and Zoology. The examinations are held at the same times as the Autumn Professional Examinations in these subjects, and on the same papers. The competition is to be open to all students who have completed two years of the regular Medical curriculum at the University of Glasgow, and who are about to commence their third winter session.

The successful candidate may hold his Bursary for two years, namely, during his third and fourth years of study in the University of Glasgow. A vacancy occasioned by death, irregular attendance, or misconduct, is not to be filled up till the usual term at which the competition for that Bursary would have fallen due, and accumulations from this source are to be added to the supplementary fund.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

In 1900 the competition for one of these Bursaries will be held on 1st and 2nd October. Candidates are required to give in their names (with Certificates) to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), on or before the 10th September.

Bursars—[1] James N. Todd, 1898 ; David Riddell, 1899.

RAMSAY WALKER BURSARIES (*Arts*).—Two in number, founded in 1879, under the Trust Disposition and Settlement of Miss Ramsay Walker, Crosshill, who bequeathed £700, reduced by legacy duty to £630, for educating two students with a view to the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland. Preference to kindred of the founder, whom failing, to students of the name of Walker, whom failing, to natives of Glasgow, whom failing, the Bursaries will be thrown open to public competition. Candidates must be qualified by their previous education for entering the University. Tenable for four years. (Both vacant.)

ROSS BURSARY.—(See Hyndford and Ross, p. 274.)

JOHN ROSS, JUNIOR, BURSARY (*Theology*).—Founded in 1880 by Mrs. Ross, widow of Mr. John Ross, junior, merchant in Glasgow, in memory of her husband. Patrons—The Senate of the University. The Bursary Fund consists of the capital sum of £1,000, set aside by Mrs. Ross for that purpose. The Bursary is tenable for three years by a student of Divinity in the regular course of study for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity with a view of becoming a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland. Candidates must be entering on the first session of their study in Theology in the University, and the award shall be determined by the result of the annual competitive examination for Bursaries in Theology. In cases of equality in the competition there is a preference to the student who may be thought to stand most in need of help to carry on his theological studies, or to one who is a native of Ayrshire. The second moiety of the third year's Burse shall not be paid to any Bursar unless and until he shall have passed all the examinations required for the degree of B.D. In the case of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may appoint, with or without examination, a student of the same standing as the previous Bursar.

Bursar—Alexander Cross, M.A., 1899.

SANDERS BURSARY.—(See Boyd and Sanders Bursary, p. 252.)

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Scott Bursaries (*Arts*).—The centenary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott was celebrated in Glasgow in 1871, and in conformity with a suggestion made by Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby), then Lord Rector of the University, the committee who had charge of the arrangements resolved to raise by public subscription a fund for the benefit of distinguished students, and to associate it with Scott's name. The amount subscribed was £3,500, and accordingly two Bursaries, along with the Scott Scholarship, were founded in 1874. The fund is administered by trustees, two of whom are elected by the Senatus, two by the Merchants' House, one by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, one by the Faculty of Procurators, and one being an Assessor of the Council in the University Court, appointed by the four Assessors or a majority of them, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 91 of the Universities Commission (1889). The Bursaries are now three in number, each of the annual value of £25, and tenable for four years. They are open to free competition, under the same regulations as the competition Bursaries in the University.

Bursars—[1] William D. H. Stevenson, 1896; William Douglas, 1898; Robert M. Morison, 1899.

Shearer Bursaries (*Any Faculty*).—Founded in the year 1887, by Archibald Shearer of Boag, who resided in Beith. By Deed of Mortification executed by Mr. Shearer dated 29th April, 1887, he conveyed his lands of Boag, in the parish of Kilbirnie, to trustees for the foundation and endowment of three Bursaries for the advancement of the higher education of the young men of his native parish of Dalry, in the county of Ayr. The Deed provides that the Bursaries shall be open to applicants between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four, who are the sons of parents or of a surviving parent *bonâ fide* resident for a period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of application in the parish of Dalry, or to applicants who, for a period of not less than the last two years of their school curriculum, have received their education in the schools within the said parish, to enable the Bursars to pursue their education as students at the University in one or other of the Faculties. Students who have enjoyed a Bursary during their Arts course are eligible for a second Bursary in another Faculty. Applicants to undergo such examination as the trustees may from time to time appoint. Each Bursary to be one-third of free income from the lands of Boag, but not exceeding the annual sum of £30, and to be tenable for three years. Further information will be afforded by the Agents of the Trustees, Messrs. J. & J. M'Cosh, writers, Dalry.

Bursars—[1] Robert Aitken, M.A., 1898; Andrew Henderson (two years), 1899.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

SMITH (CRUTHERLAND) BURSARY (*Any Faculty*).—In 1849 Dr. John Smith of Crutherland founded two bursaries, which were not restricted to any particular Faculty. Patrons—The Directors of the Incorporated Company of Stationers. Sons of members of the Company are preferred, then sons of persons connected with any of the trades included in their charter, whom failing, such other students as may be approved of by the patrons. The value of each was £9 per annum, and they were tenable for one or more years at the option of the patrons. Ordinance No. 77, issued on 15th February, 1895, provides that the two bursaries shall hereafter be conjoined into one, and that the bursary shall be tenable for four years. If a bursar in Arts graduate at the end of three years, he shall only retain his bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study approved by the Senate in subjects included in the curriculum for Degrees in Arts or in Pure Science. If a bursar in Divinity graduate at the end of three years he shall only retain his bursary during the fourth year of tenure if he shall engage in a course of study in Divinity approved by the Senate. Applications to be made to Mr. R. Brodie, 77 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Bursar—James B. Paton, 1897.

STEVENSON OF DALRY BURSARIES (*Arts*).—The Rev. Robert Stevenson, D.D., minister of the Parish of Dalry, Ayrshire, who died on 11th September, 1890, by his Trust Disposition and Settlement dated 28th July, 1890, directed his Trustees to pay over to the University Court the sum of £2,000, free of legacy duty, for the foundation of two Bursaries in Arts. They are open for competition to students entering on the first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts, who are prosecuting their studies with a view to the ministry of the Church of Scotland, with a preference in the first place to natives of the parish of Dalry in Ayrshire, and in the second place to natives of the parishes of Bannockburn or St. Ninians in Stirlingshire. The Bursaries, which are of equal value, are tenable for four years.

Bursars—[1] Peter G. Smith, 1896; John R. Spence, 1898.

STEWART BURSARIES (*Arts*).—These Bursaries, three in number, founded in 1809 by the Rev. James Stewart, are in the gift of the Senate. They commence with the Humanity or the Greek Class, and may be held during the Gown Course. Value, £15 per annum each. The names Stewart and Simpson were preferred, but this preference was cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889). In case of a vacancy, a student of the same standing is appointed.

Bursars—[1] Thomas M. Smith, 1896; [1] George Stewart, 1896; Robert Cunningham, 1899.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

STILLIE BURSARY IN MUSIC.—This Bursary was founded by Mrs. Thomas Stillie in 1885, the Trustees being the Executive Council of Queen Margaret College, and their successors in office. The Trustees were to apply the annual proceeds of the investment of £125 in providing one Bursary, to be granted yearly to a student of Music, as a reward for proficiency in Music, and an encouragement to further study. The Trustees were empowered to make such regulations as they should see fit from time to time for testing the merits of the candidates, and also for prescribing the age of candidates and the course of study to be pursued in connection with Queen Margaret College or otherwise, which the Trustees might desiderate as a condition of awarding the Bursary. The University Court, having taken over Queen Margaret College, are the successors in office of the Executive Council of Queen Margaret College in respect of the Stillie Bursary Fund, which in January, 1895, amounted to £160. The following regulations have been adopted by the Court:— 1. The Bursary shall be awarded in connection with the examinations in Music conducted in Glasgow by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music. 2. The Bursary shall be awarded by the Senate on a report by the Examiners of the said Board. 3. Only candidates for the Senior Grade Examination shall be eligible, and the Bursary shall be awarded to the candidate examined in Glasgow who shall obtain the highest number of marks in that examination. 4. The Bursary shall not be awarded if the candidate with the highest number of marks has not obtained honours; and in that case the proceeds shall be added to the capital fund.

Bursar—Margaret G. Campbell, 1900.

DR. STRANG BURSARIES (*Science*).—Mrs. Machen of Ferniecraig, Skelmorlie, who died recently, left funds for the foundation of four Bursaries, each of the annual value of £20, to be instituted in connection with the University of Glasgow, in memory of her brother, the late Dr. John Strang, City Chamberlain of Glasgow from 1834 to 1863. The Trustees under their powers have meanwhile agreed that these Bursaries should be tenable by students of Engineering Science in the University of Glasgow. Each Bursary is tenable for three years. The Bursaries shall be awarded on the results of the Science Preliminary Examination, and no candidate shall be appointed to a Bursary unless he passes the whole preliminary examination. Each Bursar shall be required to attend a course qualifying him for graduation in Engineering Science on the side of Engineering.

The Bursaries shall be payable by equal moieties in the month of January and at the close of the winter session, but the second moiety of the second year's Burse shall not be paid until the student has passed the first Science Examination for B.Sc. in Engineering Science, except in special circumstances. No student shall be entitled to hold a Dr. Strang Bursary who is receiving any other Bursary.

In each of the years in which two appointments fall to be made, the Trustees, in appointing to the second Bursary, will take into account, not only the results of the examination, but also, and specially, other circumstances (financial and otherwise) affecting the candidates.

Further particulars may be obtained from Professor Barr, D.Sc., Engineering Department, University of Glasgow, or from Messrs. Kerr & Barrie, Solicitors, 149 St. Vincent Street.

Bursars—[1] Patrick O'Hanlon, 1896; James M. Begg, 1899; Fred. A. Harley, 1899; Joseph Henery, 1899; Fryer T. A. Smyth, 1899.

Struthers Bursary.—(See Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary, p. 267.)

Taylor Bursaries (*Any Faculty*).—Two in number, founded by Mr. James Taylor, writer in Glasgow, who by Trust Disposition and Settlement of date 30th June, 1857, bequeathed to the University the sum of £800 for Bursaries. After Mr. Taylor's death, the trustees found that the estate was not sufficient to pay the various legacies in full. They paid over to the University in January, 1868, the sum of £560, and in September, 1878, a further and final dividend of £80, making in all £640, the free proceeds of which are applied to the payment of the two Bursars. The Senate are Patrons. The preference given to the names Tayler or Taylor, Ronald, Dunlop, Henderson, and M'Arthur, was cancelled by Ordinance No. 57 of the Universities Commission (1889).

Bursars—Joseph Barnes, 1897 ; Robert A. Houstoun, 1899.

James Thomson Philosophical Entrance Bursary (*Arts, Phil.*).—Founded by subscription in 1878 in memory of James Thomson, M.A., a distinguished student of this University, who died in 1876 before the close of his theological curriculum. The Bursary consists of the proceeds of a sum of about £300, and is tenable for two years. It is awarded biennially for the best examination in (*a*) Mental Philosophy and (*b*) English Literature alternately. The examination is open to all students of the first and second year who have not already attended the Logic, Moral Philosophy, or English Literature Class, and who have not attended a session in any other Scottish University. The Bursary is payable in four instalments, but the last instalment will not be paid till the Bursar has passed his examinations in Latin and Greek for the M.A. Degree in Glasgow University. The subjects of Examination in Mental Philosophy and English Literature respectively are the same as for the John Ferguson Jaffrey Bursary. (See page 275.)

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

The next examination will be held in October, 1900, the subject of examination being Mental Philosophy.

Bursar—[1] James B. Galbraith, 1898.

Walkinshaw Young Bursary (*Law*).—Founded in 1878 by Major Young, Dunmore, Kirn, who bequeathed to the University a sum of £500, free of legacy duty, for promoting any useful branch of Education which the Principal and Professors may think proper.

The following regulations have been adopted :—

1. The Bursary shall be tenable for two years, during which the holder shall give regular attendance as a public student in the Faculty of Law in the University, to the satisfaction of the Senate.
2. All persons who within two years previous to the time when an appointment to the Bursary is made, have, at an examination in Arts, for the Degree of B.L. passed in not fewer than two Arts subjects, or have passed in any two subjects for the Degree of M.A., shall be eligible as candidates, and the Senate shall appoint that one among the candidates who in their opinion is the most distinguished. A student who passes a qualifying Examination in the October of the session in which an appointment is made, shall be held eligible within this rule, but one who has passed an examination in the October two years preceding such an appointment, and has not passed any subsequent qualifying examination, shall not be eligible.
3. The Bursary shall not be tenable along with any other Bursary or Scholarship in the University.

The next appointment to this Bursary will be made in December, 1900. Applications to be sent in to the Clerk of Senate on or before 1st December of that year.

Bursar- [1]Alexander A. Gardner, M.A., 1898.

Walton Bursary (*Medicine*).—This Bursary was founded in 1763 by Dr. William Walton, Huntingdon, for a student in Medicine. The Earl of Sandwich has the right of appointing to the Bursary one of two students nominated by the Senate. Preference is given to "Students of the English Nation." The Bursary may be held for four years. Value about £34 per annum.

Bursar—Edgar W. Sharp, 1898.

Andrew Weir Bursary (*Medicine*).—Founded in 1884, in terms of a Bequest by Mrs. Janet Maxwell or Weir, relict of Andrew Weir, feuar in Paisley. Mrs. Weir bequeathed the sum of £500 to the University, and directed the annual income of the legacy to be devoted to maintaining a Bursary in connection with the Medical School, in such a manner as the Senate may appoint. The Bursary is in memory of a son of the founder, Andrew Weir, a medical student of Glasgow University, who held subsequently the post of

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Resident Physician in the Paisley Infirmary, and in the discharge of his duties there contracted a fever, of which he died. The Bursary is awarded annually at the beginning of the Winter Session, in accordance with the results of the second and third professional examinations, account being taken of the marks gained by all students who have passed both of these examinations within a period not exceeding thirteen months, reckoning backward from the date of the professional examinations in October of each year. During the tenure of this Bursary, which may be held along with another Bursary, the holder shall be bound to give regular attendance on the classes of the medical curriculum in the University.

Bursar—[1] Charles C. Cuthbert, M.A., 1899.

William Whyte Bursaries (*Arts, Law, or Medicine*).—Four in number, founded in 1893 in memory of Mr. William Whyte, at one time Preceptor of Hutchesons' Hospital, in accordance with instructions contained in the Trust Disposition and Settlement of his daughter Mrs. Isabella Whyte or Bamber, who died in 1882. The Trustees executed a Deed of Mortification transferring £2,000, less legacy duty, to Hutchesons' Hospital. The Bursaries are each of the annual value of £25, and are tenable for four sessions in the Faculties of Arts, Law, or Medicine. They are open to competition by boys who have attended and completed the curriculum in the Secondary Department of Hutchesons' Grammar School. Candidates must give in their names to Messrs. Hill & Hoggan on or before 1st September in each year, to be sent to the Clerk of Senate, that they may be entered for the University Entrance Bursary Competition. One Bursary will be awarded every year to the candidate highest in the order of merit who shall not have gained and elected to hold a Bursary of equal or higher value at the general competition, provided his attainments have reached a standard satisfactory to the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital.

The sum of £408 15s. 8d. at the credit of the Fund at 31st December, 1892, is to be allowed to accumulate until that sum, with such additions as may accrue from any portion of the income that may not be required for the purposes aforesaid, shall amount to a sum which will produce a return of £20 yearly. There shall then be instituted a Bursary of that value, to be competed for by girls educated in Hutchesons' Girls' School, which Bursary shall be tenable at the University of Glasgow.

Bursars—[1] Edward Magoveny, 1896; Richard Makins, 1897; David R. Mitchell, 1898; Allan R. Barrowman, 1899.

King William's Bursaries (*Two in Arts and Two in Theology*).—These Bursaries, founded by his Majesty King William III. in 1695, were formerly six in number and known as the Exchequer

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursaries. They were tenable for six years—the first in Logic, the second in Moral Philosophy, the third in Natural Philosophy, and the last three in Divinity. The bursars in Philosophy received £10 per annum each, and those in Divinity £13 6s. 8d. The Foundation was regulated by Act of Parliament, 1758. By Ordinance No. 99 the Universities Commission (1889) altered the conditions and directions affecting the Foundation, making two Bursaries in the Faculty of Arts each of the annual value of £15, and two in the Faculty of Divinity each of the annual value of £20. Each of the Bursaries is tenable for three years, and no longer. The Bursaries in Arts are open by competition to all students entering on their first year of attendance on a course of study for graduation in Arts. The Bursaries in Divinity are open by competition to all students who are Masters of Arts, or who have passed all the examinations necessary for graduation in Arts, and who are entering on their first year of attendance on a course of study for graduation in Divinity. In other respects the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 apply to the Bursaries on this Foundation. (One vacancy in Arts and one in Theology.)

Bursars in Arts—[1]James Sinclair, 1897; John Hutcheson, 1899.

Bursar in Divinity—James R. S. Wilson, M.A., 1899.

Williams Bursaries (*Arts and Theology*).—The Rev. Dr. Williams, London, in the year 1711 bequeathed to certain individuals in London, in trust, an estate, to found Bursaries for educating natives of South Britain at the University of Glasgow. The founder, with a particular view to support the cause of Protestant dissent in England, directs that every Bursar on this foundation shall promise, in writing, to become a preacher among the dissenting ministers of that country. The Bursaries are tenable for three years, but renewable for another year on application, on the understanding that the student has graduated in Arts, and is about to enter the Divinity Hall. Value, £40 per annum each. The right of presentation is vested in the founder's trustees. Secretary to the Trust—Mr. Francis H. Jones, Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C.

Bursars—[1]Owen L. Jones, 1897; [1]Stanley H. Turner, 1897; Thomas Rook, 1898.

Wilsone Bursary.—(See Boyd and Wilson, p. 252.)

George Young Bursary (*Science*).—By Trust Disposition and Settlement of date 30th August, 1892, Mrs. Catherine M'Farlane or Young, who died at Helensburgh on 4th November, 1893, directed her Trustees to make over to the Senate of the University of Glasgow the sum of £1,000, free of legacy duty, for the purpose of founding, in memory of her husband and son, a Bursary in connection with the class of Civil Engineering, on such terms and conditions as the Senate should from time to time fix. The Senate have determined that the Bursary shall, upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Science, be awarded to the candidate who has the best record in his First Science Examination. Students who have passed the whole of that examination or at least in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy with or without the higher branches specified in Ordinance No. 23, Section ix., Sub-sections 1 and 2, may offer themselves as candidates, but students who have completed their qualifying attendance in Engineering shall not be eligible. The Bursary shall be tenable for one year, during which the Bursar must attend a course of Laboratory Practice in Engineering and either a course (or half course) of Engineering Lectures or a course of Engineering Drawing. Appointment in the month of April after the Degree Examinations.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Bursar—

MAJOR YOUNG'S FUND BURSARIES (*Law*).—Two in number, founded in 1890 by the Trustees of the late Major Young, founder of the Walkinshaw Young Bursary. The amount of the Bursary Fund is about £1,312, and each of the Bursars receives one half of the free annual income thereof. In accordance with Major Young's desire, the Bursaries are open only to applicants whose pecuniary circumstances are such as in the judgment of the Senate render it desirable that they should have assistance in prosecuting their studies at the University, preference being given, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of Argyllshire or Renfrewshire. One of the Bursaries is tenable for six years, and is awarded by competitive examination to a student of the first year who intends to study for a Degree in Law. The Bursar is required during his tenure of the Bursary to attend such classes and to pass such examinations for a Degree in Law as shall be held by the Senate to correspond to the successive stages of his course ; and he must attend a class or classes in the Faculty of Law during at least the last two years of his tenure of the Bursary. The other Bursary is tenable for two years, and is awarded by competitive examination upon subjects prescribed by the Senate. Candidates must have expressed their intention of attending the classes of Scots Law and Conveyancing, and the Bursar must attend these classes in separate sessions during his tenure of the Bursary. Either of these Bursaries may be held with any other Bursary, Scholarship, or Prize in the University, but both shall not be held together by one Bursar. The subjects of examination are those prescribed for the General Bursary competition.

Bursars—Arthur J. Cubberley (six years), 1897 ; [1] Joseph Barnes (two years), 1898.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

2. *EXHIBITIONS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.*

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

N.B.—In cases in which a Scholarship or Fellowship falls vacant otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may, except where it is inconsistent with the deed of foundation, hold a competition, and make an appointment for the remainder of the period for which such Fellowship or Scholarship may be held. At the next ordinary competition no student shall be excluded from the competition by reason of his having previously been appointed to fill a vacancy for less than the full period; but in no case shall any student hold such Scholarship or Fellowship for longer than the full period fixed in the regulations applicable to such foundation.

FOUNDATION.	No. of Scholarships, &c.	TENABLE BY	Approximate Annual Value of each.
Black Theological,	1	Masters of Arts of Scot. Univ.,	£126
Breadalbane,	2	M.A. or B.Sc., Eng., Glas. Univ.,	£50
Clark, George A.,	4	3 M.A., 1 M.A. or B.Sc., do.	£168
Clark, John (Mile-end),	12	Arts Students at close of Curric.,	£50
Cunninghame,	2	Bachelors of Laws of Glas. Univ.,	£34
Donaldson, Alexander,	1	Candidates for B.Sc. (Chemistry),	£40
Donaldson, Robert,	2	Bachelors of Science of Gl. Univ.,	£64
Eglinton,	2	Masters of Arts of do.	£65
Euing, William,	3	Do. do.	£100
1851 Exhibition Science	2	Science Students,	£150
Ferguson,	6	Masters of Arts of Scot. Univ.,	£80
Foulis Memorial,	1	Medical Graduates or Licentiates,	£50
Houldsworth,	1	Research Students in Nat. Phil.,	£150
Lloyd's Register,	3	Students of Naval Architecture,	£50
Luke,	1	Masters of Arts of Glas. Univ.,	£95
Mackay Smith,	2	Students in Nat. Phil. and Chem.,	£48
Mackinnon,	1	(See page 322),	£50
Metcalfe,	1	Masters of Arts of Glas. Univ.,	£100
Reid-Stewart,	1	Do. do.	£48
Sandford,	1	Greek Students, do.	£20
Scott,	1	Masters of Arts of do.	£80
Shaw Philosophical,	1	Do. Scot. Univ.,	£140
Snell (at Oxford),	5	Masters of Arts, etc., Glas. Univ.,	£80
Thomson Experimental	3	Students of Natural Philosophy,	£20
Watt, James,	1	Bachelors of Science,	£37

BLACK THEOLOGICAL FELLOWSHIP.—This fellowship, which is now of the annual value of £126, was instituted under the Will of the late Mrs. Janet Black (who died in 1876) in memory of her husband, the Rev. William Black, D.D., minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow. Candidates must be members of the Established Church of Scotland.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Senate with the sanction of the University Court :—

1. The Black Theological Fellowship shall be tenable for one year.

2. It shall be awarded by competition open to Masters of Arts from any of the Universities of Scotland completing the ordinary curriculum of Theological study in the University of Glasgow in the academical year in which the examinations are held.

3. The subjects of examination shall be the same as those prescribed for the Degree of B.D., and the examinations shall be held at the same times as the examinations for the Degree of B.D.

4. The Fellowship shall be awarded by the Theological Faculty at the close of the winter session to the most distinguished graduate in Divinity of the session qualified in terms of the foundation, but the Fellowship shall be awarded only if the Candidate has, in the opinion of the Faculty, attained a sufficient standard of merit.

5. The holder of the Fellowship shall, during the tenure of it, perform such duties—whether in the form of giving a short course of lectures, or of undertaking tutorial work, or otherwise—within the University, as may be assigned to him by the Faculty of Theology with the sanction of the Senate.

6. The Fellowship shall not be held in conjunction with any other Theological Fellowship or Scholarship or Prize falling to be awarded at the same time, or subsequently during its tenure.

Subject to these regulations an appointment to the Fellowship will be made in April, 1901.

Present Fellow—Robert Marcus Dickson, B.D., 1900.

BREADALBANE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The second Marquis of Breadalbane, an alumnus, and afterwards Rector of the University, gave from the first year of his Rectorship (1840-41), and during his lifetime, the sum of £100 annually, which was for some years distributed in prizes among certain classes, and afterwards appropriated to the establishment of two Scholarships, the one in Mathematical and Physical Science, and the other in Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, and those branches of Natural History that are connected with the Arts and Manufactures.

The Marquis died in 1862, and his Deed of Settlement made provision for the "annual payment, in all time coming, to the University of Glasgow, of the sum of £100, to be paid yearly to deserving students in this college, as Scholarships or Bursaries, to be called the 'Breadalbane Scholarships,' in such manner as shall be fixed by the Senatus Academicus of the said University."

The following regulations have been approved by the Senate :—

The number of Scholarships shall be two, of £50 each per annum, for the encouragement of pure and applied Science.

The scholars shall be chosen, after competitive examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, from among candidates who shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts, or the Degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Engineering Science, at the University of Glasgow, within a period of not more than three years preceding the examination; provided always that students graduating at the supplementary graduation in November of any year, shall, for all purposes, be held to have graduated at the ordinary graduation in April immediately preceding.

Each scholar shall pursue such course of scientific study during the tenure of his Scholarship as the Senate shall in each case prescribe, and shall hold his Scholarship for three years; provided that at the end of the first and second years he give the Senate such evidence, by examination or otherwise, as the Senate shall deem sufficient, of having successfully prosecuted the prescribed course of study.

Scholars—William Fulton, M.A., 1898; Thomas Pullar, M.A., 1898.

George A. Clark Bursaries or Scholarships.—By the Will of the late Mr. George A. Clark, manufacturer, Paisley, a sum of £20,000 was bequeathed in 1872 to this University for the creation of four Bursaries, tenable each for four years. The following are the regulations:—

1. One of these Bursaries shall be competed for annually, at or immediately after the October examination for Degrees in Arts or Science.

2. The four Bursaries are assigned respectively to four of the Groups of Honours enumerated in Ordinance No. 11, Section xi., of the Universities Commission (1889), viz.:—(1) Classics; (2) Mental Philosophy; (3) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (4) English (Language, Literature, and British History).

For the Classics Bursary or Scholarship either Masters of Arts of this University who have taken the Degree of M.A. with Honours, or students presenting themselves for the final examination for the M.A. Degree with Honours in Classics, may be candidates; for the Mental Philosophy Bursary or Scholarship, either Masters of Arts of this University who have taken the Degree of M.A. with Honours, or students presenting themselves for the final examination for the M.A. Degree with Honours in Mental Philosophy, may be candidates; for the Bursary or Scholarship in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy either Masters of Arts of this University who have taken the Degree of M.A. with Honours, or students presenting themselves for the final examination for the M.A. Degree with Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, or Bachelors of Science of this University who have taken the degree of B.Sc. in Pure Science, or students presenting themselves for the final examination for the B.Sc. Degree in Pure Science in the subjects of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, may be candidates; and for the Bursary or Scholarship in English either Masters of Arts of this University who have taken the Degree of M.A. with Honours, or students presenting themselves for the final examination for the M.A. Degree with Honours in English, may be candidates.

But no student shall be eligible for the examination after the expiration of more than eight winter sessions from the time of his first entering a class qualifying for the M.A. Degree or the B.Sc. Degree.

3. The successful candidate shall undertake, during his tenure of the Bursary, to give such assistance in the teaching work of the University, and to follow such a course of study in the University as the Senate may determine.

4. The subjects of examination each year shall be those which constitute the examination for Honours in one of the above-named Groups (the Group selected each year for examination to be publicly announced). The Senate reserve the right to withhold the Scholarship, should none of the competitors reach the standard of attainment required of graduates in Arts with highest honours.

5. In the event of the examiners reporting in any year that no candidate has done sufficiently well in the subjects of that year to deserve the Scholarship, no appointment shall be made in that year; but it shall be in the power of the Senate to hold an examination for the same Scholarship, and in the same subjects, in the following year; provided that in that case the Scholarship shall be held for three years only and not for four, the surplus revenue being added to the capital of the fund. Should the same thing occur again, it shall be in the power of the Senate to appoint a Scholar for two years only, or for one year only, the examination in each case being in the same subjects as when the Scholarship was first competed for. In the same manner, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the tenure of any of the Scholarships otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may make an appointment for the remainder of the term for which the Scholarship might have been held by the student vacating it, and after examination in the same subjects as those for proficiency in which the Scholar was originally appointed; but in no case shall the regular rotation of subjects as above provided for be disturbed. In the competition for scholarships to be held for less than four years, no student shall be admitted to examination who would not be eligible, as above arranged, for a Scholarship to be held for four years. In the event of a candidate being appointed to a vacancy to be filled for less than four years, and being still eligible, under the usual regulations as above, to compete for the said Scholarship on the occasion of the next regular vacancy, he shall be qualified to compete just as if he had not previously held the Scholarship, but in no case shall any student be permitted to hold the Scholarship for more than four years in all.

6. It shall not be competent for the holders of these Bursaries to hold any other Bursary or Scholarship in this University.

7. It shall be in the power of the Senate to deprive any Bursar of his Bursary, in the event of his not complying, to their satisfaction, with any of the above regulations.

8. The Examiners shall be the same as the Examiners for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in each of the several departments, and for the Degree of B.Sc.

One of these Bursaries or Scholarships will be competed for, subject to the foregoing regulations, in October, 1900. It will be tenable for four years, and the examination will be in the fourth of the four groups above enumerated, viz., English (Language, Literature, and British History).

Candidates are requested to give in their names to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), not later than 19th September.

Bursars—David H. Crawford, M.A., 1897 (Classics); Hugh R. Buchanan, M.A., 1898 (Mental Philosophy); George D. Valentine, M.A., 1899 (Mathematics and Natural Philosophy).

JOHN CLARK (MILE-END) SCHOLARSHIPS.—By the Deed of Constitution regulating the John Clark Bursaries (see page 256), the Founder, Mr. John Clark, also instituted Scholarships of £50 annual value, open for competition to all Protestant students of good moral character, sons of Protestant parents, and who have completed their curriculum in Arts in Glasgow University. The Scholarships are to be awarded to the candidates who stand highest at written examinations in the branches of learning appointed by the trustees, and are tenable for four years, subject to the condition that the Scholars give their undivided time and attention to the prosecution of their studies with a view to any of the learned professions, or, on approval of the trustees, any other profession or business they may prefer. The trustees do not appoint any one who already holds a scholarship of greater value. Four Scholarships will be competed for in October, 1900, one in the Group of History, one in the Group of Economic Science, one in the Group of Classics, and one in the Group of Mental Philosophy. The examination will be on the subjects prescribed for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in the respective Groups.

Names of candidates to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), and also to Mr. Wm. Kidston, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on or before the 19th September.

Scholars—[1] William G. Bell, 1896; [1] Thomas E. Jones, 1896; [1] James W. Copeland, 1896; James Johnston, 1897; William W. Fulton, 1897; David M. Stewart, 1897; Joseph White, 1898 (Math. and Nat. Phil.); John Lochhead, 1898 (English); William M. R. Pringle, 1898 (History); George Ogilvie, 1899 (English); Robert M'Ewan, 1899 (Classics).

ANDREW CUNNINGHAME SCHOLARSHIPS.—Mr. Andrew Cunninghame, Town Clerk Depute of Glasgow, who died in 1886, bequeathed to the University, free of legacy duty, £5,000, for the purpose of completing the tower, and also £350, the annual revenue of which was to be applied in purchasing a gold medal as a prize in the class of Mathematics. He also bequeathed to the Senate £2,000 for two Bursaries or Scholarships in connection with the Scots Law and Conveyancing Classes. The following regulations were adopted by the Senate on 15th March, 1888:—

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

1. One half of the free income of the bequest shall be applied for the purpose of a Scholarship in connection with the class of Scots Law, and the remaining half for the purpose of a Scholarship in connection with the class of Conveyancing.

2. Each Scholarship shall be tenable for two years.

3. On each vacancy the candidate who, in the opinion of the Senate, is the most distinguished Bachelor of Laws of the year, shall be appointed, special consideration being given to eminence in Scots Law and Conveyancing.

4. Students who have been found qualified for the Degree of LL.B. at the spring and winter graduations of the year in which the appointment is made, shall be eligible as candidates.

5. The conditions of holding the Scholarships are that the scholars give such assistance in the work of the classes of Scots Law and Conveyancing respectively as the Professors of these classes may require, subject to the approval of the Senate.

6. In the event of a vacancy occurring during the tenure of any Scholarship, the Senate may, if they think fit, appoint a Scholar to hold the Scholarship for the unexpired period.

An appointment to the Conveyancing Scholarship will be made in November, 1900.

Scholar—James Adam, LL.B., 1899 (Scots Law).

ALEXANDER DONALDSON SCHOLARSHIP OR BURSARY.—Founded in 1881 by Will of the late Mr. Alexander Donaldson, iron merchant in Glasgow, who bequeathed to the Senatus of Glasgow University £1,000, to be administered by them as patrons for the endowment of a Scholarship or Bursary, at their discretion, in connection with the said University.

The following regulations were adopted by the Senate on 1st May, 1884:—

1. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate who, presenting himself for the first examination for the Degree of B.Sc. held in the month of April, shall stand highest in Chemistry.

2. The Scholarship shall be tenable for two years.

3. The second moiety of the second year's stipend shall be paid only after the Scholar has passed all the examinations for the Degree of B.Sc.

These regulations apply to students proceeding to the Degree of B.Sc. under the new regulations for that Degree.

Scholar—Louis N. Gow, 1900.

ROBERT DONALDSON SCHOLARSHIPS.—Founded in 1887 by the trustees of the late Mr. Robert Donaldson, iron merchant, Glasgow, who left £2,000 to the Senate for two Scholarships for such scientific purposes as his trustees should approve. The following tentative scheme has been approved by the trustees :—

1. The income of the fund shall be devoted for two years alternately to Scholarships in Chemistry and Biology.
2. Each Scholarship shall be tenable for two years.
3. Students who have taken the Degree of B.Sc. in Glasgow University shall be eligible.
4. The appointment shall be made by the Senate on a report as to the merits of the candidate or candidates by the Professor of the subject.
5. The scholar appointed shall devote himself for two years in this University, or for one year in this University and the other in such place as the Senate may approve, to research in the subject in which he has obtained the Scholarship. The holder of the Scholarship in Biology shall have the option of selecting Zoology or Botany as the subject of research.
6. The Senate are not bound to make an appointment unless the candidate is in their opinion qualified.

The appointment in November, 1900 will be in Chemistry.

Scholar—[1] Annabella M. Clark, B.Sc., 1898.

EGLINTON FELLOWSHIPS.—On the death of the Earl of Eglinton, formerly Rector of the University of Glasgow, a committee was formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of commemorating in a suitable manner his virtues and public services; and, subscriptions having been received to the amount of £7,000, it was resolved by the subscribers, in 1862, to set apart £4,500 out of this sum as a Scholarship or Fellowship Fund in the University of Glasgow.

By the Trust Deed of date November 8th, 1865, the net yearly produce of the said sum (after deducting expenses) is to be appropriated to the support of one or more Fellowships, not exceeding three, to be competed for by the alumni of the College of Glasgow, and to be held for a period not exceeding four years, upon the following conditions, viz.: First,—The number of Fellowships, and the period during which the same are to be held, shall from time to time be fixed by the Senatus Academicus of the said University. Secondly,—The competition for the Fellowships shall be open only to deserving students who shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in that University at the term preceding the competition,[2] and the Fellowships shall be awarded by the Senatus Academicus of the University to those students who have shown themselves in a public competition to have acquired the greatest amount of knowledge and proficiency in the branches of study embraced in the curriculum of Arts, and such branches of Natural Science as the Senate shall, from time to time, require. And, Thirdly,—The Examination for the Fellowships shall be under the direction of the Senatus Academicus of the University, who shall fix the subjects of examination, and the relative value of each subject in the competition, and appoint any of their own number, or other fit persons, to be Examinators, and make such regulations with relation to the said Fellowships, and the competition and examination therefor, as from time to time they may think fit.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

[2] *i.e.* Either at the ordinary graduation in April or at the supplementary graduation in November.

The following are the regulations of the Eglinton Fellowships:—

1. The number of the Eglinton Fellowships shall be two (of about £65 per annum each), tenable for three years, subject to the approval of the Senate at the end of the first and second year.

2. The competition for the Fellowship shall be open only to deserving students who shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Glasgow, at the term preceding the competition.[1] In the event of a candidate being appointed to a vacancy to be filled for less than three years, and being still eligible, under the usual regulations as above, to compete for the said Fellowship on the occasion of the next regular vacancy, he shall be qualified to compete just as if he had not previously held the Fellowship, but in no case shall any student be permitted to hold the Fellowship for more than three years in all.

3. One of the Fellowships shall be open to competition in October, 1866, and thereafter triennially (1902); and the other in October, 1867, and thereafter triennially (1900).

4. The successful candidate shall undertake, during his tenure of the Fellowship, to follow such a course of study in the University, or to give such assistance in the teaching work of the University, as the Senate may determine.

5. The Examination for the Eglinton Fellowship to be competed for in October, 1890, and thereafter sexennially (1902), shall be in Classics; and the Examination for the Eglinton Fellowship to be competed for in 1893, and thereafter sexennially (1905), shall be in Mental Philosophy.

The subjects of examination in Classics and Mental Philosophy respectively shall be the same as those for the Degree of Master of Arts with Honours.

6. The Examination for the Eglinton Fellowship to be competed for in October, 1897, and thereafter sexennially (1903), shall be in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and the Examination for the Eglinton Fellowship to be competed for in October, 1900, and

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[1] *i.e.* Either at the ordinary graduation in April or at the supplementary graduation in November.

thereafter sexennially (1906), shall be in English (Language, Literature, and British History).

The subjects of examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and in English respectively shall be the same as those for the Degree of Master of Arts with Honours.

7. The Eglinton Fellowship shall not be held along with the Snell Scholarship, or Breadalbane Scholarship, and the holder of the Luke Fellowship or of the Metcalfe Fellowship shall not be admitted to compete for the Eglinton Fellowship.

The next ordinary competition will take place in October, 1900, the subject of examination being English (Language, Literature, and British History).

Fellow—[1]James C. Ker, M.A., 1897.

WILLIAM EUING FELLOWSHIPS.—Founded in 1874 by Mr. William Euing, insurance broker, Glasgow, who by his Will bequeathed to the University, along with a library of rare and valuable books, the sum of £6,000 for the endowment of three Fellowships, each of the value of £80 per annum, and tenable for not more than five years. The Fellowships are open only to deserving students who have completed the regular curriculum in Arts, and taken the Degree of M.A. at this University, and are awarded after competition in the subjects of the Arts curriculum. The Fellows are required to reside in Glasgow for at least nine months in the year, and "to open private classes, of limited numbers, for giving instruction to, and aiding students of the University—more especially during the vacation, or such part thereof as may be found expedient—in such studies as may be auxiliary to, or illustrative of, the course of lectures which such students may have attended, or be desirous of attending, and also to carry out the same purpose by a systematic course of private tuition."

One Fellowship is attached to the department of Classics, one to the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and one to the department of Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature.

The Senate have issued the following regulations for the competition for these Fellowships :—

1. In the department of Classics there shall be one Fellowship competed for in October, 1875, and thereafter at intervals of four years (1903), the period for which the Classical Fellowship shall be ordinarily tenable.

2. In the department of Mental Philosophy one Fellowship shall be competed for in October, 1876, and thereafter at intervals of three years (1900), the period for which the Fellowship in the department of Mental Philosophy shall be ordinarily tenable.

3. In the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy one Fellowship shall be competed for in October, 1875, and a

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

Fellow appointed for two years; the Mathematical Fellowship becoming vacant in October, 1877, shall be filled up for a period of three years, the period for which the Fellowship in this department shall be ordinarily held.

In the event of a candidate being appointed to a vacancy to be filled for less than four years in the department of Classics, or for less than three years in the department of Mental Philosophy, or of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and being still eligible, under the usual regulations as above, to compete for the said Fellowship on the occasion of the next regular vacancy, he shall be qualified to compete just as if he had not previously held the Fellowship, but in no case shall any student be permitted to hold the Fellowship for more than four years in all, or three years in all, respectively.

One of these Fellowships, value £100 per annum, will be open to competition in October, 1900. It will be tenable for three years, and the examination will be in Mental Philosophy.

Fellows—[1] William Boyd, M.A., 1897 (Mental Philosophy); Robert J. T. Bell, M.A., 1898 (Mathematics); Robert D. Bell, M.A., 1899 (Classics).

EXHIBITION (1851) SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS. — Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1851 have instituted Science Scholarships, each of the annual value of £150, and tenable for two years, subject to the scholar's first year's work being deemed satisfactory by the Scientific Committee of the Commissioners. The nomination to a Scholarship has been placed at the disposal of this University in each year since 1891, and it is anticipated that similar arrangements will be made in future years.

Candidates must be British subjects, and must have been students of Science in some approved institution or institutions for a period of three years, at least the third year of the period having been spent in this University. Capacity for original research tending to advance Science or its applications is required as the main qualification. The Scholarships may be held at any University in England or abroad, or in some other institution approved of by the Commissioners; and every scholar will, in the absence of special circumstances, be required to proceed to an institution other than that by which he is nominated. He must devote himself to some particular scientific work in connection with those branches of Science, such as Physics, Mechanics, and Chemistry, the extension of which is especially important to our national industries. A sum of £25 is reserved from the fourth half-yearly instalment, and paid by the Commissioners on receipt from the Scholar, after the expiration of his Scholarship term, of a satisfactory report of his study and research during the term.

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

When a nomination falls to be made in any year, due notice will be given to enable candidates to lodge their applications with the Clerk of Senate before the beginning of April. Every application must be accompanied by a statement of the scientific study (including original research) in which the candidate has been engaged, and of the work to which he proposes to devote himself if appointed to the Scholarship.

Scholars—[1] James Francis Bottomley, Ph.D., 1898; [2] Robert J. T. Bell, 1899.

FERGUSON SCHOLARSHIPS.—With a view to the encouragement of the higher learning in Scotland, the trustees of the late Mr. Ferguson, of Cairnbrock, out of his legacy of £50,000 for educational and other purposes, instituted in 1860 six Scholarships, each of the value of £80 per annum, to be held for two years, and to be called "The Ferguson Scholarships."

The examination of candidates for three of these Scholarships will be held in Glasgow, on Tuesday, 25th September next, and following day. One of the Scholarships will be awarded for the greatest proficiency in Classics; one for the greatest proficiency in Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy; and one for the greatest proficiency in Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Psychology, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy.

Subjects for examination—

CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—*Latin*—Plautus—*Captivi*, *Trinummus*. Catullus (Simpson's Selection). Persius. Martial (Paley & Stone's Selection). Cicero, *Philippics*, I.-VII. Tacitus, *Agricola* and *Germania*. Translations from Authors not prescribed. Latin Prose Composition.

Greek.—Homer, *Iliad*, I., XI., XXI.-XXIII. Hesiod, *Works and Days*. Sophocles, *Antigone*, *Oedipus Tyrannus*. Aristophanes, *Acharnians*, *Clouds*. Plato, *Republic*, VIII., IX. Demosthenes, *Corona*. Translation from Authors not prescribed. Greek Prose Composition.

Questions on Greek and Roman History, Literature, Language, and Antiquities. The questions will bear chiefly on the books prescribed.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—*Mathematics.*—Euclid's Elements. Modern Geometry. Algebra, including Determinants, Finite Differences, and Theory of Equations. Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical. Analytical Geometry, in two and three dimensions. Differential and Integral Calculus, and Differential Equations.

Natural Philosophy.—Abstract Dynamics (commonly called Mechanics), including Kinematics and Statics and Kinetics of

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

[2] Scholar resigned in August, 1899.

Solids and Fluids. Experimental Physics and Applied Mathematics, including all the ordinary subjects treated in Lectures on Natural Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOLARSHIP.—*Logic.*—Province and History of Logic. Notions, Judgments, and Inferences. Recent developments of Formal Logic. Fallacies. Theory and Methods of Scientific and of Historical Proof.

Psychology and Metaphysics.—The Phenomena and Laws of Mental Life and of its Development. Theory of Knowledge. Theory of Reality.

Moral Philosophy.—Psychology and Metaphysics of Ethics. Relations of Ethics to Law, Politics, and Economics. Applied Ethics.

History of Philosophy.—History and Critical Analysis of Ancient and Modern Systems of Philosophy.

The competition will be open to all persons who have passed the Examinations required for the Degree of Master of Arts in one of the Universities of Scotland (whether taking the degree at the same time or not), provided that, at the time of the competition, not more than six years have elapsed since the date of their first matriculation after having passed the Preliminary Examination, and who have not already gained one of these Scholarships.

The Examinations will be conducted in writing, and the Scholarships awarded on the report of the Examiners as to the merit of the Candidates, but the minimum of 60 per cent. of the possible marks must be reached in order to entitle to a Scholarship.

The Scholarships, of £80 each per annum, are tenable for two years, subject to fulfilment of the following rule of the trustees :—

" Persons gaining the Scholarships will be expected, during "the tenure thereof, to prosecute studies in furtherance of "the higher learning; and those who have not graduated shall "be required to do so before the last payment is made."

Certificates will be granted to such of the unsuccessful competitors as, in the opinion of the Examiners, shall have taken a distinguished position in the Examinations.

Candidates are requested to give in their names, personally or by letter, at the Office of THE FERGUSON BEQUEST FUND, 94 Bath Street, Glasgow, before 1st September, 1900, and due intimation will be sent to those enrolled as to the place and hours of Examination.

The following Students of the University of Glasgow have obtained Ferguson Scholarships :—

1868, James Smith, Mathematical ; 1869, Archibald B. Cameron, Philosophical ; 1870, John Cross, Classical ; 1870, James Orr, Philosophical ; 1872, Wm. W. Waddell, Classical ; 1873, Thomas H.

Miller, Mathematical; 1874, William Patrick, Philosophical; 1875 William Y. King, Classical; 1878, John M'A. Dodds, Mathematical; 1878, Thomas B. Kilpatrick, Philosophical; 1882, Robert F. Muirhead, Mathematical; 1883, James A. M'Callum, Philosophical; 1886, James Buchanan, Mathematical; 1886, Andrew F. Smith, Philosophical; 1888, Ernest F. Scott, Classical; 1889, Evan Keri Evans, M.A., Philosophical; 1890, Abraham Levine, M.A., Mathematical; 1891, James Holm, M.A., Mathematical; 1893, Horatio S. Carslaw, M.A., Mathematical; 1897, William Boyd, M.A., Philosophical; 1898, George D. Valentine, M.A., Mathematical; 1899, Robert D. Bell, M.A., Classical.

Present Holders of the Scholarships.—George G. Sim, M.A., of Aberdeen University, Classics, 1898; George D. Valentine, M.A., of Glasgow University, Mathematics, 1898; David H. Macgregor, M.A., of Edinburgh University, Mental Philosophy, 1898; Robert D. Bell, M.A., of Glasgow University, Classics, 1899; Alexander Brown, M.A., of Edinburgh University, Mathematics, 1899; George C. Rankin, M.A., of Edinburgh University, Mental Philosophy, 1899.

FOULIS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.—This Scholarship was founded in 1882 in memory of the late David Foulis, M.D., Glasgow, who had distinguished himself in Pathology and Surgery, and died at the age of 35 years. It is to be awarded as often as the accumulated income from the invested funds amounts to £50. The next vacancy will take place in session 1901-2. It is tenable by a graduate or licentiate whose professional education has, to the extent of not less than two years, been received at the University or one of the extra-mural schools of Glasgow; and who shall, in the opinion of the trustees, have manifested a capacity for original work in the department of Pathology. The purpose of the Scholarship is to assist in the prosecution of such work in one of the Medical Schools in or furth of Scotland, approved of by the trustees; and the trustees have power to determine whether it should be awarded by competition or otherwise.

The trustees are the Professor of Practice of Medicine in the University, the President and Visitor of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the Pathologists of the Western and Royal Infirmaries. Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. J. M. Taylor, Foulis & Co., 180 St. Vincent Street.

Scholars—Peter Paterson, M.B., M.R.C.S.; Walter K. Hunter, B.Sc., M.D.

WILLIAM HOULDSWORTH RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP.—In March, 1898, the late William Houldsworth, merchant in Glasgow, in recognition of the distinguished services of his friend, Lord Kelvin, to the cause of scientific research, made over to the University the sum of £5600 invested in Great Eastern Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, to provide a Research Studentship in connection with the

Faculty of Science. Candidates must be students of at least two years' standing in the University of Glasgow. The studentship is tenable for two years, and the holder must prosecute his work with diligence and regularity so as to receive from the Professor of Natural Philosophy a certificate of creditable success. A proportion, viz., four-fifths, of the annual income is payable without deduction to the Research Student for personal expenses, and the remaining fifth part, after meeting the expenses of administration, is applied in payment of laboratory expenses and materials in connection with the Research Student's work, and in payment of his matriculation fees and of the fees for such Science Classes, if any, at the University as he may attend with the approval of the Senate. The said one-fifth part of the income must be expended at the sight and to the satisfaction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy or upon orders granted by him, and the Research Student is required to furnish the Professor with a statement showing the sums so expended in each session, and also during his tenure of the Studentship. Any surplus remaining over shall be added to the principal of the fund. In the event of the Studentship falling vacant otherwise than by lapse of time, the Senate may immediately make another appointment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the event of the Senate considering it not advisable at any time to make an appointment on the occurrence either of a casual vacancy or of a vacancy in regular course, the same may be deferred, and the income thus left unused shall be added to the principal of the fund.

When a vacancy occurs, the applications of candidates must set forth the particulars required by Ordinance No. 61, Section III. See page 137.

Research Student.—James Slater Dunlop, M.A., B.Sc., 1900.

LLOYD'S REGISTER SCHOLARSHIP.—In 1889 the general Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping intimated their intention of establishing a Scholarship of the yearly value of £50, tenable for three years by students of Naval Architecture in this University. In 1893 two additional Scholarships, each of the same value and tenure as the first, were announced. They are open to competition to candidates whose age does not exceed 23 years. Each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence that £50 a year would enable him to pursue his studies, and that he would be unable to do so unless this aid were afforded. The subjects of examination are the following :—Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. and XI. ; Algebra, including Quadratic Equations, the three Progressions, and Binomial Theorem ; Plane Trigonometry, with use of Logarithms ; Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics ; Practical Shipbuilding ; Mechanical Problems. A preference will be given to a candidate who possesses a thorough grammatical knowledge of English and of either French or German, although he may be somewhat deficient in the other subjects prescribed. One Scholarship will be open to competition in October, 1900. Names of Candidates to be sent to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) on or before 19th September, 1900.

Scholars—[1] Charles La Torre, 1897; [2] John G. Johnstone, 1898; William M. Gray, 1899.

Luke Fellowship.—In 1863, the late William Luke, Esq., of Edinburgh, bequeathed to the University of Glasgow the sum of £3,000 sterling, "to perpetuate the memory of his nephew George Rankin Luke" (formerly a highly distinguished student of this University, and afterwards student of Christ Church, Oxford), "in such a manner as his esteemed friend, Professor Nichol, may consider most beneficial." Professor Nichol exercised the discretionary power thus conferred on him by directing that the sum bequeathed should be applied to the founding of a Luke Fellowship. The following are the regulations :—

1. There shall be a single Luke Fellowship (of about £95 per annum), tenable for three years, subject to the approval of the Senate at the end of the first and second years.

2. The Luke Fellowship shall be awarded on examination on English Literature, and on prescribed periods in History.

3. The Luke Fellowship shall be open to competition in October, 1868, and thereafter triennially.

4. Competitors for the Luke Fellowship must be Masters of Arts of this University, of not more than three years' standing ; provided always that students graduating at the supplementary graduation in November of any year shall, for all purposes, be held to have graduated at the ordinary graduation in the April immediately preceding.

5. The Luke Fellowship shall not be held along with the Snell Scholarship, the Clark Scholarship, the Eglinton Fellowship, or the Euing Fellowship.

6. Students who have competed at one Luke Fellowship Examination shall not be admitted to another, nor shall the holder of the Eglinton Fellowship; but in the event of a candidate's being appointed to a vacancy to be filled for less than three years, and being still eligible, under the usual regulations as above, to compete for the Luke Fellowship on the occasion of the next regular vacancy, he shall be qualified to compete just as if he had not previously held the Fellowship, but in no case shall any student be permitted to hold the Fellowship for more than three years in all.

Ordinance No. 100 of the Universities Commission (1889) prescribes that the provisions of Ordinance No. 57 shall apply to the

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[1] Vacant through lapse of time.

[2] Scholar resigned in April, 1900.

Luke Fellowship, but provides that it shall not be a condition of tenure of the Fellowship that the holder shall give assistance in teaching the class of English Literature.

The next competition for the Luke Fellowship will take place in October, 1901.

Fellow—John Edgar, M.A., 1898.

Mackay Smith Scholarships.—One in Natural Philosophy, the other in Chemistry, each of the annual value of £48, and tenable for two years in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow alternately. During sessions 1882-83 and 1883-84 they were held in the University of Edinburgh, and during sessions 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the University of Glasgow. The next examination will be held in this University at the close of session 1900-1. Candidates must have already attended, or must be then attending the class of Natural Philosophy or Chemistry respectively. The examination in Chemistry will be held along with the examinations for the Degree of B.Sc. (new regulations), and the examination in Natural Philosophy along with the examinations for M.A.

Mackinnon Scholarship.—By the will of the late Sir William Alexander Mackinnon, K.C.B., LL.D., Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Army and Director-General of the Army Medical Staff, a sum of £2000, less legacy duty, was bequeathed to this University for the foundation of a Scholarship. The Scholarship is to be awarded to the person who shall in each year show the greatest proficiency in a competitive examination in (1) Geology, (2) Natural History (with Comparative Anatomy), and (3) Modern Foreign Languages, the examination in each subject to be held every third year. The subjects are to be taken in rotation, commencing in such order as the University authorities shall determine. In the event of the Scholarship not being awarded in any year, the amount of the Scholarship with any accumulations shall be added to the amount to form the Scholarship in the same subject on the recurrence of the examination therein. An appointment will be made after the Degree Examination in October, 1900, the subject being Modern Foreign Languages, viz., French and German. The examinations shall be held at the same time as the examinations for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in the Group of Modern Languages and Literature, and on the same papers.

Metcalfe Fellowship.—Founded by the late Miss Sarah Metcalfe, Glasgow. (See under Metcalfe Bursaries, p. 289.)

The following are the regulations of the Metcalfe Fellowship:—

1. There shall be a Fellowship on the Metcalfe Foundation of the annual value of £100, tenable for three years, to be competed for in October, 1872, and thereafter triennially (1902).

2. Candidates must be Masters of Arts with Honours in the Group of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, of not more than

three years' standing, provided always that students graduating at the supplementary graduation in November of any year shall for all purposes be held to have graduated at the ordinary graduation in the April immediately preceding.

3. The examination shall be the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts with Honours in the Group of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

4. The Fellowship shall be held subject to the condition of pursuing a course of study in such of the following subjects—viz., Higher Mathematics, Astronomy, Civil Engineering, and Chemistry—as the Senate shall in each case prescribe.

5. The Metcalfe Fellowship shall not be held along with the Eglinton Fellowship, the Snell Scholarship, or the Breadalbane Scholarship; and the holder of the Eglinton Fellowship shall not be allowed to compete for the Metcalfe Fellowship; but in the event of a candidate being appointed to a vacancy to be filled for less than three years, and being still eligible, under the usual regulations as above, to compete for the said Fellowship on the occasion of the next regular vacancy, he shall be qualified to compete just as if he had not previously held the Fellowship, but in no case shall any student be permitted to hold the Fellowship for more than three years in all.

Fellow—David K. Picken, 1899.

Reid Stewart Fellowship.—Mr. James Reid Stewart, Ironmaster, Glasgow, who died on 8th August, 1896, directed his Trustees to pay a legacy of £2000, under deduction of legacy duty, to the Senate, the free income of which is to be applied in and towards a Fellowship to be called the Reid Stewart Fellowship.

The following are the regulations:—

1. Candidates must be Masters of Arts who have taken the Degree of M.A. with Honours in either the Group of History or the Group of Economic Science, or be students presenting themselves for the final examination for the M.A. Degree with Honours in either of these Groups.

But no student shall be admitted to the examination after the expiry of more than two winter sessions from the time of his completing the course necessary for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in either of these Groups.

2. The papers set in the examination shall be the same as the papers set for Honours in these Groups at the October examinations for Degrees in Arts, and the Examiners shall be the Examiners for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in these Groups. The Fellowship will be awarded for excellence in one Group, but not in both.

3. The Fellowship shall be tenable for three years, subject to the condition that the holder give his time and attention to the prosecution of his studies with a view to one of the learned professions

or to such professional or business avocation as may be approved of by the Senate.

4. In the event of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time, it shall be in the power of the Senate to appoint, after competition under the same conditions as above, either for the unexpired period of the vacated Fellowship or for the full period of three years. If the Fellowship is offered for a period of less than three years, the conditions of competition and tenure shall be the same as those stated above, provided that no student shall be excluded from the competition who was eligible when the Fellowship was last offered for three years.

5. In the event of the Examiners reporting in any year that no candidate has done sufficiently well to deserve the Fellowship, no appointment shall be made on that occasion, but the Fellowship shall be offered for competition in the following year under the same conditions as in the case of a vacancy occurring otherwise than by lapse of time.

6. It shall not be competent for the holder of the Reid Stewart Fellowship to hold any other Bursary, Scholarship, or Fellowship, in this University, without the special leave of the Senate.

The next competition will take place in October, 1902.

Fellow—John Lochhead, M.A., 1899.

SANDFORD SCHOLARSHIP.—Founded in 1862 (by the investment of a sum of £520, raised by subscription), in memory of Sir Daniel K. Sandford, the eminent Professor of Greek in this University, who died in 1838. It is tenable for two years, and is awarded to the student who, on examination, gives proof of the greatest proficiency in the Greek language. Value about £20 per annum.

The examination of candidates for this Scholarship takes place every alternate year in the month of April (1902), and is open to all matriculated students (not Masters of Arts) who have attended the Public Greek Classes for not less than two sessions.

The subjects of examination are selected from the following authors:—Homer, 12 books; Herodotus, 4 books; Sophocles, 3 plays; Thucydides, 4 books; Æschylus, 3 plays; Demosthenes, one or more orations; Aristophanes, 3 plays; Xenophon's *Memorabilia;* Pindar; Plato, one or more dialogues.

Candidates are examined on not more than four of the above-mentioned authors (of which Homer is always one)—two in prose and two in verse; and the subjects for each examination are given out by the examiners at the end of the session previous to that in which the examination takes place. Candidates are also examined on Translations from Greek into English, with Criticisms, and Translations, in prose and verse, from English into Greek.

The subjects for April, 1900, were:—Homer, *Iliad* i.–xii.; Aeschylus, *Oresteia*; Thucydides, i.–iv.; Plato, *Gorgias*; Unseen

Translation ; Prose Composition, and Verse if any candidate offers it.

Scholar—James F. Dyer, 1900.

SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP—(See under head "Scott Bursaries," p. 299.) —This Scholarship, in value £80 per annum, is open for competition to Masters of Arts in the University of Glasgow of not more than three years' standing, having graduated with Honours in Classics or in Mental Philosophy, or to students who, at the time of competition, are presenting themselves for the final examination in the said University for the M.A. Degree with Honours in Classics or in Mental Philosophy. The examination to be in Classics, Mental Philosophy, and English Literature, which may include History. The Scholarship is tenable for two years, and the holder is required to follow such a course of study in the University of Glasgow, or give such assistance in the teaching work of the University as the Senatus Academicus may determine. The Scott Scholarship is not to be held along with any other Scholarship, Fellowship, or Bursary of the University of Glasgow. "The subjects of examination for the said Scholarship shall be, with the addition after-mentioned, Classics, or Mental Philosophy, or both of these, the special subjects being those for the examination for the M.A. degree with Honours in the given department or departments for the year, and in addition to the examination above mentioned the competitors for the said Scholarship shall undergo an examination in English Literature of a higher kind than that required for an ordinary pass." The Scholarship will be open to competition in October, 1900. The examination will be in Mental Philosophy and in English Literature (not Language) from Chaucer downwards.

SHAW PHILOSOPHICAL FELLOWSHIP.—This Fellowship was founded by subscription in 1867, in the University of Edinburgh, in memory of Sir J. Shaw, Bart., who was born at Mosshead, in the Parish of Riccarton, and County of Ayr, in 1764, was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1805, and M.P. for the same city in 1806, and after a long and distinguished career, died in London in 1843; and is open to the competition of the Graduates in Arts of any of the Scottish Universities. The Fellowship consists of the free proceeds of the sum of £4,100 mortified to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh under the following conditions, namely :—

1. The said Fellowship shall bear the name of "THE SHAW PHILOSOPHICAL FELLOWSHIP," in memory of the said Sir James Shaw, Baronet.

2. The Patronage of the said Shaw Philosophical Fellowship shall belong to the said Senatus Academicus. and shall be exercised by them, subject to the conditions herein contained, for the encouragement of the study of Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, and the History of Philosophy.

3. The Fellowship shall be awarded by competitive examination in the subjects of Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Moral Philosopy, and the History of Philosophy.

4. The Fellowship shall, on each occasion of an appointment thereto, be open to the competition of Graduates in Arts of the Scottish Universities—that is to say, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Glasgow, the University of Aberdeen, and the University of St. Andrews, of not more than five years' standing at the time of the competition, and of all students of the said Scottish Universities who, although they have not graduated in Arts, shall yet have successfully passed the last of the examinations necessary for such graduation in Arts, within the period of five years before the time of the competition; and the said Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, with consent of the Senates of the other Scottish Universities aforesaid, or of a majority of them, and with the concurrence of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, shall have power either to increase or to reduce the number of years of standing as graduates, or as students who have passed all the examinations necessary for graduation, as above fixed, for competitors for the Fellowship.

5. The Fellowship shall be tenable for five years only, but the said Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh shall have power, with consent of the Senates of the other Scottish Universities aforesaid, or of a majority of them, and with the concurrence of the University Court of the said University of Edinburgh, to extend, with reference to all holders of the Fellowship, the term of tenure to any period of years not exceeding ten, if, in the course of time, it shall appear to them desirable to do so, from an increase in the number of foundations of a similar kind in the University of Edinburgh, or in the other Scottish Universities, or other sufficient reason.

6. The competitive examination for the said Fellowship shall, except in the case below provided for, be conducted by two Examiners, to be appointed in the manner following—to wit, one of the Examiners shall be appointed by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, either from among the members of the said Senatus or others, as they may think proper, and the other Examiner shall be appointed by the Senatus Academicus of one of the other Scottish Universities in rotation.

7. The said Examiners, so appointed, shall report their opinion of the result of the examination to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, who shall, as Patrons of the said Fellow-

ship, appoint thereto the candidate who appears by the report to be best qualified by proficiency in the subjects of Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, and the History of Philosophy, provided that, as required by the clause next following, such best qualified candidate shall, in the opinion of both the Examiners, have manifested a sufficiently high degree of proficiency to merit the Fellowship.

9. Each holder of the said Fellowship shall, during his tenure thereof, be entitled to receive the annual proceeds of Four Thousand One Hundred Pounds, and of any addition of the said sum which may hereafter be made thereto, as after-mentioned, after deducting all reasonable expenses, including the payment of remuneration to the Examiners appointed as aforesaid.

12. It shall not be competent for any person to hold the said Fellowship along with any other Fellowship, Scholarship, or Bursary, in any Scottish University, or appropriated to the students of any Scottish University or Universities.

17. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh to require the holder of the Shaw Philosophical Fellowship during the fourth or fifth year of his tenure of it, to deliver in the University of Edinburgh a Course of Lectures, not exceeding four, on any of the subjects for the encouragement of the study of which the Fellowship has been founded ; and notice shall be given to the holder of the Fellowship twelve months previously to the time fixed for the delivery of the said Lectures that he is required to deliver them ; but the said Senatus, with consent of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, shall have power to alter the number of Lectures, if it shall be found desirable to do so.

Present Fellow—J. B. Baillie, M.A. (of Edinburgh University), 1899.

Snell Exhibitions.—In the year 1677, Mr. John Snell of Uffeton, in the County of Warwick, a native of Scotland, and formerly student in this University, devised to trustees a considerable estate near Leamington, in Warwickshire, for educating Scottish students at Oxford.

The Exhibitioners are now elected under a scheme settled in the Court of Chancery in 1872. Under the provisions of this scheme it was then arranged that the number of Exhibitioners should be limited to fourteen, it being lawful to elect three in each year, unless the number on the Foundation should thereby be increased beyond fourteen, in which case not more than two were to be elected, the Exhibition being tenable for five years ; but by an agreement of date 2nd April, 1878, under provisions of the same scheme, the following regulations were sanctioned :—

1. The stipend of each Exhibitioner admitted to the foundation after the 31st day of December, 1878, shall be £132.

2. Until the 31st day of December, 1880, the greatest number of Exhibitioners shall be twelve.

3. During the year from the 31st day of December, 1880, to the 31st day of December, 1881, the greatest number of Exhibitioners shall be eleven.

After the 31st day of December, 1881, the greatest number of Exhibitioners shall be ten.

The number of ordinary Exhibitioners it shall be lawful to elect in each year shall be three, unless the number on the foundation for the time being would be thereby increased beyond the greatest number for the time being permitted by this agreement, in which case not more than two shall be elected.

By a subsequent agreement of date 21st January, 1886, the following modifications were made:—

1. The value of the Snell Exhibitions shall be reduced to £80 a year.

2 They shall be held, as heretofore, for five years, but the whole sum of £400 will be paid to each Exhibitioner during the first three years of his tenure in equal annual sums, but a moiety of the last annual payment shall be kept back, if the authorities of Balliol College think fit, until the Exhibitioner shall have taken his Degree.

Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or must be sons of fathers born in Scotland, and must "have resided[1] as Undergraduate Students for two years at least in Glasgow College, or for one year in that College and two at least in some other College in Scotland." "No candidate shall be admitted to examination who shall be a member of the University of Oxford of more than one year's standing from the day of his matriculation inclusive; and no candidate shall be admitted to examination more than once after he shall have completed his 23rd year; but a candidate otherwise qualified shall not be excluded from examination on the ground that he is a graduate of any Scotch University."

Candidates are expected to inscribe their name in a book kept at the Clerk of Senate's Office for the purpose, not later than 1st December, 1900. The next examination will be held in April, 1901, on the same days and at the same hours as the Examinations for the Degree of M.A. with Honours, the English paper being taken on Saturday, 6th April, at 10 A.M.

The subjects of examination are as follows:

IN LATIN, GREEK, LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, AND HISTORY.

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[1] By Resolution of date December 13th, 1866, the Senate determined that "Residence" shall, for the purpose of the Snell Trust, be constituted by regular attendance as a public student for the complete winter session on not less than two of the classes in the curriculum for the Degree of Arts.

—The subjects of examination for the Degree of M.A. with Honours.

In Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.—The subjects of examination for the Ordinary Degree of M.A., and higher subjects which any candidate may express a wish to be examined in.

Candidates are requested to take notice that they are not required to attend the examination in more than one of the four groups, viz.: Classics, Mental Philosophy, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and History; that a candidate may be appointed for decided excellence in any one department alone; and if such excellence in some one of the departments be not displayed by three of the candidates, the Senate will either appoint a candidate who has shown sufficient proficiency in several departments, or will abstain from making three appointments. All candidates, however, will be required to write an English Essay on a subject prescribed at the time. Candidates who do not offer Classics will be required to show such a knowledge of Latin and Greek as to prove their ability to pass Responsions at Oxford.

Exhibitioners—George S. Adams, 1896; Peter W. Monie, 1897; Samuel F. H. Mackay, 1898; Archibald Main, 1899; George H. Stevenson, 1900.

Thomson Experimental Scholarships.—Three Scholarships, in value about £20 each, for the promotion of Experimental Research, founded by Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin), LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, by letter to the Principal of date September 6th, 1869, in which, after referring to "the liberal and friendly spirit which had been shown him by his colleagues in respect to his connection with telegraphic enterprise," and the "facilities for experimenting which the College had afforded him," he states that "he wished to mark his sense of these benefits by setting aside something of what he had received to assist in promoting the cultivation of experimental investigation in Glasgow University," and for this purpose offered for the acceptance of the Senate the sum of £1,000.

The scholars are appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Professor of Natural Philosophy from among students who have previously shown their zeal and ability in Experimental Investigations in the Physical Laboratory, and they are required to engage in the continual prosecution of Experimental Investigations in the Laboratory for not less than nine months of the year, to the satisfaction of the Professor of Natural Philosophy. These Scholarships may be held along with any other Bursary, Scholarship, or Fellowship.

Scholars for 1900—Alexander Wood, James S. Dunlop, M.A., B.Sc., Archibald M. Macmillan, M.A.

James Watt Scholarship.—In 1808, James Watt, LL.D., presented the College with a perpetual annuity of £10, for the institution of a prize, to be awarded to the author of the best Essay on some subject in the following branches of study, to be taken in rotation:—1. Any branch of Mechanics or its dependent Arts. 2. Statics, and the Machines and Arts dependent. 3. Pneumatics, Statical or Chemical, Machines and Arts. 4. Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, their Machines and Arts. 5. Chemistry, its Arts and Apparatus. All actual students who had completed, or who, at the end of the session in which the Prize fell to be awarded, should have completed a regular course of study in Languages and Philosophy, might be competitors. By Ordinance No. 93 of the Universities Commission (1889), issued on 15th February, 1895, and approved by Her Majesty in Council on 13th August, 1895, it was provided that the Watt Prize should be discontinued, that the funds should be allowed to accumulate for four years from the date of the Ordinance, and that thereafter a James Watt Scholarship in Engineering should be established.

The Scholarship is awarded by the Senate, on a special report by the Faculty of Science, to a Bachelor of Science of distinction of not more than two years' standing. It is tenable for two years, and the James Watt Scholar is required to pursue during his tenure special higher studies in the Engineering Laboratory, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Professor.

3.—*PRIZES.*

Besides the class Prizes, and a number of Prizes given by the different Professors for particular kinds of merit, there are others which the generosity of public-spirited individuals has founded for the encouragement of learning in the University.

The names of the Prizemen for Session 1899-1900 will be found in the Degree and Prize List.

INDEX.

FOUNDATION.	NATURE OF PRIZE.	AWARDED FOR
Arnott, - - - - -	£25 and £15,	Examinations.
Brunton Memorial, -	£10,	Do.
Buchanan (3), - - -	Books,	Do.
Cleland, - - - - -	Gold Medal,	Do.
Cleland & Rae Wilson,	Four Gold Medals.	Do.
Cobden, - - -	£20 and Silver Medal (triennial),	Essay.
Coulter, - - - - -	Two at £5 each,	Essays.
Cowan, - - - - -	Three Gold Medals,	Examinations.
Cunninghame, - - -	Gold Medal,	Do.
Dickson Prize, - - -	Books,	Do.
Dobbie-Smith, - - -	Gold Medal (biennial),	Essay.
Dowanhill, - - - -	£20 and £10,	Elocution.
Ewing, - - - - -	Gold Medal (biennial),	Essay.
Findlater, - - - - -	£38,	Examination.
Gartmore, - - - -	Gold Medal (biennial),	Essay.
Gladstone Historical -	£21 (biennial),	Examination.
Gladstone Memorial, -	£5 in Books,	Do.
Harvey, George, - -	£14,	Do.
Henderson, - - - -	£21,	Essay.
Jamieson, - - - -	£10,	Examination.
Jeffrey, - - - - -	Gold Medal,	Do.
Kirk Memorial, - - -	£14,	Do.
Logan, Thos., Memorial,	Gold Medal and £12,	Do.
Luke Historical, - -	£9 (biennial),	Do.
Macfarlan and Cook, -	£21,	Do.
Macleod, - - - - -	Gold Medal,	Do.
Muirhead, - - - -	Books,	Do.
Muirhead, G. Roger, -	£2 5s.,	Do.
Nichol Memorial, - -	Books,	Do.
Reid, John, - - - -	£25,	Original Research.
Ross, Robert (2), - -	Med., books, or money,	Examinations.
Scott-Macfarlan, - -	Gold Medal,	Examination.
University, - - - -	Silver Medal,	Essay.
Walker (4), - - - -	Books, etc.,	Examinations.

ARNOTT PRIZES.—Founded in 1869, by Dr. Neil Arnott of London, who presented to the Senate the sum of £1,000 to found a Prize, or Prizes, for the encouragement of the study of Natural Philosophy among the Medical students of the University.

By resolution of the Senate of date April 10, 1873, the following regulations were adopted :—

1. That there shall be two separate examinations—one in General

Physics, for students of the first and second years of their Medical studies; the other for students of the third and fourth years, in Physiological Physics, or the application of the doctrine of General Physics to Physiological Science.

2. The knowledge required for the second of these examinations being much more extensive, and of a much higher order than that required for the first, and being the kind of knowledge of which it is most important to encourage the cultivation, as not only useful in the practice of the Medical Art, but eminently fitted to advance the Physiological Sciences; that a sum of not less than Twenty-five pounds be offered annually, in one or several sums, as circumstances may require, to the student or students who excel in the second examination.

3. That the remaining portion of the revenue derived annually from Dr. Arnott's donation be offered in the same way to the student or students who excel in the first examination.

4. That the first examination be under the superintendence of the Faculty of Arts, with the Professors of Physiology and of Anatomy as Assessors.

5. That the second examination shall be under the superintendence of the Medical Faculty, with the Professors of Natural Philosophy and of Mathematics as Assessors.

6. That all candidates shall, at the commencement of each session, intimate their intention to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office); and that, to prevent unqualified persons from coming forward, each candidate shall produce satisfactory evidence of his having attended a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, or of having been a pupil in a Laboratory where Practical Physics or Practical Physiology is taught; or, failing of these qualifications, he shall deposit the sum of ten shillings, which shall be forfeited if his examination marks fall below the average standard.

7. That every candidate who passes creditably the first examination shall be thereby entitled to come forward for the second, without being obliged to deposit the sum of ten shillings.

8. That no prize shall be awarded without sufficient merit being shown, and that in the event of one or more of the prizes on any occasion not being awarded, the amount shall be added to the principal sum.

The examination will be in writing, and will be held on Saturday, the 6th October, 1900, in the Examination Hall, at 2 P.M. Intending candidates to give in their names to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) on or before 19th September.

BRUNTON MEMORIAL PRIZE.—Founded in 1879, in memory of the late Duncan M. Brunton, M.A., M.B., Paisley, a distinguished graduate of this University, who died on 16th November, 1876, of fever, contracted in the diligent discharge of his professional duties in the Royal Infirmary of Paisley. The Committee of Subscribers paid over to the Senate the sum of £300, the interest of which is to be given annually to the most distinguished graduate in Medicine of the year.

BUCHANAN PRIZES.—A Bursary was founded in 1866, in recognition of the eminent services of Robert Buchanan, LL.D., as Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University during the long period of forty years. The fund consists of a sum of £314 raised by subscription. The Buchanan Bursaries having been founded under the Will of Professor Buchanan, the proceeds of this fund are now, with the sanction of the subscribers, applied to the purchase of books, which are annually awarded to the most distinguished students in the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature.

CLELAND AND RAE WILSON GOLD MEDALS.—Dr. James Cleland, Superintendent of Public Works in Glasgow, who died 14th October, 1840, founded a Gold Medal of the value of Ten Guineas, to be bestowed in alternate years on a student of Divinity, and a student of Natural Philosophy, as a prize for the best Essay on any subject to be prescribed by the Principal and Professors of the University.

Dr. William Rae Wilson of Kelvinbank, who died 2nd June, 1849, founded a Gold Medal to be bestowed upon the Divinity student who should produce the best Essay on the Life of Christ.

These foundations are now regulated by Ordinance No. 97 of the Universities Commission (1889). The Cleland Gold Medal, not exceeding ten guineas in value, is awarded to the most distinguished student in the class of Natural Philosophy in each year. The remainder of the free income of the Cleland Foundation is added to the total free income of the Rae Wilson Foundation, to provide four Gold Medals of equal value. These medals are awarded in each year as follows:—One to the most distinguished student in each of the classes of (1) Divinity, (2) Ecclesiastical History, (3) Hebrew and Semitic Languages, and (4) Divinity and Biblical Criticism. In the event of there being no student of sufficient distinction in any of these classes, the proportion of the income for that year may be applied towards the promotion of theological study in such manner as the Senate may decide.

COBDEN PRIZE.—This prize of the value of £20, together with a silver medal, will be offered by the Cobden Club, London, every third year for an essay on some subject connected with political economy. The subject is to be fixed by the two adjudicators, one of whom is appointed by the University and the other by the donors. Members of the University of not more than six years' standing may be competitors. The prize will be awarded in 1902 and thereafter triennially.

Coulter Prizes.—In 1787 Mr. James Coulter, merchant in Glasgow, bequeathed £200 to the University, "the annual proceeds to be applied in premiums, one or more, either pecuniary or honorary, for the encouragement of Composition and Elocution, upon subjects of the Faculty's choosing." The interest of this sum is now divided into Two Prizes of £5 each; the one to be given in alternate years for a Sermon or Theological Essay, and for an Essay on Mental Philosophy and English Literature, the other to be given annually for a translation from some Classical Author, or other composition connected with Classical Literature. The competition for these prizes is open to all matriculated students of the University.

Cowan Gold Medals.—In 1836 Dr. Cowan of Sunderland presented to the University the sum of £400, the interest to be applied annually in the purchase of Two Gold Medals of the value of about £10 each, to be awarded to the two students who may distinguish themselves most in the Greek and Latin Examination upon the Blackstone; and shortly afterwards (1839) the same gentleman presented the University with an additional sum of £105, the interest to be expended annually in the purchase of a Gold Medal of the value of £5, to be awarded to the best student in the Humanity Class.

The examination for Dr. Cowan's Blackstone Medals will be held early in November, 1900. Competitors to be eligible must be public students in some curriculum class in the Faculty of Arts.

For the Greek Medal—1. A candidate must have received a Certificate in the Greek Class for session 1899-1900.

2. Every candidate will be required to answer a Preliminary Paper, consisting of unprepared passages for translation.

3. Two or more candidates, selected by this paper, will on a subsequent day be examined orally in the books which they offer.

4. Each selected candidate must offer for the Oral Examination (i.) one Verse Subject, (ii.) one Prose Subject. (i.) The Verse Subject must be *either* five books of Homer, *or* two Greek plays (tragedies or comedies). (ii.) The Prose Subject may be any *one* of the following :—(*a*) Herodotus—two books; (*b*) Thucydides—two books; (*c*) Plato—two dialogues, or two books of the *Republic;* (*d*) Aristotle—two books of the *Ethics,* of the *Politics,* or of the *Rhetoric.*

5. Any member of the Greek Class for session 1900-1901 is at liberty to go in for the Preliminary Paper, even though he is not a candidate for the Cowan Medal; and if he acquits himself with distinction in that paper, his name will be mentioned when the award of the Medal is announced.

For the Latin Medal, competitors must in the session preceding the competition have received a public ticket of the Latin Class.

Notice is hereby given, that at the examination for Dr. Cowan's Medals in November, 1892, and thereafter, no one will be admitted to compete for the Greek Cowan Medal who has attended for more than three sessions, or who, after passing the preliminary examination in Greek, has attended for more than two sessions in any Scottish University, and no one shall be admitted to compete for the Latin Cowan Medal who has attended for more than two sessions, or who, having been admitted to the Senior Class in consequence of having passed the preliminary examination in Latin, has attended for more than one session in any Scottish University.

CUNNINGHAME GOLD MEDAL.—In 1886 Mr. Andrew Cunninghame, Town Clerk Depute of Glasgow, bequeathed to the University, *inter alia*, £350, free of legacy duty, with directions that the annual revenue thereof should be applied in purchasing a Gold Medal as a prize in the class of Mathematics.

DICKSON PRIZE.—In 1895, when Professor Dickson retired from the Chair of Divinity, his former students presented him with a testimonial consisting of silver plate and a cheque for £120. This sum was handed over by Dr. Dickson to the University Court, that the free annual income might be applied in the form of a prize of serviceable books to accompany the gold medal given to the most distinguished student of the year in the class of Divinity. In accordance with the wish of the subscribers the prize has been called the Dickson Prize.

DOBBIE-SMITH GOLD MEDAL.—In 1881 Mr. Thomas Smith, L.R.C.S.E., Heriot Hill House, Edinburgh, presented to the University, in memory of his wife, lately deceased, the sum of £150 for the purpose of founding a University Gold Medal of about £10 in value, to be given biennially for the encouragement of the study of Botany. The competition is open to all Matriculated Students of the session in which the Medal is to be awarded; the subject of competition—which shall always be a Botanical subject—to be selected by the Professors of Botany and Natural History, and announced at least eighteen months before the date fixed for receiving essays.

The next competition to be on any subject within the limits of the Science of Botany. The treatment of the subject to show original work, and each essay to be accompanied by an illustrative series of macroscopic and microscopic specimens. Essays to be given in to the Principal on or before 29th September, 1900.

DOWANHILL PRIZES.—Two prizes, one of £20, and the other of £10, for "Excellence in the Art of Oratory and Declamation, and in the practice of a refined and pleasing Delivery, and in reading the Scriptures," founded in 1865 by Mr. John Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, as sole Trustee, nominated and appointed by his deceased brother, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, also merchant in Glasgow, and in order to carry out the intentions of his said brother. These prizes are awarded annually to Students of Divinity, at the termination of the third or fourth session of their attendance on the Hall, by the votes of their fellow-students. Competitors must have attended for two sessions an Elocution Class, taught by a master approved by the Senate.[1]

The above foundation is in memory of the late Mr. James Buchanan of Dowanhill, of Ellison MacCallum, his wife, and of Mr. George Buchanan of Stanley, Perthshire, the Father, Mother, and elder Brother of the Founder.

EWING GOLD MEDAL.—In 1828 James Ewing, LL.D., of Levenside, presented the University with £100 for a Gold Medal to be given every second year for the best essay on an historical subject. The Gartmore and Ewing Medals are to be given alternately.

FINDLATER (DIVINITY) SCHOLARSHIP OR PRIZE.—This Scholarship, consisting of the free annual proceeds of the sum of £1,000 gifted to the Senate by Mr. Alexander Findlater, Dublin, was founded in 1871. The following regulations have been adopted by the Senate :—

1. The Findlater Scholarship shall be awarded annually by competition.

2. The subjects of examination shall be the same as those prescribed for the Degree of B.D., and the examinations shall be held at the same times as the examinations for the Degree of B.D.

3. The competition shall be open to all students of Divinity in this University who shall complete the ordinary course at the close of the session in which the examinations are held.

The next competition will take place in October, 1900, and April, 1901. Names of Candidates to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) on or before 17th October, 1900.

GARTMORE GOLD MEDAL.—In 1788 Mr. Robert Graham of Gartmore presented the University with £100 for the institution of a Prize for the best essay on any subject intimately connected with the nature, foundation, advantages, and support of political liberty. This Prize—a Gold Medal—is open to the competition of all students of the University, and is given biennially. The founder directed that the surpluses should be accumulated till a capital was formed sufficient to found a Bursary.—See Gartmore Bursary, p. 266.

GLADSTONE HISTORICAL PRIZE.—Founded in 1880 by the Gladstone Club, in commemoration of the election in 1877 of the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and in recognition of his distinguished career as a scholar, author, statesman, and orator. The following are the regulations :—

1. The prize shall be given for the best examination in English History.

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[1] See note under Faculty of Theology, *supra*.

2. The examination shall be held biennially.
3. The value of the Prize shall be Twenty Guineas.
4. The competition shall be open to Graduates of Glasgow University of not more than two years' standing from the date of their first graduation. The next competition will take place in January, 1902. Names of competitors to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) not later than 1st December, 1901.

Gladstone Memorial Prize.—In November, 1899, the Committee of the Gladstone Memorial Fund resolved to devote the revenue accruing from the surplus of the Fund to the establishment of Gladstone Memorial Prizes to be given in Books at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, at the Scottish Universities, and the University Colleges in Great Britain, for special proficiency in History, Political Science, and Economics. In this University the prize, in value Five Pounds, will be awarded annually. Either graduates of this University who have taken the degree of M.A. with Honours, or students presenting themselves for examination for the Degree of M.A. with Honours in Economic Science, may be candidates; but no student shall be eligible after the expiration of more than six winter sessions from the time of his or her first entering a class qualifying for the Degree of M.A., and no student who has once obtained the prize may compete a second time. The subjects of examination shall be the same as those prescribed for Honours in Economic Science, and the examination shall be held at the same time as the autumn examination for Degrees with Honours in Economic Science. The Prize is awarded by the Senate on the report of the Examiners for Degrees, and it is competent for the Senate to award it to the holder of a Fellowship, or Scholarship, or Bursary. The Prize will be open to competition in October, 1901.

George Harvey Prize.—Founded in 1874, by the liberality of a donor who has withheld his name, in memory of the late Mr. George Harvey of No. 9 Park Quadrant, Glasgow. Present annual value £14, which is given as a prize in the class of Civil Engineering, to the student who shows, during the session, the greatest proficiency in the department of applied Mechanics and Shipbuilding. Any accumulation of surplus income to be given as a second prize of £5 or £10 in the same department.

Henderson Prize.—In 1850 Mr. John Henderson of Park, merchant in Glasgow, instituted an annual prize of the value of £21 sterling, to be called the "Henderson Prize," for the best Essay on some subject relating to the Divine Authority and Practical Value and Influence of the Sabbath. The Universities Commission (1889), by Ordinance No. 101, altered the conditions and directions affecting this prize. It is now to be awarded for the best essay on a subject to be fixed by the Faculty of Divinity, provided always that in every third year at least, the subject shall relate to the

Divine authority and practical value and influence of the Sabbath. The competition is to be open to Masters of Arts of not more than five years' standing, as well as to matriculated students of the University.

JAMIESON PRIZE.—In 1854 a subscription list was opened for the foundation of a prize or scholarship in Divinity, but the commercial difficulties of the following years prevented the purpose of the promoters being carried out at the time. In 1881 the sum subscribed, amounting, with accumulated interest, to £319 6s. 4d., was handed over to the University, and the Senate resolved to connect it with the name of the Convener of the Committee of subscribers, the Rev. Robert Jamieson, D.D., formerly minister of St. Paul's Church, Glasgow.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Senate:—

1. The Jamieson Prize shall be awarded annually by competition.
2. The subjects of examination shall be the same as those prescribed for the Degree of B.D., and the examinations shall be held at the same times as the examinations for the Degree of B.D.
3. The competition shall be open to all students of Divinity in this University who shall complete the ordinary course at the close of the session in which the examinations are held.
4. The Prize shall not be awarded to any one who has gained a Scholarship or Fellowship in Divinity.

The next competition will take place in October, 1900, and April, 1901. Names of candidates to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) on or before 17th October, 1900.

JEFFREY GOLD MEDAL.—Mr. Francis Jeffrey, advocate (afterwards Lord Jeffrey), on his re-election as Lord Rector of this University, in 1821, gave a prize of a Gold Medal and continued to do so annually.

In 1849 Lord Jeffrey presented the University with the sum of £120 for a Gold Medal to be awarded each session to the most distinguished student of the Greek Class.

KIRK MEMORIAL PRIZE.—A sum of £402 was collected in 1893 by various friends of the late Alexander Carnegie Kirk, LL.D., formerly President of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, for the purpose of founding a prize in his name, in connection with the Naval Architecture Class in the University. The free annual income of the foundation is awarded annually as a prize. The competition is open to students who have, in the session of competition, attended the Senior Class of Naval Architecture, and who are completing the Final Science Examination under Ordinance No. 23, Glasgow No. 2, embracing (*a*) Naval Architecture with Marine Engineering, and (*b*) Practical Work in Ship and Marine Engineering Drawing, the award being determined by the proficiency shown in (*a*) and (*b*). Should two or more candidates be reported equal, the Senate may divide the Prize, or prescribe a further examination. The subscribers have given the Senate power to convert this Prize into a Bursary, should it be found expedient or advantageous to do so at any future time.

LIVINGSTONE GOLD MEDAL.—In 1897 Mr. Allan Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, London, offered to present annually as a memorial of David Livingstone, LL.D., the missionary explorer in Africa, a Gold Medal, between £8 and £9 in value, to the matriculated student of either sex who should write the best essay on some subject connected with Christian Missions to the Heathen.

THOMAS LOGAN MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE.—Mr. David Logan, fruiterer, Glasgow, who died on 19th May, 1886, directed his trustees to pay to the Senate the sum of £500, free of legacy duty, to found a Gold Medal and Prize in memory of his brother, Thomas Logan. The Medal is of the value of £5, and the Prize consists of the balance of the annual proceeds given in money. They are awarded annually in April to the most distinguished graduate in Arts of the preceding year.

LUKE HISTORICAL PRIZE.—A sum of £150 was collected in 1863 by various friends of the late Mr. George Rankin Luke, in Oxford and Scotland, for the purpose of founding a prize in his name, in connection with the University of Glasgow, where he studied during two years of his brilliant career as a scholar.

The Senate, with the sanction of the promoters of this fund, resolved to employ it to found a biennial Prize, for excelling in a competitive examination on general subjects connected with Ancient History and Literature. The examination to be conducted either altogether in writing, or by combination of writing and *vivâ voce* questions ; and the determination to rest with the Professors of Humanity and Greek, in conjunction, in case of uncertainty, with any one of their colleagues whom they may desire to nominate.

The Prize on the above foundation is given to the student who acquits himself best in an examination in Ancient Greek and Roman History.

The next competition will be held in January, 1901. In addition to historical questions, original passages will be given for translation from the standard authors. The competition is open to all students who shall have attended during session 1899-1900 any Greek or Latin Class.

Names of Candidates to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office) on 1st December, 1900.

MACFARLAN AND COOK TESTIMONIAL PRIZE.—The Macfarlan and Cook Testimonial Prize of Twenty Guineas, instituted in 1847 (along with a similar Prize in the University of St. Andrews), by the friends of the late Principal Macfarlan, D.D. of this University, and Professor George Cook, D.D. of St. Andrews, as a memorial of the services rendered to the Church of Scotland by these eminent clergymen, is bestowed annually on the Theological Student, of three years' standing, who shall pass the best examination in Greek, Moral Philosophy, Hebrew, Ecclesiastical History, and Divinity.

Macleod Medal.—In 1895 Lady Macleod instituted this Gold Medal in memory of her husband, Sir George Husband Baird Macleod, M.D., LL.D., Regius Professor of Surgery in this University from 1869 to 1892. The competition is open only to those who have attended the classes of Systematic and Operative Surgery taught by the Regius Professor of Surgery in the University, and women students are not eligible. The Medal is awarded yearly to the student who most distinguishes himself in the work (written, oral, and practical) of these classes.

Muirhead Prizes.—In 1776 Messrs. John Muirhead of Teggetsheugh, and Peter Muirhead, minister of Dysart, brothers of the deceased Mr. George Muirhead, Professor of Humanity in Glasgow College, presented a donation of £100, the interest to be applied in purchase of books to be awarded as prizes to those students attending the Humanity Class who shall be thought most deserving.

George Roger Muirhead Prize.—In 1896 a sum of £100 was bequeathed to the University by Mrs. Elizabeth Lockhart Roger or Muirhead, Glasgow, to found a prize in the Chemistry class in memory of her son, George Roger Muirhead, who studied Chemistry in this University. The free annual income is paid annually to the medallist of the Chemistry class for the year.

Nichol Memorial Prize.—In 1895 Mrs. Jack presented the University with the sum of £150 for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the "Nichol Memorial Prize," in memory of her brother, John Nichol, LL.D., Professor of English Language and Literature in this University from 1862 till 1889, who died in London on 11th October, 1894, and especially in commemoration of the active interest which he took in the teaching of English Literature to women in Glasgow and elsewhere. The free income of the fund is applied annually to providing a first prize for the English Literature Class in Queen Margaret College.

Rae Wilson Gold Medal.—(See Cleland and Rae Wilson, p. 333.)

John Reid Prize.—A Prize of the value of £25 was founded in 1882 by Miss Mary Reid, Renfrew Street, Glasgow, in memory of her brother, the late Mr. John Reid, surgeon, 150 Renfrew Street, Glasgow. The prize will be awarded for the best original research conducted in one of the Hospitals or Scientific Laboratories in

Glasgow, bearing on any department of Medical Science. The competition is open to registered students of medicine of not less than two years standing; and to qualified medical men of not more than two years' standing, who (1) are still attached as *bonâ fide* students to one of the Glasgow Medical Schools, who (2) are not engaged in practice, and who (3) undertake to give up the prize if they enter on practice while holding it. All candidates are required to produce evidence of having attended a regular course of instruction, in one of the medical schools of Glasgow, on *four* of the following subjects:—Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Materia Medica, Physiology, Pathology—such course of instruction having been received, in whole or in part, within three years of competing for the prize. The prize may be awarded for one, two, or three years, according to the value of the work done.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. John Hurll, jun., writer, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

ROBERT ROSS PRIZE.—The late Robert Ross, Esq., writer, Glasgow, by his Will, dated 1880, bequeathed to the Dean and Council of the Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow, the sum of £500, to be held by them in trust, "to the end that the free annual income thereof shall be applied as an annual prize in the form of a medal, of books, or of money, as the Dean and Council may determine, to a student in each of the Scots Law Class and the Conveyancing Class of the University of Glasgow in equal proportions, such prize to be awarded for eminence displayed, either in the general business of the class or in any other manner in which the said Dean and Council may prescribe."

SCOTT-MACFARLAN GOLD MEDAL.—Founded in 1870 by Miss Scott, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Allan Scott, Vicar of Cranwell, Lincolnshire, in fulfilment of her father's intentions.

Mr. Scott, wishing to encourage the study of Greek in the University of Glasgow, of which he was an alumnus, and from which he obtained an Exhibition to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1825, dedicated to that purpose the sum of £100 for a Gold Medal, to be called the "Scott-Macfarlan Prize for Greek," in memory of Mr. Scott's kinsman, the late Principal Macfarlan, and to be given on the last day of the session in each year to the best scholar in Greek of the session; the medal to be adjudged by the votes of the students of the upper Greek class. As the Jeffrey Medal has long been given to the best student in the senior Greek Class, Miss Scott consented to give the "Scott-Macfarlan" Medal to the best student in the middle class.

UNIVERSITY MEDAL.—The University bestows annually a Silver Medal for an Essay in Mental Philosophy.

Walker Prizes.—Four Prizes (consisting of Books or Instruments) to be competed for each year by students of Civil Engineering and Mechanics, founded in 1857 and 1861 by James Walker, Esq., Civil Engineer, LL.D., F.R.SS.L. and E.

The competition is open to all persons who shall have duly entered themselves as attending the class of Civil Engineering and Mechanics during the current session.

The competitors are examined orally and in writing; and two of the prizes are awarded on the results of the written examinations; the other two by votes of the class.

LIST OF BURSARIES, &c., OPEN TO COMPETITION DURING SESSION 1900-1901.

A.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

1.—BURSARIES.

The following is a summary of the principal provisions of Ordinance No. 57[1] of the Universities Commission (1889) relating to the Bursary competition:—

The subjects of the examination for open Bursaries in Arts of the first year shall be the subjects prescribed for the Arts Preliminary, of which subjects candidates may select not more than five. Candidates who select Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, must take the papers of the higher standard in those subjects. In determining the marks to be assigned to the several subjects of examination, English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics shall each have assigned to them double the marks assigned to any other subject, and no candidate shall be credited with marks in any subject in which he has not obtained such proportion of the total number of marks assigned to that subject as the Senate may from time to time prescribe.

No Candidate shall, except as hereinafter provided, obtain an open Bursary in Arts who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts; provided that it shall be in the power of the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, to admit to an open Bursary in Arts a Candidate who shall have passed in at least three subjects of the Preliminary Examination, on the condition that he shall not retain the Bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as Bursar.

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[1] The full text of this ordinance is printed at pp. 239-243.

No student who has during a winter or summer session attended in any Scottish University any class qualifying in his case for graduation in Arts or Science, shall be eligible to compete for Bursaries of the first year in Arts or Science.

Candidates for Bursaries in Arts which are not awarded by open competition shall present themselves for the Preliminary Examination in Arts, and no Bursary shall, except as hereinafter provided, be awarded to any Candidate who shall not have passed the Preliminary Examination in Arts: provided that it shall be in the power of the Senate, with the approval of the University Court, to admit to a Bursary in Arts not awarded by open competition a Candidate who shall have passed in at least one subject of the Preliminary Examination, on the condition that he shall not retain the Bursary unless he shall have passed in all the subjects not later than the Second Preliminary Examination after the date of his admission as Bursar.

N.B.—For the Bursaries open to women students see pp. 244-247.

FOR STUDENTS ENTERING THE FIRST SESSION IN ARTS.

1. *Black Bursary*, annual value £18, tenable for four years—open.

2. *Crawfurd and Brown Bursary*, annual value £19 13s. 4d., tenable for four years—open.

3 and 4. *Two Forfar Bursaries*, annual value £36 each, tenable for four years—open.

5. *Foundation Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for four years—open.

6. *Gartmore Bursary*, annual value £21, tenable for three years—open.

7. *General Council Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for three years—open.

8. *Scott Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for four years—open.

9 and 10. *Two Stewart Bursaries*, annual value £15 each, tenable for four years—open.

11. *King William's Bursary*, annual value £15, tenable for three years—open.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. *Six John Clark (Mile-End) Bursaries*, annual value £30 each, tenable for four years, for Protestant students, sons of Protestant parents.

18. *Barbour Kilbarchan Bursary*, annual value about £20, tenable for three years, open only to candidates not exceeding 18 years of age from Kilbarchan Public School.

19 and 20. *Two Biggart Memorial Bursaries*, annual value £25 each, tenable for four years, for students preparing for the Ministry of the United Presbyterian Church.

21. *Brown-Paton Bursary*, annual value about £16, tenable for three years. Preference to natives of Loudon or Galston, whom failing, to natives of any other part of Ayrshire.

22. *Browne (Ayrshire) Bursary*, annual value about £22, tenable for four years, for natives of Ayrshire, or those who have been educated for not less than four years in a school in Ayrshire.

23. *Archibald Craig Bursary*, annual value £9, tenable for two years, for students who are natives of Eaglesham or Mearns, or who for two consecutive years have attended school in either of these parishes.

24. *Davidson Bursary*, annual value £26, tenable for three years. Preference, *caeteris paribus*, to the Founder's relatives, and to natives of Muirkirk, Dalserf, Leshmahagow, and Loudon.

25. *Denny Bursary*, annual value £30, tenable for four years, for students from Dumbarton Burgh Academy. [Tenable in any faculty.]

26. *James Ewing Entrance Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for four years, for sons of Glasgow merchants. Apply to W. H. Hill, LL.D., Clerk to the Merchants' House, before the first day of September.

27 and 28. *Two Fullarton of Overton Bursaries*, annual value £22 each, tenable for two years, for students under 25 years of age, from the district of Cunninghame, in Ayrshire. Subjects for Examination—Latin, Elementary Mathematics, and English.

29. *Hamilton Educational Trust Bursary*, annual value £15, tenable for three years, open to pupils attending public or State-aided schools in the Burgh and Parish of Hamilton. Apply to Mr. Patrick Keith, Writer, Hamilton, before the first day of September.

30. *Hannay Bursary*, annual value about £15, tenable for three years, for students preparing for the Ministry of any Evangelical Religious Denomination in Scotland. Apply to Mr. Robert Brodie, 77 St. Vincent Street, before the first day of September.

31, 32, and 33. *Three Glasgow Highland Society's Bursaries*, annual value £20 each, tenable for four years, for students of Highland descent. Apply to Mr. R. Hope Robertson, 58 St. Vincent Street, before the first day of September.

34 and 35. *Two Glasgow City Educational Endowments Bursaries*, annual value £25 each, tenable for four years, for students from public or State-aided schools in Glasgow. Apply to Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street, before the first day of September.

36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. *Five Hutchesons' Educational Trust Bursaries*, annual value £20 each, tenable for four years, for students who have attended for at least two years immediately preceding the competition, and completed the curriculum in the secondary department of Hutchesons' Grammar School. Apply to Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street, before the first day of September.

41 and 42. *Two James Laing Bursaries*, annual value £25 each, tenable for four years, for students of either sex who have been educated for at least three years in a school or schools in Stirlingshire. Apply to Mr. William Jenkins, Writer, Denny, before the first day of September.

43. *James Lochhead Bursary*, annual value £16, tenable for three years. Preference to students of the name of Lochhead, whose parents are members of the Established Church of Scotland.

44. *Lochhead and Mitchell Bursary*, annual value £33, tenable for four years. Preference to students of the name of Mitchell or Lochhead, whose parents are members of the Established Church of Scotland.

45, 46, 47, and 48. *Four Marshall Trust Bursaries*, annual value £30 each, tenable for five years, for students of either sex from public or State-aided schools in Lanarkshire or Stirlingshire. Apply to Mr. Wm. Mitchell, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow, before the first day of September.

49. *James Paterson Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for four years, for students preparing for the Ministry of the Baptist Church.

50. *Patrick Bursary*, annual value £32, tenable for four years, for students from Renfrewshire.

51. *Glasgow Perthshire Society Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for three years, for students connected with the county of Perth. Apply to Messrs. George Gray & Son, County Buildings, Glasgow, before the twenty-fifth day of August.

52. *Pollock Bursary*, annual value £40, tenable for three years Preference to candidates educated in Paisley.

53 and 54. *Two Ramsay Walker Bursaries*, annual value £12 each, tenable for four years, for students preparing for the Ministry of the Church of Scotland. Preference to kin of Founder; whom failing, to students of the name of Walker; whom failing, to natives of Glasgow.

55. *Stevenson of Dalry Bursary*, annual value £32, tenable for four years, for students preparing for the Ministry of the Church of Scotland. Preference to natives of Dalry in Ayrshire; whom failing, to natives of Bannockburn or St. Ninians in Stirlingshire.

56. *William Whyte Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for four years, open to students who have attended and completed the curriculum in the secondary department of Hutchesons' Grammar School. Apply to Messrs. Hill & Hoggan, 194 Ingram Street, on or before the first day of September. [Tenable also in Law or Medicine.]

57. *James Thomson Philosophical Bursary*, annual value £9, tenable for two years. The subjects of examination are the same as the Mental Philosophy subjects for the Lorimer Bursary, No. 63.

58, 59, and 60. *Three James A. Paterson Bursaries*, annual value £35, £25, and £20 respectively, tenable for three years, for students preparing for the Ministry of the United Presbyterian Church. The subjects of examination are Greek and Hebrew, as detailed at page 294.

For Students entering the Second Session in Arts.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 24, 27, 28, 41, 42, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60 in the preceding list.

61. *Park General Council*, annual value £20, tenable for two years—open.

62. *Lorimer Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for three years. The examination will take place along with the Arts Preliminary Examination in Mathematics, but may embrace higher papers.

63. *Lorimer Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for three years. Subjects of examination—1. *Logic* : (*a*) Descartes, *Meditations* (Veitch's translation); (*b*) Ferrier, *Lectures on Greek Philosophy*, the Pre-Socratic period. 2. *English Literature* : (*a*) Shakespeare's *As You Like It*; (*b*) Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*.

For Students in Arts without Restriction to a Particular Session.

64. *Monteith Bursary*, annual about value £14, tenable for three years. Open only to natives of Scotland and sons of Scottish parents. Examination in German.

65. *Muir Junior Bursary in Mathematics*, annual value £9, tenable for sessions 1901-2, 1902-3. The appointment will be determined by the results of the written examinations passed in the course of the session 1900-1901 by the public students of the Second Class of Mathematics.

66. *Muir Senior Bursary in Mathematics*, annual value £18, tenable for session 1901-2. The appointment will be determined by the results of the written examinations passed in the course of the session 1900-1 by the public students of the Intermediate Honours Mathematical Class.

67. *James Ferguson Bursary*, annual value £85, tenable for two years. Preference, *cæteris paribus*, to natives of Lesmahagow or Muirkirk, or Pictou, Nova Scotia, and also to students of the name Ferguson or Weir, or to the kin of the Founder. The examination is the same as that for Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

For Students in Arts, or Law, or Medicine.

68 and 69. *Two Macdonald Bursaries*, annual value £15, tenable for four years, for miners under the age of 21 years. Examination in writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history. For the William Whyte Bursary, see No. 56.

2.—FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, Etc.

70. *John Clark* (*Mile-End*) *Scholarship in Classics*, annual value £50, tenable for four years. Open to all Protestant students of good moral character, sons of Protestant parents, and who have completed their curriculum in Arts in Glasgow University.

71. *William Euing Fellowship in Mental Philosophy*, annual value £100, tenable for three years. Open to Glasgow Masters of Arts.

72. *Armagh Bursary in Mental Philosophy*, annual value £45, tenable for three years in Theology, Law, or Medicine. Open to students who are presenting themselves for the final examination for the degree of M.A. with Honours in Mental Philosophy.

73. *John Clark* (*Mile-End*) *Scholarship in Mental Philosophy*, annual value £50, tenable for four years. Open to all Protestant students of good moral character, sons of Protestant parents, and who have completed their curriculum in Arts in Glasgow University.

74. *Scott Scholarship*, annual value £80, tenable for two years. Open to Glasgow Masters of Arts. Examination in Mental Philosophy and in English Literature (not Language) from Chaucer downwards.

75. *Eglinton Fellowship in English* (*Language, Literature, and British History*), annual value £65, tenable for three years. Open to Glasgow Masters of Arts.

76. *George A. Clark Scholarship in English* (*Language, Literature, and British History*), annual value about £168, tenable for four years. Open to Glasgow Masters of Arts with Honours, or students presenting themselves for the M.A. degree with Honours in English, but no student shall be eligible for the examination after the expiration of more than eight winter sessions from the time of his first entering a class qualifying for the M.A. degree.

77. *Mackinnon Scholarship in Modern Languages*, £50 in value, tenable for one year, for proficiency in French and German—open to all matriculated students.

78. *John Clark* (*Mile-End*) *Scholarship in History*, annual value £50, tenable for four years. Open to all Protestant students of good moral character, sons of Protestant parents, and who have completed their curriculum in Arts in Glasgow University.

79. *John Clark* (*Mile-End*) *Scholarship in Economic Science*, annual value £50, tenable for four years. Open to all Protestant students of good moral character, sons of Protestant parents, and who have completed their curriculum in Arts in Glasgow University.

80. *Mackay Smith Scholarship in Chemistry*, annual value £48, tenable for two years, for students of Chemistry in session 1900-1901 or a previous session.

81. *Mackay Smith Scholarship in Natural Philosophy*, annual value £48, tenable for two years, for students of Natural Philosophy in session 1900-1901 or a previous session.

82. *Snell Exhibition*, annual value about £133, tenable for three years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or must be sons of fathers born in Scotland, and must "have resided as undergraduate students for two years at least in Glasgow College, or for one year in that College and two at least in some other College in Scotland."

83. *Luke Historical Prize* of £9, open to all students who have attended, during session 1899-1900, any Greek or Latin class.

84. *Thomas Logan Memorial Medal and Prize* of £12 will be awarded in April, 1901, to the most distinguished graduate in Arts of the year 1900.

Dates of Examinations.

The examinations for Bursaries Nos. 1 to 56 and 61 in the above list will commence on Friday, 28th September, at 12 noon. The examination papers will be given in the following order, viz. :—

On Friday,	28th	September,	12— 1.30 p.m.,	Italian (1st paper).
,,	,,	,,	3— 5 p.m.,	Italian (2nd paper).
On Saturday,	29th	,,	9—11 a.m.,	English (1st paper).
,,	,,	,,	12— 2 p.m.,	English (2nd paper).
,,	,,	,,	3— 6 p.m.,	Lower Greek.
On Monday,	1st	October	9—12 noon,	Lower Latin.
,,	,,	,,	2— 5 p.m.,	Lower Mathematics.
On Tuesday,	2nd	,,	9—11 a.m.,	Higher Latin (1st paper).
,,	,,	,,	12— 2 p.m.,	Higher Latin (2nd paper).
,,	,,	,,	3— 4.30 p.m.,	French (1st paper).
On Wednesday,	3rd	,,	9—11 a.m.,	Higher Greek (1st paper).

On Wednesday,	3rd	October	12— 2 p.m.,	Higher Greek (2nd paper).
,,	,,	,,	3— 4.30 p.m.,	German (1st paper).
On Thursday,	4th	,,	9—11 a.m.,	Intermediate and Higher Mathematics (1st paper).
,,	,,	,,	12— 2 p.m.,	Do. (2nd paper).
,,	,,	,,	3— 5 p.m.,	French (2nd paper).
On Friday,	5th	,,	9—11 a.m.,	German (2nd paper).
,,	,,	,,	1— 4 p.m.,	Dynamics.
On Saturday,	6th	,,	9—11 a.m.,	Mathematics (additional paper).

The examination for Bursary No. 57 will be held on Wednesday, 10th Oct., at 10 a.m.; for Bursaries Nos. 58 to 60 on Tuesday, 23rd Oct., at 10 a.m., and Wednesday, 24th Oct., at 2 p.m.; for Bursary No. 62, on Thursday 4th Oct., at 9 a.m. and 12 noon, and Saturday, 6th October, at 9 a.m.; for Bursary No. 63, on Wednesday, 10th October, at 10 a.m., and on Friday, 12th October, at 10 a.m.; for Bursary No. 64, on Wednesday, 3rd October at 3 p.m., and Friday, 5th October, at 9 a.m. The examinations for the Bursaries Nos. 68 and 69 will be held in October, on days to be announced hereafter.

The examinations for the Bursaries, Scholarships, and Fellowships No. 67 and Nos. 70 to 79 inclusive, in the above list, will be held along with the examinations for Honours in the several departments for the Degree of M.A. in October, 1900; for No. 80 on Monday, 1st April, 1901, at 3 p.m.; for No. 81, on Saturday, 13th April, at 10 a.m.; for No. 82, along with the examinations for Honours, in April, 1901, the English paper being taken on Saturday, 6th April, at 10 a.m.; and for the Prize No. 83 in January, 1901.

Dates for sending in Applications.

Candidates for the Bursaries Nos. 1 to 56 inclusive, Nos. 58 to 62 inclusive, and Nos. 64, 68, and 69 are required to give in their names to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), not later than Monday, 10th September; and for Bursaries Nos. 57 and 63, not later than Wednesday, 19th September. A schedule, which is to be filled up by each candidate, may be obtained from the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office). Candidates for the Bursary No. 26 must, besides, give in their names to W. H. Hill, LL.D., Clerk to the Merchants' House, before the first day of September; for No. 29, to Mr. Patrick Keith, Writer, Hamilton, before the first day of September; for No. 30 to Mr. Robert Brodie, 77 St. Vincent Street, before the first day of September; for Nos. 31 to 33, to Mr. R. Hope Robertson, 58 St. Vincent Street, before the first day of September; for Nos. 34 to 40, to Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street, before the first day of September; for Nos. 41 and 42, to Mr. William Jenkins, Writer, Denny, before the first day of September; for Nos. 45 to 48, to Mr. William Mitchell, 134 Wellington Street, before the first day of September; for No. 51, to Messrs. George Gray & Son, County Buildings, Glasgow, before 25th August; and for No. 56, to Messrs. Hill & Hoggan, 194 Ingram Street, before the first day of September.

Candidates for the Fellowships, etc., No. 67 and Nos. 70 to 79 inclusive, are required to give in their names to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), not later than 19th September; for Nos. 80 and 81, not later than 14th March, 1901; for No. 82, candidates are expected to inscribe their names in a book kept at the Clerk of Senate's office for the purpose, not later than the 1st December, 1900; for No. 83, candidates are required to send their names to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), before 1st December, 1900.

B.—FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Open to Competition during Session 1900-1901.

1. *Strang Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for three years. Open to students of Engineering Science.

2. *Lorimer Bursary in Mathematics*—see No. 62 under Faculty of Arts.

3 and 4. *Two Metcalfe Bursaries*, each of annual value £25, tenable for two years. Open to students entering the class of Chemistry or of Intermediate Honours Mathematics.

5. *Lloyd's Register Scholarship*, annual value £50, tenable for three years. Open to candidates intending to become students of Naval Architecture, whose age does not exceed 23 years.

6. *Robert Donaldson Scholarship in Chemistry*, annual value £64, tenable for two years, for Bachelors of Science of this University.

7. *James Watt Scholarship in Engineering*, annual value £37, tenable for two years. To be awarded to a B.Sc. of distinction of not more than two years' standing.

8. *Mackay Smith Scholarship in Chemistry*, annual value £48, tenable for two years, for students of Chemistry in session 1900-1901 or a previous session.

9. *Mackay Smith Scholarship in Natural Philosophy*, annual value £48, tenable for two years, for students of Natural Philosophy in session 1900-1901 or a previous session.

10 and 11. *Muir Bursaries in Mathematics*—see Nos. 65 and 66 under Faculty of Arts.

12 and 13. *Muir Bursaries in Civil Engineering and Mechanics*, each of annual value £12 10s., tenable for session 1901-2.

14. *George Young Bursary*, annual value £35, tenable for one year, for students in the class of Civil Engineering. To be awarded in April, 1901, to the eligible candidate with the best record in the First Science Examination.

15. *Kirk Memorial Prize* of £14 for students completing Final Science Examination for B.Sc. on the side of Naval Architecture. See page 338.

The examinations for the Bursary No. 1 will be held at the same time as the Arts and Science Preliminary Examinations in September and October, 1900; for No. 2 on Thursday, 4th October, at 9 a.m. and 12 noon, and Saturday, 6th October at 9 a.m.; for Nos. 3 to 5 on Friday, 5th October, and Saturday, 6th October, at 10 a.m. on each day; for No. 8 on Monday, 1st April, 1901, at 3 p.m.; and for No. 9 on Saturday, 13th April, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Names of Competitors to be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), for Nos. 1 and 2 on 10th September, for Nos. 3 to 7 on 19th September, and for Nos. 8, 9, and 12 to 14 on 14th March, 1901.

For the 1851 Exhibition Science Scholarships, the Dobbie Smith Gold Medal, George Harvey Prize, Kirk Memorial Prize, the G. R. Muirhead

Prize, and the Walker Prizes, see pages 316, 337, 335, 338, 340, 342 respectively.

C.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. *Mackintosh Bursary*, annual value about £31, tenable for one year. Open to medical students of either sex who have attended the Lectures on Insanity.

2. *Glasgow Highland Society Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for five years, for students of Highland descent. Apply to Mr. R. Hope Robertson, 58 St. Vincent Street, before 1st September.

3. *Marshall Bursary*, annual value £15, tenable for four years, open to students entering on their first winter session of medical study, with a preference to the name Marshall.

4. *Merchants' House Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for four years, open to students entering on their first winter session of medical study. Apply to W. H. Hill, Esq., LL.D., Merchants' House, 7 West George Street, on or before 1st September, 1900.

5. *Lorimer Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for three years. Open to medical students entering on their second winter session.

6. *Rainy Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for two years. Open to students entering on their third session of medical study.

7 and 8. *Two James A. Paterson Bursaries*, annual value £35 and £25 respectively, tenable for four years. Open to students entering on their first or second session of medical study. Examination in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

9. *Dr. Thomas Gibson Bursary*, annual value about £32, tenable for four years. Open to medical students entering on their second winter session who are preparing for service as medical missionaries. It will be awarded to the eligible candidate who has gained the highest number of marks in the First Professional Examination. See p. 267.

10. *John Monteith Bursary*, annual value about £21, tenable for two years, will be awarded in November to the student who gains the highest number of marks in Anatomy and Physiology in March and October, 1900.

11. *Andrew Weir Bursary*, annual value £15, tenable for one year, will be awarded in November in accordance with results of Second and Third Professional Examinations.

12. *Junior Arnott Prize*, of about £15, for an examination in General Physics, open to students of the first and second years of their medical studies.

13. *Senior Arnott Prize*, of £25, for an examination in Physiological Physics, open to students of the third and fourth years of their medical studies.

14. *Brunton Memorial Prize*, of about £10, is given to the most distinguished graduate in Medicine of the year.

For the *William Whyte*, the two *Macdonald*, the *Armagh*, and the *James Ferguson Bursaries*, also tenable by students of Medicine, see Nos. 56, 68, 69, 72, and 67, under Faculty of Arts.

Dates of Examinations.

The examinations for the Bursary No. 1 in the above list will be held in June; for Nos. 2 to 4, at the same time as the Medical Preliminary; for Nos. 5 and 6, on Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2nd October, at 10 a.m. each day; for Nos. 7 and 8, on Friday and Saturday, 5th and 6th October, at 10 a.m. each day; and for the Prizes Nos. 12 and 13, on Saturday, 6th October, at 2 p.m.

DATES FOR SENDING IN APPLICATIONS.

Candidates for the Bursary No. 1 are required to give in their names to the Assistant Clerk, Matriculation Office, not later than 1st June; for Bursaries Nos. 2 to 9, not later than 10th September; and for Prizes 12 and 13, not later than 19th September.

D.—FACULTY OF LAW.

1. *Major Young's Fund Bursary*, annual value £22, tenable for two years. Open to students about to attend the classes of Scots Law and Conveyancing. Names of candidates to be given in not later than 10th September. Competitors are required to attend the Arts Preliminary Examination. For subjects and times, see pp. 347, 348.

2. *Walkinshaw Young Bursary*, annual value £16, tenable for two years. Open to students who, since 1st December, 1898, have at an examination in Arts, for the degree of B.L., passed in two Arts subjects, or have at one examination passed in any two subjects for the degree of M.A. Applications to be lodged with the Clerk of Senate on or before 1st December, 1900.

3. *Andrew Cunninghame Scholarship*, annual value about £34, tenable for two years, will be awarded in November, 1900, to the most distinguished Bachelor of Laws of the year, special consideration being given to eminence in Conveyancing.

For the *William Whyte*, the two *Macdonald*, the *Armagh*, and the *James Ferguson Bursaries*, also tenable by students of Law, see Nos. 56, 68, 69, 72, and 67 under Faculty of Arts.

E.—FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

Open to Competition during Session 1900-1901.

1. *John Adam Bursary*, annual value £17, tenable for four years. Open to students of Theology of the first year.

2. *Black Bursary*, annual value £36, tenable for three years. Open to students of Theology of the first year, qualified as specified at p. 251.

3. *Hastie Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for three years. Open to students of Theology of the first year who are Masters of Arts of any Scottish University, or who have passed all the examinations for graduation in Arts.

4. *Logan Bursary*, annual value £17, tenable for three years. Open to competition to students who are entering upon their first year in Divinity.

5. *Lorimer Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for three years. Open to students entering the Divinity Hall.

6. *Lumsden Bursary*, annual value £15, tenable for four years. Open to students of Divinity of the first year, with a preference to the sons of members, or of deceased members, of the Stationers' Company of Glasgow.

7. *Marshall Bursary*, annual value £15, tenable for four years. Open to students of Theology of the first year, with a preference to the name Marshall.

8. *Matthew A. Muir Bursary*, annual value £32, tenable for three years. Open to students of Divinity of the first year who hold a degree in Arts of any Scottish University, or who have passed their examinations in four subjects taken out of at least two departments for graduation in Arts.

9. *Notman Bursary*, annual value £18, tenable in the Divinity course.

10. *William Muir Divinity Bursary*, annual value £25, tenable for two years. Open to candidates who have passed the examination of the Synodical Board for entrance to the Divinity Hall of the University. Apply to Mr. W. H. Macdonald, Hutchesons' Buildings, Ingram Street, not later than 17th October.

11. *King William's Bursary*, annual value £20, tenable for three years. Open to all students who are Masters of Arts, or who have passed all the examinations necessary for graduation in Arts, and who are entering on their first year of attendance on a course of study in the University for graduation in Divinity.

12. *Black Theological Fellowship*, annual value about £126, tenable for one year. Open to Masters of Arts from any of the Universities of Scotland who shall complete the ordinary curriculum of Theological study in the University of Glasgow in March, 1901.

13. *The Findlater Scholarship Prize*, value about £38 sterling, for examination in the subjects for the degree of B.D. Open to students who shall complete the ordinary curriculum of Theological study in the University of Glasgow in March, 1901.

14. *The Jamieson Prize*, value about £10 sterling, for examination in the subjects for the degree of B.D. Open to students who shall complete the ordinary curriculum of Theological study in the University of Glasgow in March, 1901.

15. *The Macfarlan and Cook Testimonial Prize*, of £21, open to Theological students of three years' standing. Examination in Greek, Moral Philosophy, Hebrew, Church History, and Divinity.

16 and 17. *Dowanhill Prizes*, one of £20, and the other of £10, for Elocution. Open to students of Divinity of the third year.

For the *Armagh* and the *James Ferguson Bursaries*, also tenable by students of Divinity, see Nos. 72 and 67 under Faculty of Arts.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations for Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive, in the above list, will be held on Tuesday, 23rd October, and Wednesday, 24th October, at 10 a.m. each day; and for Nos. 12 to 14, on Tuesday, 23rd October, Wednesday, 24th October, Thursday, 4th April, and Friday, 5th April, at 10 a.m. each day.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Candidates for Bursaries Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive may select any seven out of the nine subjects in the following list:—

LATIN.—Cicero, *De Natura Deorum*; Translation from English into Latin.

GREEK.—The Epistle to the Hebrews.

LOGIC.—Jevons, *Elementary Lessons in Logic.*

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Muirhead, *Elements of Ethics.*

MATHEMATICS.—Euclid, Books I., II., III. Algebra, to Quadratic Equations, inclusive.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Deschanel, *Physics*, Part II.

ENGLISH.—Morley, *First Sketch of English Literature*, Chapter VIII. A short essay will be prescribed.

HEBREW.—Book of Genesis.

HISTORY.—European History in the Sixteenth Century.

The subjects of examination for Nos. 12, 13, 14, are the same as for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

The subjects of examination for the Prize No. 15 for Session 1900-1901 are as follows :—

GREEK.—Epistles to the Corinthians.

DIVINITY.—Biblical Theology.—The Epistles to the Corinthians.

HEBREW.—The Books of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi.

CHURCH HISTORY.—From the Conversion of Constantine to the Close of the Fourth General Council.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Butler, *Three Sermons on Human Nature.*

DATES FOR SENDING IN APPLICATIONS.

Candidates for Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive are required to give in their names to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), not later than 17th October, 1900; for the Prize No. 15 to the Professor of Divinity, not later than 1st November, 1900; and for the Prizes Nos. 16 and 17, to the Professor of Divinity, not later than 20th March, 1901.

5.—*PATRONAGE BURSARIES*, 1900-1901.

A.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

Appointments to the following Bursaries in the gift of Patrons, including bodies corporate and not corporate, fall to be made before the opening of session 1900-1901. Candidates are required to present themselves for the Arts Preliminary Examinations, and for this purpose their names must be given in to the Assistant Clerk (Matriculation Office), on or before 10th September.

1 and 2. *James Adam Bursaries*, see page 247.

3 and 4. *Two Dundonald Bursaries*, see page 261.

5. *Hamilton Bursary*, see page 270.

6. *Howison and Gilchrist Bursary*, see page 272.

7. *Lamb Bursary*, see page 277.
8. *Williams Bursary*, see page 305.

B.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. *Brisbane Bursary*, see page 253.
2. *Thomas Hutcheson Bursary*, see page 273.

C.—FACULTY OF LAW.

Thomas Hutcheson Bursary, see page 273.

D.—FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

1. *Boyd and Sanders Bursary*, see page 252.

2 and 3. *Two Dundonald Bursaries*, see page 261.

4. *Gilhagie and Struthers Bursary*, see page 267.
5. *Hamilton Bursary*, see page 270.
6. *Thomas Hutcheson Bursary*, see p. 273.
7. *Lamb Bursary*, see page 277.

6.—*UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.*

FOR SESSION 1900-1901.

1. In Mental Philosophy, the UNIVERSITY SILVER MEDAL, for the best essay on "Psychological Conceptions in recent Dramatic Literature." All students of the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, or English Literature, in session 1899-1900 or 1900-1901, may be competitors.

2. THE EWING GOLD MEDAL, for the best essay on "James I. of Scotland." All matriculated students of the University in session 1900-1901 may be competitors.

3. A COULTER PRIZE OF FIVE POUNDS, for the best essay on "Zwingle and his Theology."

4. A COULTER PRIZE OF FIVE POUNDS, for the best dissertation in English on "The Date and Political Tendency of Euripides' *Andromache*."

For the Coulter Prizes all matriculated students of the University in session 1900-1901 may be competitors.

5. The HENDERSON PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS, for the best essay on "The Principle of Protestantism." All matriculated students of the University in session 1900-1901, and all Masters of Arts who graduated in November, 1895, or thereafter, may be competitors.

6. THE LIVINGSTONE GOLD MEDAL, for the best essay on "The Influence of Livingstone's Work on Christian Missions in Africa." All matriculated students of session 1900-1901 may be competitors.

7. The Dobbie-Smith Gold Medal, for the best essay on any subject within the limits of the Science of Botany. The treatment of the subject to show original work, and the essay to be accompanied by an illustrative series of Macroscopic and Microscopic Specimens. All matriculated students of session 1899-1900 may be competitors. Essays must be given in by 29th September, 1900.

The essays, with the exception noted above (No. 7), must be given in to the Principal on or before Wednesday, 31st October, 1900, after which day none can be received. Each must be distinguished by two mottoes, and accompanied by a sealed letter bearing on the outside the same mottoes, and containing a declaration subscribed by the author that the essay is entirely of his own composition. All quotations in the essays must be carefully marked and accurate references to their respective authorities given in the notes. The Senate reserves the power of withholding the prize for any subject, if none of the essays on that subject reaches a sufficiently high standard of merit.

GARTMORE GOLD MEDAL IN SESSION 1901-1902.

The subject for the essay in the competition for the Gartmore Gold Medal, open to matriculated students in session 1901-2, will be—"The Advantages and Disadvantages of Hereditary Monarchy."

PRIZES OFFERED BY THE FRANCO-SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

I. By the French branch of the Society :—

The Linguistic Society of Paris offers a prize of 1000 francs in 1901, for the best *printed* work on the Grammar, Vocabulary, History, and Origin of the Romance Languages in General, but in particular on that of the Roumanian Language.

This work must be in French, Roumanian, or Latin, and must not have been published prior to 31st December, 1894. Authors may belong to any nationality, and are required to send to the President of the Linguistic Society of Paris two copies of their work not later than 31st December, 1900.

II. By the Scottish branch of the Society :—

Expense (including residence, class fees, etc.) of sending a deserving Scottish student to Paris to attend the short summer course at the Sorbonne or elsewhere. This Prize is offered by a member of the Society, and is awarded by the Education Committee of the Council of the Scottish branch of the Society without examination, and is intended for students not possessing means of their own for the purpose in view. Applications (stating university, age, qualification, and purpose, and giving two references) to be sent to Mr. Gordon before 31st March, 1901.

This *Prize* is to be continuous at the pleasure of the donor, and is open to Scottish students only. The choosing of the yearly recipient rests with the Education Committee of the Scottish Council, in the latter of which all the Scottish Universities are represented.

X.—HONOURS LIST.

NAMES OF GRADUATES WITH HONOURS SINCE THE YEAR 1827.

BACHELORS OF ARTS (B.A.).

			Honourable Distinction.	Highest Distinction.
1827	[1] Alfred Day, . . .	England,	. . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
1831	James Halley, . .	Scotland,	. . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
1838	William Makellar, .	,,	Classics.	
,,	Francis Tucker, . .	England,	Classics.	
1840	[1] John Daniel Morell, .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1842	[1] Nathaniel Haycroft, .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1843	[1] David M'Lauchlan, .	Scotland,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1852	Samuel Crusha Sarjant,	England,	. . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
1856	[1] Joseph David Everett, .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	David Johnston, . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
1857	Wm. Thomson Johnston,	Scotland,	. . . .	Classics.
,,	Andrew Moody, . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] William Ralph Pattison,	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1858	John MacLeod, . . .	,,	. . . .	Mental Philosophy.
,,	[2] Peter Sinclair Menzies, .	,,	Classics.	
1859	[1] George Porter, . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] Joseph Gardner, . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
1860	[1] Richard Vary Campbell,	,,	. . . .	Mental Philosophy.
,,	[1] Daniel Munro, . . .	,,	Classics.	
1861	[1] John M'Lean, . . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] Thomas Carruthers, .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] William Stewart, . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[3] David Thomas, . . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] George Matheson, . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] Henry William Bell, .	India,	Mental Philosophy.	
,,	[1] Thomas Robinson, .	England,	Mental Philosophy.	

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[1] Graduated M.A. in the following year. [2] Graduated M.A. three years later.
[3] Graduated M.A. two years later.

MASTERS OF ARTS (M.A.).

			Honourable Distinction.	Highest Distinction.
1827	George Samuel Evans, .	England,	. . . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
,,	William Cooper, . .	Scotland.	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1828	William Acworth. .	England,	. . . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
,,	Samuel Macurdy Greer,	Ireland,	. . . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
,,	James Rankine, . .	Scotland,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	William Baird, . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	John Reid, . . .	England,	Physical Science.	
,,	Alexander Ure, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
1831	David L. Arnot, . .	,,	. . . . .	Classics.
,,	John Jenkins, . .	Wales,	Classics.	
,,	Robert Cotton Mather, .	England,	Classics.	
,,	Neil M'Michael, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
1832	Andrew Borland Parker,	,,	. . . . .	Classics.
1836	John Cunningham, .	,,	. . . . .	Physical Science.
,,	William Fulton, . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1837	Richard Shaen, . .	England,	Physical Science.	
,,	Thomas Elliot Richardson,	,,	Physical Science.	
,,	John Blair, . . .	Ireland,	Physical Science.	
,,	William Cuthell, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
1840	Duncan Harkness Weir,	,,	Physical Science.	
,,	James Thomson, . .	Ireland,	Physical Science.	
,,	John Buchanan, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
1841	William Arthur Jones,	Wales,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1842	Alexander Grierson, .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
,,	John Davies, . .	England,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1843	John Trafford, . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	David Duff, . . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
1844	John Morgan, . .	,,	Physical Science.	
,,	John Thomson, . .	Ireland,	Physical Science.	
,,	William Turnbull Ker, .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
,,	Richard Tomlinson, .	England,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1846	Robert Graham, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
1847	William John Steele, .	Ireland,	Physical Science.	
,,	James Porter, . .	,,	Physical Science.	
1848	Adam Milroy, . .	Scotland,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	Walter David Jeremy, .	England,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	

			Honourable Distinction.	Highest Distinction.
1849	John Kerr, . . .	Scotland,	. . . . .	Physical Science.
,,	George M'Queen, . .	,,	. . . . .	Physical Science.
,,	Henry Martyn Barker, .	England,	. . . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
,,	John Newton Langley, .	,,	. . . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
1850	Alexander Walker, .	Scotland,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	Horatio Lindsay Taplin,	England,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
,,	Robert Masters Theobald,	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1851	Carstairs Douglas, .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
,,	Daniel Davies Jeremy, .	England,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1852	Thomas Logan, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
,,	James Wylie Johnston,	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1853	Charles Abercromby Smith,	,,	. . . . .	Physical Science.
,,	William Jack, . .	,,	. . . . .	Physical Science.
,,	Edward John Gibbs, .	England,	. . . . .	Classics. Mental Philosophy.
1856	James Galbraith, . .	Scotland,	Physical Science.	
,,	John Murray, . .	,,	Physical Science.	
1857	Joseph David Everett, .	England,	. . . . .	Physical Science.
,,	George Monro Grant,	Nova Scotia,	. . . . .	Mental Philosophy.
,,	David Herbert, . .	Scotland,	Mental Philosophy.	
,,	Neil Macpherson, . .	,,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.	
1858	John Weir, ...	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
1859	Robert Whyte, . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	
1860	Walter Roberts, . .	,,	Mental Philosophy.	

MASTERS OF ARTS (M.A).

Ordinances No. 14, Sections vi., vii., viii.; No. 18, Section iii. (1858).

			Class of Honours and Department.			
			Classics.	Mental Philos.	Math. & Nat. Phil.	Natural Science.
1862	John Ferguson, . . .	Scotland,	...	...	...	I
1866	John Mann, ...	,,	I	..	...	...
,,	John Fergusson, . . .	,,	...	II	...	...
1867	William E. Grigsby, . .	England,	II	...	...	...
,,	James Smith, ...	Scotland,	...	...	I	...
,,	William Ross, ...	,,	...	...	II	...
1868	Robert Stewart, . . .	,,	...	I	..	...
,,	John Wilson, ...	,,	...	I	...	...

			Class of Honours and Department.			
			Classics.	Mental Philos.	Math. & Nat. Phil.	Natural Science.
1869	Favour James Greg,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	Adam Semple,.	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Joseph Loudon,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	James M'Intosh,	,,	...	I	...	...
1870	John Cross,	U.S.A.,	I	I	...	...
,,	Matthew M. Dickie,	England,	II	I	...	...
,,	James Orr,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert A. Sinclair,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James D. H. Dickson,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Dugald M'Kichan,	,,	...	...	II	...
1871	William S. Fleck,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	William Oliver,	Wales,	...	II	...	...
,,	John E. H. Thomson,	Scotland,	...	II	...	...
,,	Colin R. M'Clymont,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Charles S. Dickson,.	,,	...	II	II	...
1872	William Hamilton,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Watson,.	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Zachary M. H. Ross,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Archibald Russell,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	William G. Miller,	,,	...	..	II	...
,,	John M. Brown,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Alexander S. Macphee,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	James C. MacTaggart,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	James Henderson,	,,	...	...	II	...
1873	William Bathgate,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John M'Cunn,.	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Thomas L. Galloway,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	David Hunter,	,,	II	I	...	...
,,	Robert Harvey,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Thomas H. Miller,	,,	...	...	I	..
,,	Buchanan Blake,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Arthur,	,,	...	...	II	...
1874	James Bonar,	,,	I	I	...	...
,,	James G. Frazer,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Alexander F. Fraser,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Wilson Reid,	,,	I	...	II	...
,,	Colin Campbell,	,,	II	I	...	...
,,	James Thomson,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Hugh Hart Currie,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	James MacKay,	,,	...	II	...	...
1875	Benjamin F. C. Costelloe,	Ireland,	II	I	...	...
,,	William Yuill King,	Scotland,	I	...	...	...
,,	William Patrick,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Patrick,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	James S. Russell,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	John C. Watt,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	John B. Douglas,	England,	II	...	...	...
,,	Neil D. MacLachlan,	Scotland,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Johnston Dobbie,	,,	...	...	...	I
1876	James Lambie,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Ebenezer B. Speirs,.	,,	...	I	...	...

			Class of Honours and Department.			
			Classics.	Mental Philos.	Math. & Nat. Phil.	Natural Science.
1876	Islay F. Burns,	Scotland,	II	...	...	...
,,	Robert MacLehose,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Joseph Conn,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Robert H. Pinkerton,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	David Wilson,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	John P. Mitchell,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	William M. Rankin,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Andrew Gray,	,,	...	...	II	...
1877	Wallace M. Lindsay,	,,	I	II	...	...
,,	Alexander S. Wilson,	,,	...	...	...	I
,,	James Kidd,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Thomas B. Kilpatrick,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Mungo W. M'Callum,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	William Allan,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	James Arthur,	,,	...	...	II	...
1878	Robert Mackintosh,	,,	II	I	...	...
,,	John Edgar,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John M. Dodds,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	David W. Forrest,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Alexander Isdale,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Lewis A. Muirhead,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	James Wilson,	,,	II	...	II	...
1879	John Wilson Marshall,	,,	I	II	...	...
,,	Francis Wm. Clark,	,,	II	II	...	...
,,	Henry Jones,	Wales,	...	I	...	...
,,	William T. Bankhead,	Scotland,	...	II	...	...
,,	Andrew Rutherfurd,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Thomson,	Ireland,	...	...	II	...
,,	James Denney,	Scotland,	I	I	...	...
,,	James Kippen Duff,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Robert Tannahill Younger,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	William L. Macindoe,	,,	...	...	II	...
1880	Alexander Gregory,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Thomas Gregory,	,,	I	I	I	...
,,	Alexander N. Cumming,	,,	II	II	...	...
,,	Hugh Young Reyburn,	,,	II	II	...	...
,,	John G. A. Dow,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	John Henderson,	,,	...	II	...	...
1881	Cecil J. Swan,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Francis H. Stead,	England,	II	I	...	...
,,	David S. Adam,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	William Granger,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert F. Muirhead, B.Sc.,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Alexander Russell,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Patrick H. Aitken,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Alexander Anderson,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Robert T. Loudon,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Robert Veitch,	England,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Maclay,	Scotland,	...	...	II	...
,,	John Stuart,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	James Hamilton,	,,	...	...	II	...

			Class of Honours and Department.			
			Classics.	Mental Philos.	Math. & Nat. Phil.	Natural Science.
1882	James A. M'Callum,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	John H. Fullarton,	,,	...	...	...	I
,,	Charles P. Blair,	,,	...	II	...	..
,,	James M. Dodds,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John S. MacKenzie,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	William Smart,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Weir,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	John Gray,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Charles Steele,	,,	...	II	...	...
1883	John Aitken Orr,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Alexander Robinson.	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Lewis Hughes,.	Wales,	...	II.	..	..
,,	Francis Anderson,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	Wm. S. M'Kechnie,	,,	...	I	...	..
,,	William Muir,.	,,	...	I	..	..
,,	James W. Inglis,	,,	II	...	...	..
,,	Patrick H. Hutchinson,	Ireland,	II	...	...	..
,,	Robert A. Moody,	Scotland,	II	...	...	...
,,	William T. Mitchell,	,,	...	...	II	...
1884	Andrew A. Mitchell,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	James M'Millan,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Archd. S. Laidlaw,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Mack,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	William Clark,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	John Struthers,	,,	II	I	...	...
,,	Archibald M'Laren,.	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John Adams,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	James Barr,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Gavin Lambie,.	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert M. Wenley,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	George G. Henderson,	,,	...	...	...	I
,,	Campbell N. Moody,	,,	II	II	...	...
,,	Hugh Stevenson,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Strachan,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Alex. B. Symington,	,,	II	...	...	...
1885	John Lee,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	James Buchanan,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Norman Fraser,	,,	..	...	I	...
,,	James P. M'Laren,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	William Binnie,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	David Frew,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Richard Glaister,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	David Houston,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Walter Wingate,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	William M. Mackay,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Andrew F. Smith,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Alex. L. Watson,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Archibald J. Macnicol,	,,	...	...	II	...
1886	Charles F. Fleming,	England,	...	I	...	...
,,	Wellstood A. Watt,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Dougall,	,,	...	...	I	...

			Class of Honours and Department.			
			Classics.	Mental Philos.	Math. & Nat. Phil.	Natural Science.
1886	John M'Cowan, B.Sc.,	Scotland,	...	...	I	...
,,	William H. Carslaw,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Magnus M'Lean,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	John A. Cramb,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Robert A. Duff,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	William Johnston,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Macmillan,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Robert A. Nicolson,	,,	...	...	II	...
1887	James Finlayson,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	James Gifford,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Charles Mackay Gordon,	W. Indies,	...	I	...	...
,,	David Smith,	Scotland,	I	...	...	...
,,	John Watson Bryson,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert Gardner,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Gilfillan,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Daniel Kirkwood,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Alexander Lucas Taylor,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	John Thomson,	,,	...	...	II	...
1888	John Esslemont Adams,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Archibald Lamont,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Arthur David Millar,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John Dickson Sinclair,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Evan Keri Evans,	Wales,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert Kennedy, B.Sc.,	Scotland,	...	...	...	I
,,	John Liddle King,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Malcolm Macnicol,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Ernest Findlay Scott,	England,	I	I	...	...
,,	Robert Scrymgeour,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert Reid Strachan,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	John Cunningham Walker,	,,	...	II	...	...
1889	Norman de Garis Davies,	England,	...	II	..	...
,,	George Davidson Kempt,	Scotland,	...	II	...	...
,,	Alfred Ernest Garvie,	Poland,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Hunter Harley,	Scotland,	...	I	...	...
,,	John Brownlee,	,,	...	...	I	...
1890	James Fairlie Gemmill,	,,	I	..	...	...
,,	John Edgar M'Fadyen,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	James Robertson Cameron,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	James Moffatt,	,,	II	..	...	...
,,	James Peter Wilson,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	John Easton Black,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	George Douglas Brown,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Robert Bulloch Douglas,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Peter Pinkerton,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Douglas Blyth Binning,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Robert Baillie Douglas,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	James Hair Maclean,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Gilbert Buchanan,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	Alexander Holm,	,,	...	...	II	...
1891	John Hamilton Pagan	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John Gillies,	,,	II	...	...	...

			Class of Honours and Department.			
			Classics.	Mental Philos.	Math. & Nat. Phil.	Natural Science.
1891	John M'Gilchrist,	Scotland,	II	...	...	...
,,	Horatio Scott Carslaw,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	James Holm,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Nicol Macnicol,	,,	II	II	...	...
,,	John White,	,,	...	II	...	...
1892	David Donaldson Robertson,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Daniel Lamont,	,,	...	II	I	...
,,	John Gillespie Spens,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Alexander Taylor,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Walter Stewart,	,,	...	...	I	...
1893	Donald Nicol Dow,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Gilchrist Gibb Alexander,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Robert Stevenson Horne,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	William Sandilands Templeton,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Wm. Carrick Anderson,	,,	...	...	...	I
,,	Edward H. Wallace,	,,	II	...	II	...
1894	Campbell M. Macleroy,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Robert George Nisbet,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	Andrew Robertson,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	John Charles Scott,	Ireland,	I	...	...	...
,,	Charles William Thomson,	Scotland,	I	...	...	...
,,	William Romaine Paterson,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	Charles Shirra Dougall,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	William Craig Henderson,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	John Macfarlane Forsyth,	,,	II	...	...	...
1895	William Gow,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Joseph Ferguson M'Fadyen,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	Gavin Lang Pagan,	,,	...	I	...	...
,,	William Anderson Lindsay,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	Thomas Nisbet,	,,	...	...	I	...
,,	John Alexander Duke,	,,	...	II	...	...
1896	David Hodge Crawford,	,,	I	...	...	...
,,	John Freeland Cunningham,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	John Girvan,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	James M'Murtrie,	,,	II	...	...	...
,,	James Slater Dunlop,	,,	...	...	II	...
,,	William Morrison,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Samuel Harvey M'Ewing,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	Alexander Smith,	,,	...	II	...	...
,,	John Miller,	,,	...	...	I	...
1898	William John Saull,	England,	...	II	...	...
1899	James Moffat,	Scotland,	...	...	II	...

MASTERS OF ARTS (M.A.).

Ordinances No. 11, Sections xi.-xv.; No. 44, Sections vi., viii. (1889).

			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1894	Henry Noel Brailsford,	England,	Mental Philosophy.	Classics.	
1895	William Gregory Bell,	do.,	Classics.		
,,	James Wallace Peck,	Scotland,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	William King Gillies,	do.,	Classics. Mental Philosophy.		
1896	James Paterson Brander,	do.,	Classics.		
,,	John Maclean Ramsay,	do.,	Classics.		
,,	Horace Fenton Wallace,	do.,	Classics.		
,,	James Gillespie,	do.,		Classics.	
,,	William Boyd,	do.,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	James Wilson Copeland,	do.,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Adam Bell Stewart,	do.,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	George Donald Valentine,	do.,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Arthur West Wilkie,	England,		Math. & N.P.	
,,	John Young,	Scotland,		Math. & N.P.	
1897	George Stewart Adams,	do.,	Classics.		
,,	Robert Daniels Bell,	England,	Classics.		
,,	John W. Henderson,	Scotland,	Classics.		
,,	Peter William Monie	do.,	Classics.		
,,	Marion M. Crichton	China,		Classics.	
,,	Alex. James Martin.	Scotland,		Classics.	
,,	Thomas Neilson,	do.,		Classics.	
,,	Allan Gibson,	do.,			Classics.
,,	Thomas Ellis Jones,	Wales,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	David Stevenson,	Scotland,			English.
,,	William M. R. Pringle,	,,	History.	Classics.	
,,	Gavin Scott,	,,	History.	Classics.	
,,	Adam Hamilton,	,,	Classics.		
,,	James William Baird,	,,		Classics.	
,,	Grace Foulis Hay,	,,		Classics.	
,,	William N. Raeburn,	,,		Classics.	
,,	Andrew Boyd Scott,	,,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	John Scoular Thomson,	,,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	Alex. M'Callum Scott,	,,			Ment. Phil.
,,	James Campbell Ker,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	William Wylie Fulton,	,,		English.	
,,	Richard R. Williams,	Wales,			English.
1898	John Lyle Morison,	Scotland,	History. English.		
,,	William H. Begg,	,,	Classics.		
,,	David L. Blair,	,,	Classics.		
,,	John Harvey,	,,	Classics.		
,,	Dorothy N. T. Murray,	,,		Classics.	
,,	Constance Tannahill,	England,			Classics.
,,	Alexander A. Gardner,	Scotland,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	James E. Henderson,	,,		Math. & N.P.	
,,	Wm. Fulton (Uddingston),	,,	Classics.	Math. & N.P.	

			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1898	Eliz. Pettigrew Taylor,	Scotland,	Math. & Nat. Phil.	English.	
,,	William Longmore Parkin,	,,			Classics, M. Phil.
,,	Robert M'Ewan,	,,	Classics.		
,,	Helen Rutherfurd,	,,	Classics.		
,,	William Fulton (Glasgow),	,,		Classics.	
,,	William Henderson Love,	,,		Classics.	
,,	Alexander Auchinachie,	,,			Classics.
,,	And. James Campbell Kerr,	,,			Classics.
,,	Hugh Reid Buchanan,	,,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	David H. Tweeddale,	,,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	Robert Candlish,	,,		Ment. Phil.	
,,	Robert John Tainsh Bell,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Thomas Pullar,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Joseph White,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Hugh Brown,	,,		Math.&N.P.	
,,	Peter Lowson,	,,		Math.&N.P.	
,,	John Jeffrey,	,,			M.&N.P.
,,	Helen Margaret Rule,	,,	English.		
,,	Henry Murphy,	,,		English.	
,,	Henry Givan Webber,	,,			English.
1899	Samuel F. H. Mackay	,,	Classics.		
,,	Archibald Main,	,,	Mental Philosophy.		
,,	John Edgar,	,,	English.		
,,	Maude Gertrude May,	England,	English.		
,,	Alexander D. Lindsay,	Scotland,		Classics.	
,,	Charles G. M'Ilravey,	Ireland,		Classics.	
,,	Gordon B. Nielson,	Scotland,		English.	
,,	Jessie Lyon Gilchrist,	,,		Mod. Lang.	
,,	Minnie Louise Arthur,	,,			M. Lang.
,,	David M. Stewart,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	John Lochhead,	,,	English.	History.	
,,	Ritchie Girvan,	,,	English.		Classics.
,,	John Anderson,	,,		Classics, Math.&N.P.	
,,	William A. Edward,	England,	Classics.		
,,	James Sheridan,	Scotland,	Classics.		
,,	James M'Clelland,	,,		Classics.	
,,	James Faulds,	,,			Classics.
,,	Arch. M. Macmillan, B.Sc.,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	David K. Picken,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Robert W. Stewart,	,,		Math.&N.P.	
,,	Katharine T. M'Millan,	,,	English.		
,,	George Ogilvie,	,,	English.		
,,	Janet Spens,	,,	English.		
1900	Mabel Atkinson,	England,	Mental Philosophy.	Classics.	
,,	George H. Stevenson	Scotland,	Classics.		
,,	Robert B. Carslaw,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	Peter Ramsay,	,,	Math. & Nat. Phil.		
,,	James Jack,	,,		Classics.	
,,	Norman R. Mitchell,	,,		Classics.	
,,	Matthew Babington,	,,		Ment. Phil.	
,,	Peter Lowe, B.Sc.,	,,		Math.&N.P.	

			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1900	Winifred Boyd, . .	India,	. . . .	English.	
,,	Margaret G. Fulton, .	Scotland,	. . . .	Mod. Lang.	

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.).

			Honours.	
			Natural Science.	Engineering Science.
1879	Robert F. Muirhead, C.E.,	Scotland,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. II
1882	John Cleland, C.E., .	do.,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. II
1883	John M'Cowan, C.E., .	do.,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. II
1884	William Weir, . .	do.,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. II
,,	James C. Todd, . .	India,	Math. & Nat. Phil. II	
1886	Lawrence Crawford, .	Scotland,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. I
1887	Angus M'Lean, . .	do.,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. II
1890	James Stanley Muir, .	do.,	Chemistry.	
,,	Robert Watson Smith, .	do.,	Chemistry.	
1891	James Fenwick, . .	Australia,	. . . .	Civil Engineering.
,,	Robert Main, . . .	Scotland,	Chemistry.	
,,	Robert Muir Ferrier, .	do.,	. . . .	Civil Engineering.
1892	John Dewar Cormack, .	do.,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. I Civil Engineering.
1892	Jas. Blacklock Henderson,	Scotland,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. I Civil Engineering.
,,	James Rankin, . . .	do.,	Zoology and Botany.	
,,	William S. Cook, . .	do.,	Physiology.	
,,	David R. Boyd, . .	do.,	Chemistry.	
1893	James C. Robertson, M.A.,	do.,	Anat. and Physiol.	
1894	Charles Forbes, . .	do.,	. . . .	Civil Engineering.
,,	Wm. Henry Lang, . .	England,	Botany and Zoology.	
,,	George Wm. Shearer, .	Ireland,	. . . .	Civil Engineering.
1895	Wm. Craig Henderson, .	Scotland,	. . . .	Math. & Nat. Phil. I
,,	Hugh Calderwood,	do.,	Anat. and Physiol.	
,,	John Allan Craigie Macewen,	do.,	Anat. and Physiol.	
,,	William Hamilton, .	do.,	. . . .	Civil Engineering.
,,	Campbell Macmillan, .	do.,	. . . .	Civil Engineering.
,,	Thomas Hunter, M.A., .	do.,	Anat. and Physiol.	
,,	William Martin, M.A., .	do.,	Anat. and Physiol.	
1896	William S. Templeton, M.A.,	do.,	. . . .	Math. &. Nat. Phil I
,,	Peter L. L. Craig, M.A.,	do.,	Anat. and Physiol.	

The Honours awarded to the Bachelors of Science in the foregoing list were awarded under the Old Regulations. Now every graduate in Pure Science under Ordinance No. 12 passes the Final Science Examination on a standard equivalent to the standard for the Degree of M.A. with Honours.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE (M.D.). (*O.R.*) HONOURS.

1845	Alexander Lindsay,	Scotland.
,,	James Craigie Murray,	do.
,,	Francis Reynolds,	Ireland.
,,	John Brown,	Scotland.
,,	John Gardiner,	do.
,,	Donald Cameron,	Isle of Man.
,,	Adam Nicholson,	Scotland.
,,	John Duke,	Ireland.
1847	William Parry,	Wales.
,,	Robert Livingstone,	Scotland.
,,	Alexander B. Sharpe	Scotland.
1848	Charles H. Hitchen,	England.
,,	James Steven,	Scotland.
,,	John Coates,	Ireland.
1849	Robt. Brown M'Clelland,	Ireland.
,,	Thomas Nicholson,	Scotland.
,,	Robert Settle,	England.
,,	Richard Thomas Tracy,	Ireland.
,,	Matthew John Rae,	Scotland.
1850	John Ternan,	Ireland.
,,	John Henry Eddowes,	England.
,,	James Brash,	Scotland.
1851	Alexander Marshall,	do.
,,	Andrew Spearing,	Ireland.
,,	James B. Montgomery,	England.
,,	Robert Perry,	Scotland.
,,	John Watson, B.A.,	do.
1853	John Ritchie Brown,	do.
,,	Charles D. Campbell,	Ireland.
1853	Richard Stanistreet,	Ireland.
,,	David Knox,	do.
1854	John Lindsay Stewart,	Scotland.
,,	James Fraser Paton,	do.
,,	David Easton,	Ireland.
1855	William Leishman,	Scotland.
,,	William J. Lewis,	New Brunswick
1855	Alexander Robertson,	Scotland.
1857	Thomas Beaumont,	Ireland.
,,	Joseph M. Fleming,	Scotland.
,,	Maxwell Rodgers,	Ireland.
1858	John Couper,	Scotland.
,,	Thomas M'Call Anderson,	do.
1859	Daniel Dougal,	do.
1861	William Marshall,	America.
,,	John M. Murray,	Scotland.
1862	James A. Allan,	do.
1863	Robert M'K. Duncan,	do.
1863	George M'Donald,	do.
,,	Samuel J. Moore,	Ireland.
,,	William Fraser,	Nova Scotia.
,,	T. Algernon Chapman,	Scotland.
,,	Algernon Wood Smith,	do.
,,	John P. Atkinson,	England.
1864	John Wyber,	Scotland.
,,	John G. Wilson, M.A.,	do.
1865	Arthur A. Jamieson,	England.
1867	Fred. H. Quaife, M.A.,	Sydney, N.S.W.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE (M.D.). (*N.R.*)

1876 [1] **Gardner, William, M.B.**, England.
1877 [1] **Turner, William Y., M.B.**, Scotland. Thesis, "The Ethnology of the Motu."
1879 [1] **Fleming, William James, M.B.**, Scotland. Thesis, "The Dicrotic Notch in Pulse Tracings."
1880 [1] Oliver, Thomas, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Heredity viewed in its relation to Responsibility."
1880 [1] Bryce, James, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "That Mankind originated as a Common Family—most probably on a Continent in the Indian Ocean—certainly within the Tropics."
1881 [1] Adams, James Alexander, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Anatomical Relation between Abscess of Brain and Aural Disease."
1881 [1] Stewart, Alexander, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "History of a Personal Attack of Typhoid Fever."
1881 [1] Drummond, James, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Sea Sickness: its Etiology, Symptoms, and Treatment."
1884 [1] Macphail, Donald, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Chemical Investigations on the Degenerative Changes in Diseased Bone."
1882 [1] **Cairns. David. M.B.** Thesis. "An Outbreak of Pyæmia."

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[1] Commended for Thesis.

1882 [1]Adam, Thomas Bate, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Pathology and Etiology of Elephantoid Disease."

1882 [1]Rankin, Guthrie, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Puerperal Fever."

1883 [1]Inglis, David Wood, M.A., M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "On the Prevention of Lead Poisoning among Workers in White Lead Factories."

1883 [1]Newman, David, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Displacements of the Kidney."

1884 [1]Lawrie, J. Macpherson, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "On some Symptoms of Locomotor Ataxy."

1884 [1]Allan, Robert, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Dermoid Cysts."

1884 [2]Middleton, George S., M.A., M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "On the Pathology of Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis."

1884 [2]Steven, John Lindsay, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Pathology of Suppurative Inflammations of the Kidneys."

1885 [2]Mackay, John Yule, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Origin and Development of the Larger Arteries."

1885 [1]Macvie, William, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Atrophic Infantile Paralysis."

1885 [1]Dougal, James, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Puerperal Pyrexia."

1886 [1]Lawrie, William John, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Pathological Formations of the Skin."

1886 [2]Somerville, William Francis, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Urosemiotic; the Pathological Chemistry of the Urine, the complete Quantitative Analysis of the Urine; a valuable aid to Clinical Diagnosis."

1886 [2]Stewart, Robert Sloss, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Observations on the Spinal Cord in the Insane."

1886 [1]Rankin, Alexander, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Cerebral Cases, with remarks."

1886 [1]Auld, Alexander Gunn, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Studies in Materia Medica."

1887 [1]Chalmers, Archibald Kerr, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Temperature Curve of Specific Fevers."

1887 [1]Neilson, Henry John, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "On the observation of the pupil as a guide in the administration of Chloroform."

1887 [1]Brown, John, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Maternal Impressions."

1887 [1]Love, John, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Three cases of Cortical Epilepsy considered in relation to the localization of the discharging lesion."

1888 [1]Finlay, David, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Clinical Observations on Epileptic Insanity."

1888 [1]Love, James Kerr, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Limits of Hearing."

1888 [1]Macpherson, Charles, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Plural Pregnancies."

1888 [1]Wallace, William, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Field of Vision: with special reference to its Anomalies in Diseases of the Nervous System."

1889 [1]Christie, William Walls, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Outbreak of Febrile Disease in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Industrial Schools, Glasgow, March 1888: its Clinical Features and Nature."

1889 [1]Kelly, James Kellock, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "Private Obstetric Practice: an analysis of 3000 consecutive cases."

1889 [1]Mackenzie, William James, M.B., India. Thesis, "The effects of the conditions of London Life on the Nervous System: with remarks on the treatment."

1889 [1]Hinshelwood, James, M.A., M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "A Clinical Study of Syphilitic Diseases of the Nervous System."

1890 [1]Anderson, John Alexander, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "On Tetanus: with a record of six cases."

1890 [1]Bankier, Alexander Milne, M.B., England. Thesis, "Influenza."

1891 [1]Smith, John Macdowal, M.B., Scotland. Thesis, "The Disposal of Sewage and City Refuse."

1891 [3]Rhodes, Hugh, M.B., C.M., England. Thesis, "Koch's Treatment in Phthisis and Lupus."

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[1] Commended for Thesis. [2] Highly Commended. [3] With Honours.

1891 [1]Bannatyne, Gilbert Alexander, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Treatment of Diphtheria by the Injection of the Erysipelas Albumose."

1891 [1]M'Gregor, Andrew Nicholson, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Some Notes on the Repair of Bone, with special reference to Transplantation and other Artificial Aids."

1891 [1]Ramsay, Andrew Maitland, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Exophthalmic Goitre."

1891 [1]Johnstone, John Carlyle, M.B.. C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Some Notes on the use of Sulphonal."

1892 [1]Highet, Hugh, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Bronchiopneumonia of Influenza, as it occurs in the Adult Subject."

1892 [1]Park, Alexander Glen, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Defects of Speech."

1893 [1]Lang, Hugh, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Empyema, with Notes on a Series of Cases."

1893 [1]Gillies, Hugh Cameron, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Theory of Counter-irritation."

1893 [2]Carslaw, John Howie, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "On the severer forms of Scarlet Fever, with special reference to Antipyretic Methods of Treatment."

1893 [1]Adam, Robert Hillhouse, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Observations

1893 [1]Bryce, Alexander, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Sanitation in Dairy Farms in relation to diseases attributable to Cows' Milk."

1893 [1]Dunlop, Alexander Watson, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "A recent Epidemic of Smallpox, with some remarks on Re-Vaccination."

1893 [1]Gemmell, William, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "On the Treatment of Phthisis by a long Sea Voyage in a sailing ship."

1893 [1]Watson, William, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Prevention and Treatment of Diphtheria."

1894 [1]Johnston, John M'Cubbin, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Prognosis of Acute Lobar Pneumonia in the Pauper Class."

1894 [2]Jack, William Robert, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Observations on the Analysis of Voluntary Muscular Movements by certain new Instruments."

1895 [1]Abercrombie, Peter Henderson, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Turbinotomy in Nasal Stenosis: Analysis and Notes of 66 cases."

1895 [2]Monro, Thomas Kirkpatrick, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Essays in Neurology; Historical and Clinical."

1895 [1]Banks, Charles, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Observations on Epidemics of Cholera in India, with special reference to their immediate connection with pilgrimages."

1895 [1]Bell, Andrew Lees, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Influence of a previous sire, and its relation to maternal impressions."

1895 [1]Campbell, Finlay Stewart, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Paroxysmal Haemoglobinuria: its treatment with special reference to the arrest of the Paroxysm by Quinine."

1895 [1]Charles, John, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "A contribution to the Meteorology of Sporadic Pneumonia."

1895 [1]Macgregor, John, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "On Paralysis following Diphtheria in Children."

1895 [1]Edington, George Henry, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Bile Salts (Glycocholate and Taurocholate Soda) in relation to excretion of Urea, etc."

1895 [1]Hughes, Arthur Davies, M.B., C.M., Wales. Thesis, "Anchylostomiasis."

1895 [1]Marr, Hamilton Clelland, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "On Myxoedema and the Functions of the Thyroid Gland: with notes on the treatment of certain cases of Insanity by Thyroid preparations."

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[1] Commended for Thesis.

[2] With Honours.

1896 [1]Marshall, Robert James, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The mild Malaria Fevers and their Microbe."

1896 [1]Dittmar, Frederick, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Scarlatinal Albuminuria."

1896 [1]Gray, Albert Alexander, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "An Investigation into some of the Principles of Auscultation."

1896 [1]Nisbet, Adam Thomson, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Observations on some cases of Liver Abscess."

1896 [1]Todd, James, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Puerperal Scarlatina."

1896 [2]Kennedy, Robert, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Studies on the Regeneration of Nerves."

1896 [1]Kirkland, Thomas Speirs, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Quinine Amaurosis."

1897 [1]Don, William Walton, M.B., C.M., England. Thesis, "Thyroid Therapeutics."

1897 [1]Hunter, Walter King, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "A contribution to the Etiology of Beri-Beri."

1897 [1]Thomson, James, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Exophthalmic Goitre, with special reference to its treatment by Thymus Gland."
on some Enteric Fever Epidemics."

1897 [2,3]Thomson, Robert Stevenson, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Pertussal Glucosuria, with observations on the reduction of Fehling's solution by the urine in childhood."

1897 [1]Brownlee, John, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Diagnosis and Hospital Administration of Scarlatina."

1897 [1]Galloway, Andrew Fleming, M.B., C.M., Sootland. Thesis, "Movable Kidney: its Aetiology and Symptoms."

1897 [1]Harris, David Fraser, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "A Research into the Spectroscopy of Blood-pigment, and its derivatives in health and disease."

1897 [1]Seright, William, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Neurasthenia (nervous exhaustion): a review of the origin and growth of the term, frequency of the disease, and of its chief forms and classifications, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, theories, and treatment."

1897 [1]Temple, Lewis Dunbar, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Sporadic Cretinism and allied disorders."

1897 [1]Wylie, Richard John, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Pneumonia, with notes on twenty-nine cases."

1898 [1]M'Kenzie, Daniel, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Endemic Goitre, with particular reference to its occurrence in Lanarkshire, and to its Etiology."

1898 [1]Bell, Robert Gordon, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Enteric Studies, chiefly in Aberrant Types."

1898 [2,3]Findlay, John Wainmann, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The Choroid Plexuses of the Lateral Ventricles, their Anatomy, Functions, and Pathology (in relation specially to Insanity)."

1898 [1]Wilson, James Dunlop Octavus, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Adenoid Vegetations in the Nasopharynx; a Clinical and Pathological Study of 214 Cases."

1898 [1]Biernacki, John Thomson, M.B., C.M., India. Thesis, "Secondary Microbic Invasion occurring in the course of the Commoner Fevers."

1898 [1]Thomson, Henry Hyslop, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Epilepsy: a theory as to its probable cause, with some remarks regarding its relation to Insanity and Hysteria."

1898 [1]Webster, Alfred, M.B., C.M., England. Thesis, "Cardiac Inhibition in relation to Cerebral Anæmia and Epileptiform Crises."

---

[1] Commended for Thesis. [2] With Honours.
[3] Gained a Bellahouston Gold Medal.

1899 [1] Marshall, Campbell Samson, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Antistreptococcus Serum; its application in the treatment of Scarlatina Anginosa."

1899 [1] Primrose, Edward James, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Notes on the Method and on the Diagnostic Value of the Serum Reaction (Widal's Test) in Enteric Fever; with a record of 149 examinations of Serum made in 57 cases of Enteric Fever, and in 22 other cases."

1899 [2,3] Hawthorne, Charles Oliver, M.B., C.M., England. Thesis, "Studies in Clinical Medicine."

1899 [1] Blair, David, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Acromegaly with Insanity."

1899 [1] Gordon, John, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Tuberculin: as a remedy for Lupus, and its position as a Therapeutic Agent in the treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis."

1899 [1] Kerr, Hugh, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Recurrent Insanity."

1899 [1] Scott, Robert, M.B., C.M., Australia. Thesis, "A review of Hydatid Disease in Australasia during the decennial period 1888-97."

1899 [2,3] M'Kendrick, John Souttar, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Zymolysis of Tissue, Physiological and Pathological, with a historical *résumé* of the nature and action of Enzymes."

1899 [2,3] Scobie, William, M.A., B.D., M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "The agglutinating reaction in Enteric Fever, with special reference to Prognosis."

1899 [1] Gray, John Gilchrist, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "Albuminuria and Nephritis occurring in connection with Scarlet Fever in combination with Varicella, the Varicella occurring during the acute stage or during the period of convalescence."

1899 [1] Macharg, William Edgar, M.B., C.M., Scotland. Thesis, "An analytical account of fifty-seven cases of Puerperal Infection."

1899 [1] Ormond, James Service, M.B., Ch.B., Australia. Thesis, "Some results of treatment as illustrated by the Sphygmograph."

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE (M.B.). HONOURS.

1866	Robert W. Forrest,	Scotland.
,,	Henry T. Pringle,	,,
1867	Ebenezer Duncan,	,,
,,	Joseph Coats,	,,
,,	James Finlayson,	,,
1868	Thomas Barr,	,,
,,	William MacLachlan,	,,
,,	Angus Macmillan,	,,
1869	James Coats,	,,
1871	David Wilkie,	,,
,,	John Aikman,	,,
1872	John D. Macdonald,	,,
,,	Samson Gemmell,	,,
1876	Geo. S. Middleton, M.A.,	,,
,,	Richard B. Macpherson,	,,
1877	Johan B. Knobel,	Africa.
,,	Donald Macphail,	Scotland.
,,	John Carlyle Johnstone,	,,
1877	Edward D. M. Mackellar,	Scotland.
1878	Alexander Fraser,	,,
,,	James Morton,	,,
,,	William Partington,	,,
,,	Lawrence A. Waddell,	,,
1879	William K. Peden,	,,
,,	Ralph D. Stevenson,	Australia.
1880	Andw. A. Hogarth, M.A.,	Scotland.
,,	J. M'Gregor-Robertson, M.A.,	,,
,,	John Lindsay Steven,	,,
1881	John More Young, M.A.,	,,
1882	Robert Beith,	,,
1883	John Innes Dunlop,	,,
1884	Charles O. Hawthorne,	England.
1886	Alexander Bryce,	Scotland.
,,	Wm. Snodgrass, M.A.,	U.S.A.
,,	John H. Carslaw, M.A.,	Scotland.
1887	William MacLennan,	,,

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[1] Commended for Thesis. [2] With Honours.

[3] Gained a Bellahouston Gold Medal.

1891	Hugh Galt,	Scotland.
,,	Robert Currie Robertson, M.A.,	,,
1892	John Morton.	,,
,,	James Carslaw, M.A.,	,,
1894	Alexander MacLennan,	,,
,,	Wm. Stewart Cook, B.Sc.,	,,
,,	Jas. C. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc.,	,,
,,	Jas. Murray Young,	,,
,,	John Francis Robt. Gairdner.	,,
,,	John Wainman Findlay.	,,
1895	Joshua Ferguson. M.A..	,,
1895	Henry Alex. Pattullo,	Scotland.
,,	Ernest Alex. Walker, M.A.,	,,
1896	John Knight,	,,
,,	Madge Speirs Maclean,	,,
1897	John A. C. Macewen, B.Sc.,	,,
,,	Thomas Hunter, M.A., B.Sc.,	,,
1898	Wm. Kilpatrick Hutton, M.A.,	,,
,,	Robert Fullarton, M.A.,	,,
,,	William Webster,	,,
1899	Alex. Laurie Watson, M.A.,	,,

BRUNTON MEMORIAL PRIZE OF £10,

Awarded to the most distinguished Graduate in Medicine of the year.

1880. John Lindsay Steven, M.B., C.M.
1881. John More Young, M.A., M.B., C.M.
1882. Robert Beith, M.B., C.M.
1883. John Innes Dunlop, M.B., C.M.
1884. Charles Oliver Hawthorne, M.B., C.M.
1885. Andrew Wilson, M.B., C.M.
1886. Alexander Bryce, M.B., C.M.
1887. William MacLennan, M.B., C.M.
1888. Landel Rose Oswald, M.B., C.M.
1889. William Robert Jack, B.Sc., M.B., C.M.
1890. George Lamb, M.B., C.M.
1891. Hugh Galt, M.B., C.M.
1892. John Morton, M.B., C.M.
1893. John Johnson Urwin, M.B., C.M.
1894. Alexander MacLennan, M.B., C.M.
1895. Joshua Ferguson, M.A., M.B., C.M.
1896. John Knight, M.B., C.M.
1897. John Allan Craigie Macewen, B.Sc., M.B., C.M. } Equal.
,, Thomas Hunter, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. }
1898. William Kilpatrick Hutton, M.A., M.B., C.M.
1899. Alex. Laurie Watson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

THOMAS LOGAN MEDAL AND PRIZE,

Awarded to the most distinguished Graduate in Arts of the year.

1888. Ernest Findlay Scott, M.A.
1889. Alfred Ernest Garvie, M.A.
1890. John Edgar M'Fadyen, M.A.
1891. James Holm, M.A.
1892. Daniel Lamont, M.A.
1893. Gilchrist Gibb Alexander, M.A.
1894. Henry Noel Brailsford, M.A.
1895. William King Gillies, M.A.
1896. George Donald Valentine, M.A.
1897. Gavin Scott, M.A.
1898. John Lyle Morison, M.A.
1899. John Lochhead, M.A.

XI.—DEGREE AND PRIZE LIST.

LIST OF DEGREES

CONFERRED IN THE VARIOUS FACULTIES AND OF PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR AWARDED IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MAY, 1900.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY (D.D.).

17th April, 1900.

Rev. James Wilson Harper, West Free Church, Alloa.
Rev. Robert Howie, M.A., St. Mary's Free Church, Govan.
Rev. James Paton, B.A., St. Paul's Church, Glasgow.
Rev. Allan Pollok, Principal of the Theological College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Cavaliere Jean Pierre Pons, M.A., Pastor at Torre Pellice, Italy, and Moderator of the Waldensian Church.
Rev. William Peebles Rorison, Minister of the Parish of Dalserf.

DOCTORS OF LAWS (LL.D.).

20th July, 1899.

Auguste Angellier, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Lille.
Sir Henry Brodribb Irving, Knight, of the Lyceum Theatre, London.
Robert Logan Jack, F.G.S., Government Geologist, Brisbane, Queensland.
Colonel Hector Archibald Macdonald, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the Queen.

17th April, 1900.

Robert Caird, F.R.S.E., President of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland.
Andrew Russell Forsyth, Sc.D., Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge.
John Guthrie Kerr, M.A., Headmaster of Allan Glen's School, Glasgow.
George Gilbert Aimé Murray, M.A., formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.
Andrew Stewart, Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow.
Arthur Smith Woodward, Geological Department, British Museum, London.

BACHELORS OF DIVINITY (B.D.).

July, 1899.—Thomas Agenet Plant, B.A.

November, 1899.

Archibald Anderson, M.A. John Reid, M.A.

April, 1900.

Robert Aitken, M.A.
James Wilson Copeland, M.A.
Robert Marcus Dickson, M.A.
William Wylie Fulton, M.A.
James Gillespie, M.A.
Robert Montgomerie Hardie, M.A.
James Ewart Henderson, M.A.
Percy Hepburn, M.A.
Robert Howie, M.A.
Daniel Lamont, M.A.
David Fraser Liddle, M.A.
Andrew Macfarlane, M.A.
James Marr, M.A.
Robert Nelson, M.A.
Andrew Boyd Scott, M.A.
Arthur West Wilkie, M.A.

BACHELORS OF LAWS (LL.B.).

November, 1899.

Jeffrey Drummond Bauchop, M.A., B.L.
Laurence Robertson Brown, M.A.
Duncan Stewart Macdiarmid, B.A.
Arthur Erskine Murray, M.A.
William Meikle Murray, M.A.
John Stewart, M.A.
John Lean Wark, M.A.[1]

April, 1900.

Malcom Dunlop, M.A.
Walter King, M.A.
James Bowie Paton, M.A.
Alexander Shaughnessy, M.A.

BACHELORS OF LAW (B.L.).

November, 1899.

James Taylor Miller.
Walter Rankin Mitchell, B.A.

April, 1900.

William George Davidson.
William Clark Russell.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE (M.D.).

July, 1899.

I. With Honours.

Charles Oliver Hawthorne, M.B., C.M., England. (*Thesis*—"Studies in Clinical Medicine.")

II. With Commendation.

David Blair, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Acromegaly with Insanity.")

John Gordon, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Tuberculin: as a remedy for Lupus, and its position as a Therapeutic Agent in the treatment of Phthisis Pulmonalis.")

Hugh Kerr, M.A., M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Recurrent Insanity.")

Robert Scott, M.B., C.M., Australia. (*Thesis*—"A Review of Hydatid Disease in Australasia during the decennial period, 1888-97.")

III. Ordinary Degree.

Richard Williams Jones, M.B., C.M., Wales. (*Thesis*—"The Sanitary Condition of a District in Glamorganshire, with special reference to an Epidemic of Enteric Fever therein.")

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[1] With Distinction.

Anthony M'Call, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Some Observations on the Microscopic Examination of the Blood, with special reference to the clinical significance of the Leucocytes.")

Norman Macnair, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Some Types of Disseminated Sclerosis.")

Archibald Mason, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Pyrexial Conditions of Childbed.")

George Bain Murdoch, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"A Case of Multiple Neuritis and its Treatment.")

William Park, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Chronic Lead Poisoning, with special reference to Symptoms and Pathology.")

Alexander Roxburgh, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Sarcoma Ovarii.")

November, 1899.

I. WITH HONOURS.

John Souttar M'Kendrick, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Zymolysis of Tissue, Physiological and Pathological, with a historical *résumé* of the Nature and Action of Enzymes.")

William Scobie, M.A., B.D., M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"The Agglutinating Reaction in Enteric Fever, with special reference to Prognosis.")

II. WITH COMMENDATION.

John Gilchrist Gray, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Albuminuria and Nephritis occurring in connection with Scarlet Fever in combination with Varicella, the Varicella occurring during the Acute Stage or during the Period of Convalescence.")

William Edgar Macharg, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"An Analytical Account of 57 cases of Puerperal Infection.")

James Service Ormond, M.B., Ch.B., Australia. (*Thesis*—"Some Results of Treatment as illustrated by the Sphygmograph.")

III. ORDINARY DEGREE.

Archibald Smith Dick, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"The Symptomatology of Fatal Enteric Fever.")

William M'Alister, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"An Examination of the Origins of Medicine.")

John MacDonald, M.B., Ch.B., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"The Etiology and Treatment of Appendicitis, with special reference to the Conservative Method.")

Arthur Alfred Pratt, M.B., C.M., England. (*Thesis*—"On the Prevalence of Septic Wounds of the Hands and Fingers among those employed in the Fishing Trade, with illustrative cases.")

Leonard Williams, M.B., C.M., Wales. (*Thesis*—"Some Points in the Differential Diagnosis between Hysteria and Neurasthenia.")

Alexander Grieve Young, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Puerperal Eclampsia.")

April, 1900.

John Guy, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Studies on Lobar Pneumonia.")

Andrew John Laird, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"Perforative Peritonitis in Enteric Fever, with special reference to Early Diagnosis.")

William Lawson, M.B., C.M., Scotland. (*Thesis*—"The Diseases of Exposure: their Frequency and Distribution in relation to the Seasons.")

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY (M.B., C.M.).

July, 1899.

George Henry Beck Harvie, Scotland.
Alexander Page Robertson, Scotland. Alexander Waugh, Scotland.

November, 1899.

John James Edgar, England. Robert Hastie, Scotland.
William Shearer, Scotland.

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND BACHELORS OF SURGERY (M.B., CH.B.).

July, 1899.

I. HONOURS.

Alexander Laurie Watson, M.A., Scotland.[1]

II. COMMENDATION.

Hugh Campbell Ferguson,	Scotland.	Alexander Simpson Wells, M.A.	Scotland.
David Maclure Cowan,	,,		
Alfred George Stewart,	,,	Ebenezer Mitchell, M.A.,	,,
James Robert Chalmers,	,,	John Gardner,	,,
Edythe Marjorie Stewart Walker,	England.		

III. ORDINARY DEGREES.

James Napier Baxter,	Scotland.	Andrew Kerr,	Scotland.
Auguste Boyes,	,,	Andrew Love,	,,
William Broad,	,,	James Hogg MacDonald,	,,
Andrew Brownlie,	,,	Norman Forbes MacLeod,	,,
John Craig,	,,	Wm. Johnston Maclure,	,,
George Morris Crawford,	,,	John M'Millan,	,,
William Crerar,	,,	Ina Lochhead M'Neill,	Ireland.
John Cullen,	,,	Ramsay Millar,	Scotland.
Charles Cheven Cumming,	,,	Hugh Miller,	,,
Sarah Davidson,	,,	Norman M'Leod Miller,	Ireland.
John Lithgow Davie,	,,	John Patton,	,,
James Austin Dickie,	,,	Thomas Stephens Picken,	Scotland.
James Fulton Findlay,	,,	John Reid (Lanark),	,,
George Gardner,	,,	William Alexander Riddell,	,,
Hyam Goodman, M.A.,	,,	Arthur Robin,	,,
Jessie Downie Granger,	,,	Catherine Love Smith,	,,
James Garden Green,	,,	David James Smith,	,,

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[1] Mr. Watson gains the Brunton Memorial Prize of Ten Pounds, awarded to the most distinguished Graduate in Medicine of the year.

William Stewart Stalker, Scotland.
Frederic Richardson Stewart, M.A. Scotland.
William Brown Thomson, ,,
Henry Nisbet Turner, South Seas.
Sarah Whiteford, Scotland.
Robert Orr Whyte, M.A., ,,
William Wright, ,,
John Doctor Young, ,,

November, 1899.

Thomas Bullough Calland, England.
Jessie Sophia Beatrix Hunter, Scotland.
Nicol Jamieson, ,,
Andrew Stewart Lang, ,,
Robert Lunan, ,,
Peter M'Fadyen, ,,
John M'Gilchrist, Scotland.
Charles Forbes Maclean, ,,
Sara Maude Robertson, ,,
Maud Hamilton Spencer, ,,
Peter Alexander Steven, ,,
James Douglas Carnon Swan, ,,
Arthur Vost, ,,

February, 1900.—Charles Pinkerton Thomson, Scotland.

April, 1900.—Lucy Buckley, B.Sc., England.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE (D.Sc.).

July, 1899.

William Carrick Anderson, M.A., B.Sc.

April, 1900.

William Henry Lang, B.Sc., M.B., C.M.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.).

July, 1899.

In Engineering.—Charles M'Neil.

November, 1899.

In Pure Science.

William Anderson.[1]
James Slater Dunlop, M.A.
Robert William Stewart.[2]
Robert George White, M.A.

In Engineering.

Einar Bull.
Charles Stuart Douglas.
Charles Gourlay.
George Alexander Inglis.
William Henry Fullarton Murdoch.
William Valentine Shearer.
Archibald Craig Walker.

April, 1900.

In Pure Science.

Gertrude Dorman Bostock.
Kate Fraser.[3]
William Fulton, M.A.[4]

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[1] With Special Distinction in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Natural Philosophy, (*c*) Astronomy.
[2] With Special Distinction in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Natural Philosophy.
[3] With Special Distinction in Physiology.
[4] With Special Distinction in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Astronomy.

In Engineering.

John Hutchison Barbour.
Anthony Cathcart Coubrough, M.A.
Robert Morton Dyer.
John Gavin Johnstone.
Archibald Leitch.
Charles Selby Lennox MacFarlane.
Hugh Millar MacMillan.
James Yost.
Alexander Houston Weddell.[1]

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

November, 1899.

Charles Stuart Douglas.
Charles Gourlay.
Archibald Morven Macmillan, B.Sc.

April, 1900.

John Hutchison Barbour.
Anthony Cathcart Coubrough, M.A.
Robert Morton Dyer.
John Gavin Johnstone.
Archibald Leitch.
Charles Selby Lennox MacFarlane
Hugh Millar MacMillan.
James Yost.
Archibald Houston Weddell.

MASTERS OF ARTS (M.A.).

July, 1899.

With First-Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

David Macfarlane Stewart.

November, 1899.

I. With Honours.

With First-Class Honours in English, and Second-Class Honours in History.

John Lochhead.

With First-Class Honours in English, and Third-Class Honours in Classics.

Ritchie Girvan.

With Second-Class Honours in Classics, and Second-Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

John Anderson.

With First-Class Honours in Classics.

William Alfred Edward.
James Sheridan.

With Second-Class Honours in Classics.—James M'Clelland.

With Third-Class Honours in Classics.—James Faulds.

With First-Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Archibald Morven Macmillan, B.Sc.
David Kennedy Picken.

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[1] With Special Distinction in (*a*) Natural Philosophy, (*b*) Engineering and Drawing, (*c*) Electricity, Pure and Applied.

With Second-Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Robert William Stewart.

With First-Class Honours in English.

Katharine Thomson M'Millan. George Ogilvie. Janet Spens.

II. Ordinary Degree.

Norman Carrick Anderson.
Thomas Bennett.
Archibald Campbell Black.
David Blair.
Vincent James Blyth.
Edward Brown.
William Francis Cameron.
Andrew Campbell.
James Carmichael.
John Chisholm.
John Conacher.
Agnes Muir Connor.
William Robert Dow.
Wallace Cranston Fairweather.
John Gillies.
Archibald Roy Johnston.
Thomas Fleming Kinloch.
Thomas M'Ewan.
Francis Mackay.
Alexander Ronaldson Mackenzie.
Kenneth Olaus Macleod.
John Patrick M'Robert.
Robert Shaw Masterton.
Alexander Matheson.
David Miller.
George Edward Bell Osborne.
Margaret Maxwell Stark.
Campbell Taylor.
George Douglas Turner.
Robert Lister Turner.
Alexander Wason.

April, 1900.

I. With Honours.

With First-Class Honours in Mental Philosophy, and Second-Class Honours in Classics.

Mabel Atkinson.

With First-Class Honours in Classics.—George Hope Stevenson.

With First-Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Robert Buchanan Carslaw. Peter Ramsay.

With Second-Class Honours in Classics.

James Jack. Norman Reid Mitchell.

With Second-Class Honours in Mental Philosophy.

Matthew Babington.

With Second-Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Peter Lowe, B.Sc.

With Second-Class Honours in English.—Winifred Boyd.

With Second-Class Honours in Modern Languages.

Margaret Graham Fulton.

II. Ordinary Degree.

Joseph Barnes.
Thomas Miller Blackwood.
Dugald Blue.
Alexander Brown.
Mary Callander.
William Douglas.

John Faichney.
Agnes Gibson.
William Alexander Gillies.
John Gilmour (Blackford).
John Gilmour (Glasgow).
Alexander Goldie.
Marshall Newton Goold.
Louis Niel Gow.
Alexander Haddow.
Robert Cumming Hamilton.
Robert John Hamilton.
John Harkness.
Catherine Willox Herriot.
Donald Grant Hodge.
William Hutson.
Isaac Keen.
Alexander Buchanan Lamont.
Alice Mary Lochhead.
Theodore David Lowe.
Jenny M'Ara.
Thomas M'Cririck.
Mary Gillespie M'Curtain.
Peter M'Dougall.
Thomas M'Dougall.
Hector William Mackay.
Duncan M'Taggart.
Edward Rosslyn Mitchell.
James Moffat.
William Montgomerie.
Frederick Mort.
Alexander Dickie Morton.
George Muir.
James Chrystal Muir.
Colin Paterson.
Walter Mundell Paterson.
John Patterson.
John Paul.
William Rankin.
William Runciman.
Susan Jack Russell.
Robert Lowrie Scott.
Alexander Sellar.
Mary Simpson.
Edith Marian Sladden.
Ernest Gardiner Smith.
Thomas Macdonald Smith.
John Logan Stewart.
James Struthers.
William Sinclair Sutherland.
Thomas Struthers Symington.
William Marshall Tait.
Margaret Garrow Tannahill.
Jane Chisholm Thomson.
James Waddell.
Alexander Williamson.
Hugh Ritchie Wishart.

DEPARTMENTAL CERTIFICATES.

I. FOR DEGREE OF B.D.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—*October*, 1899.

Aitken, Robert, M.A.
Anderson, Archibald, M.A.
Copeland, James Wilson, M.A.
Dickson, Robert Marcus, M.A.
Fulton, William Wylie, M.A.
Henderson, James Ewart, M.A.
Hepburn, Percy, M.A.
Macfarlane, Andrew, M.A.
Marr, James, M.A.
Nelson, Robert, M.A.
Reid, John, M.A.
Scott, Andrew Boyd, M.A.
Wallace, Horace Fenton, M.A.
Wilkie, Arthur West, M.A.
Wishart, James, M.A.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—*March*, 1900.

Hardie, Robert Montgomerie, M.A.
Liddle, David Fraser, M.A.

SECOND DEPARTMENT—*March*, 1900.

Aitken, Robert, M.A.
Copeland, James Wilson, M.A.
Dickson, Robert Marcus, M.A.
Fulton, William Wylie, M.A.
Gillespie, James, M.A.
Henderson, James Ewart, M.A.

Hepburn, Percy, M.A.
Howie, Robert, M.A.
Lamont, Daniel, M.A.
Macfarlane, Andrew, M.A.
Marr, James, M.A.
Nelson, Robert, M.A.
Scott, Andrew Boyd, M.A.
Scott, William, M.A.
Wilkie, Arthur West, M.A.

II. FOR DEGREES IN LAW.

OLD REGULATIONS.

I. For Degree of LL.B.

IN CONVEYANCING.

October, 1899.—Brown, Laurence Robertson, M.A.

April, 1900.—King, Walter, M.A.

IN PUBLIC LAW.

April, 1900.—King, Walter, M.A.

IN MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

October, 1899.—Brown, Laurence Robertson, M.A.

II. For Degree of B.L.

IN MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

April, 1900.—Melross, John.

IN CIVIL LAW.

April, 1900.

Brodie, John M'Clure.
Russell, William Clark.

IN LAW OF SCOTLAND.

October, 1899.—Miller, James Taylor.

April, 1900.—Brodie, John M'Clure.

IN CONVEYANCING.

October, 1899.—Miller, James Taylor.

April, 1900.

Russell, William Clark.
Young, Alexander Francis.

IN MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

April, 1900.—Young, Alexander Francis.

NEW REGULATIONS.

I. For Degree of LL.B.

IN JURISPRUDENCE.

October, 1899.

Cameron, Donald Cunninghame, M.A.
Lindsay, Norman Graham, M.A.
M'Kay, John Dewar, M.A.
Paton, James Bowie, M.A.

March, 1900.

Philips, William, M.A.
Pringle, William, M.A.
Shaughnessy, Alexander, M.A.
Smith, David Baird, M.A.

IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

October, 1899.

Bauchop, Jeffrey Drummond, M.A., B.L.
Macdiarmid, Duncan Stewart, B.A.

March, 1900.

Buchanan, Hugh Reid, M.A.
Dunlop, Malcom, M.A.
Macalister, William Grierson, M.A.
Middleton, John, M.A.
Paton, James Bowie, M.A.
Philips, William, M.A.
Smith, David Baird, M.A.

IN CIVIL LAW.

October, 1899.

Berry, William Boyd, M.A.
Brown, Hugh, M.A.
Girvan, John, M.A.
Murray, William Meikle, M.A.
Paton, James Bowie, M.A.

March, 1900.

Dow, Samuel Hugh, M.A.
Gillan, William Woodburn, M.A.
Pringle, William Mather Rutherford, M.A.

IN LAW OF SCOTLAND.

October, 1899.

Martin, Thomas, M.A.
Shaughnessy, Alexander, M.A.

March, 1900.

Begg, Robert Henderson, M.A.
Berry, William Boyd, M.A.
Brown, Hugh, M.A.
Buchanan, Hugh Reid, M.A.
Donald, Thomas Walter, M.A.
Dow, Samuel Hugh, M.A.
Johnston, John Dalrymple, M.A.
Osborne, George Edward Bell, M.A.
Taylor, Walter Ross, M.A.
Young, Peter Taylor, M.A.

IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

October, 1899.

Berry, William Boyd, M.A.
Brown, Hugh, M.A.
M'Kay, John Dewar, M.A.
Martin, Thomas, M.A.
Stewart, John, M.A.

March, 1900.

Dunlop, Malcom, M.A.
Gillan, William Woodburn, M.A.
Taylor, Walter Ross, M.A.

IN CONVEYANCING.

October, 1899.

Macdiarmid, Duncan Stewart, B.A.
Murray, Arthur Erskine, M.A.
Murray, William Meikle, M.A.
Shaughnessy, Alexander, M.A.
Stewart, John, M.A.
Wark, John Lean, M.A.

March, 1900.

Girvan, John M.A.
Macalister, William Grierson, M.A.
Paton, James Bowie, M.A.
Wright, Thomas Grieve, M.A.

IN MERCANTILE LAW.

March, 1900.—Pringle, William Mather Rutherford, M.A.

IN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW.

October, 1899.

Cameron, Donald Cunninghame, M.A.
Girvan, John, M.A.
Lindsay, Norman Graham, M.A.
Taylor, Walter Ross, M.A.

March, 1900.

Macalister, William Grierson, M.A.
Pringle, William, M.A.
Pringle, William Mather Rutherford, M.A.
Wright, Thomas Grieve, M.A.

IN FORENSIC MEDICINE.

October, 1899.—Taylor, Walter Ross, M.A.

March, 1900.

Begg, Robert Henderson, M.A.
Berry, William Boyd, M.A.
Brown, Hugh, M.A.
Donald, Thomas Walter, M.A.
Gillan, William Woodburn, M.A.
Girvan, John, M.A.
Johnston, John Dalrymple, M.A.
Middleton, John, M.A.
Osborne, George Wm. Bell, M.A.
Paton, James Bowie, M.A.
Smith, David Baird, M.A.
Young, Peter Taylor, M.A.

II. FOR DEGREE OF B.L.

IN LOGIC.

October, 1899.—Crum, Alexander William.
March, 1900.—Cowan, William Christie.

IN MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

March, 1900.—Stewart, Archibald.

IN LATIN.

October, 1899.

Chalmers, John Stuart.
Cowan, William Christie.
Smith, William France.

March, 1900.

Henderson, Walter.
Kerr, James.
Love, John Alexander Anderson.
Main, John.

IN GREEK.

March, 1900.—Henderson, Walter.

IN ENGLISH.

March, 1900.

Chalmers, John Stuart.
Thompson, William.

IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

March, 1900.—Davidson, William George.

IN CIVIL LAW.

October, 1899.

Girvan, Henry Stuart.
Mitchell, Walter Rankin, B.A.

IN LAW OF SCOTLAND.

March, 1900.

Girvan, Henry Stuart.
Gray, John, M.A.
Mackay, Donald.
Stewart, William, M.A.

IN CONVEYANCING.

October, 1899.

Davidson, William George.
Mitchell, Walter Rankin, B.A.

IN FORENSIC MEDICINE.

October, 1899.—Middleton, John, M.A.
March, 1900.—Girvan, Henry Stuart.

III. FOR DEGREES OF M.B., Ch.B.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The following passed in the subjects indicated (B., Botany; Z., Zoology; P., Physics; C., Chemistry).

October, 1899.

Adam, Robert (B., P.).
Adam, Scott Campbell (B., P.).
Amy, Archibald Craig (P.).
Anderson, Henry Graeme (B., P.).
Arthur, John William (B., Z., P., C.).
Bain, John (Z., P.).
Baird, Helen Stephen, B.A. (P., C.).
Bennett, Thomas (Z., C.).
Bisset, Archibald Grainger (Z., P.).
Blackley, David (B.).
Blair, Alexander (B., Z., P., C.).
Bolton, William Thomas (B., P.).
Bradford, Robert George (B., C.).
Brodie, Thomas (P).
Browning, Carl Hamilton (B., P.).
Cameron, Agnes Wallace (B.).
Cameron, Mary Charlotte (B., Z., P.).
Campbell, Jane (B.).
Campbell, Robert Harold (C.).
Campbell, Thomas Murdoch, M.A. (B., C.).
Chapman, Ethel Lily (P., C.).
Clark, Alexander Erskine (B., Z., C.).
Connal, Andrew (B.).
Copestake, Thomas Goodall (C.).
Craig, William Smith (B., P.).
Cross, John (C.).
Cunningham, Weir Burns (B., P.).
Dickie, David (B.).
Dishington, Thomas Thornton Macklin (B., P.).
Duncan, Jessie Galloway (B., Z.).
Dykes, David Garfield (B., P.).
Eadie, James (B., P.).
Finlator, Cunison Charles (B., P.).
Forsyth James (B., Z., P., C.).
Gallagher, Mary Theresa (B., Z.).
George, William White (P., C.).
Gilchrist, William (Z.).
Gilmour, Jane Reid Foulds (B., Z., P.).
Gilmour, William Macmillan (C.).
Glover, James (B., Z.).
Gray, George Munn (B., P.).
Greig, Louis Leisler (B., P.).
Hanson, John, M.A. (B., P.).
Hardy, Margaret (B.).
Henderson, John Cochrane (B.)
Hislop, Lawrence (Z.).

Hutton, Malcolm, M.A. (B., Z.).
Innes, Arthur (B., P.).
Jamieson, Alexander (Z.).
Kelly, John Muir (B., P.).
Leggat, Alexander (B.).
Leiper, Robert Thomson (B., P.).
Leitch, Archibald (Z., C.).
Lucas, Katharine Robina Margaret (Z., C.).
M'Cabe, John Bertram (P.).
M'Cormick, Donald Carmichael (B., P.).
Macdonald, John Finlay (P.).
M'Dougall, Neil (B., P.).
M'Ewan, James Boston (B., P.).
Macewen, Hugh Allan (B., P.).
Macfie, James Denniston (B.).
M'Guire, Robert Clark (B., P.).
M'Houl, James (B., P.).
Maclean, Alice Wesley (Z., P.).
M'Millan, Alexander Stewart (C.).
Macvea, James Anthony (B.).
Marshall, James (B., P.).
Martin, Anna Pollock (B., Z.).
Millar, Gavin (B., P.).
Millar, Margaret Walker (B., Z.).
Millar, Peter (B., P.).
Miller, Eliza Jane (B., Z.).
Mitchell, David Robertson (B., P.).
Mitchell, Isabel Deane (B., Z., C.).
Morton, John Baird (B., P.).
Muir, Gavin (B., P., C.).
Muir, John (B., P.).
Munro, Jessie Emily (B., Z.).
Murdoch, John (B., P.)
Pairman, James Carmichael, M.A. (B., Z.).
Park, Charlotte Reid (B., Z.).
Pirie, William Robinson (Z., C.).
Porter, James (B., P.).
Raeburn, George (B., P.).
Robertson, Berkeley Hope (B., Z.).
Robertson, Robert Thin Craig (C.).
Ross, Campbell (B., P., C.).
Shand, William Garrow (B., P.).
Smith, John Macgregor (B.).
Somerville, James Alexander (C.).
Stevenson, John Black (B., P.).
Stewart, Jessie Marie (B., Z., C.).
Stewart, Norman Burgess (B., P.).
Stewart, William (C.).
Sutherland, John Wilson (B., P.).
Talbert, Elizabeth Taylor (P.).
Taylor, Murray Ross (B., P.).
Templeton, William (B., P.).
Turner, George Douglas (Z., C.).
Waddell, Janet Gardner (C.).
Walker, Joseph, M.A. (B., C.).
Walker, William Lind (B., Z.).
Wallace, George (P.).
Watson, Robert (B., C.).
Watson, Wm. Norman West (C.).
Wells, Robert Tait, M.A. (P.).
Wilson, George (Z., P.).
Wilson, Robert M'Nair (B., Z.).
Wright, Eldred (B., P.).
Wyper, James (B., P.).
Young, Hugh (B., C.).
Young, John, Glasgow (B., Z.).
Young, John, Mount Vernon (B., P.).

March, 1900.

Adam, Scott Campbell (Z., C.).
Aitken, Andrew Blair (Z., C.).
Amy, Archibald Craig (B., Z., C.).
Anderson, And. Woodroffe (Z., C).
Anderson, Henry Graeme (Z., C.).
Bain, John (B.).
Baird, Annie Agnes (C.).
Barrowman, Allan Robertson (Z., C.).
Beattie, George (P.).
Bell, Robert Daniels, M.A. (Z., C.).
Bennett, Thomas, M.A. (B., P.).
Black, Annie M'Caig (B., Z.).
Blackley, David (Z., P., C.).
Bradford, Robert George (P.).
Brechin, Forrest (Z., C.).
Brodie, Thomas (Z., C.).
Brown, Charles (Z., C.).
Brown, John (P.).
Burns, Charles (Z., C.).
Caldwell, George Yuille (Z., C.).
Campbell, Angus (B., C.).
Campbell, Roberta (P., C.).
Christie, John Cairns (B., P.).
Clark, Alexander Erskine (P.).
Connal, Andrew (P., C.).
Craig, William Smith (Z.).
Crawford, John Craig (B., P.).

Dickie, David (P.).
Douglas, Allan Campbell (Z., C.).
Elder, Arthur Granville Hepburn (B., P.).
Fulton, Hugh Harvey (Z., C.).
Gallagher, Mary Theresa (P., C.).
Gillatt, William Harold (B., Z.).
Graham, David Livingstone (Z., C.).
Grant, Donald John Gollan (Z., C.).
Gray, George Munn (Z., C.).
Greig, Louis Leisler (Z., C.),
Hammond, Chas. Francis Dyer (Z.).
Hay, Alex. Robertson Forrest (C.).
Innes, Arthur (Z., C.).
Kerr, James Rutherford (Z., C.).
Kerr, John (B., P.).
Kirkwood, George Notman (B., P.).
Leckie, Robert Wright (Z.).
Macaulay, Thos. Symington (Z., C.).
M'Cormick, Don. Carmichael (Z.).
Macdonald, John Finlay (Z., C.).
M'Dougall, Neil (Z.).
M'Ewan, James Boston (Z.).
M'Ewan, Tom Duncan (Z., C.).
Macfadyen, Duncan (Z., C.).
Macfarlane, John (Z., C.).
Macfarlane, Robert (Z., C.).
Macfie, James Denniston (Z., P., C.).
Macgregor, Alex. Stuart Murray (Z., C.).
M'Guire, Robert Clark (Z., C.).
M'Houl, James (Z., C.).
Mackinnon, Robert (Z., P.).
Maclean, Alice Wesley (B.).
Macleod, Norman Alex. (B., Z., C.).
Macleod, Roderick (B., Z.).
M'Millan, Alexander Stewart (B.).
M'Pherson, Andrew Brown (B., Z., P., C.).
Macvea, James Anthony (C.).
Main, William (B., Z.).
Martin, Wm. Blair Morton (Z., C.).
Meek, Andrew (Z., C.).
Muir, Gavin Denholme (B., C.).
Munro, Macdonald (Z.).
Murdoch, John (Z., C.).
Murison, Arthur Alexander (Z.).
Murray, Frank Anderson (Z., C.).
Nielson, George Clement (Z., C.).
Orr, Thomas (C.).
Park, Charlotte Reid (P., C.).
Patrick, Howard Henderson (Z., C.).
Pearson, John (Z., C.).
Pollock, Andrew Maclean (Z., C.).
Porter, James (Z., C.).
Rae, William Murdoch (Z., C.).
Reid, Donald Ronald (Z., C.).
Reid, Harriett Rowland Louise (B., Z.).
Richmond, Dan. Stevenson (B., Z.).
Richmond, James Watson (B., Z.).
Robertson, Robert Thin Craig (Z.).
Scott, Frank Donald (C.).
Shaw, Jane Reid (P., C.).
Sieger, Edward Louis (B.).
Simpson, James Charles Donaldson, (Z.).
Smith, John Macgregor (P.).
Smith, Morrison Wood (Z.).
Stewart, Norman Burgess (C.).
Stewart, William (B., P.).
Stewart, William Craig (B., Z., P.).
Taylor, Murray Ross (Z., C.).
Taylor, William Robb (Z., P.).
Thomson, James White (Z., C.).
Townley, Joseph Johnston (B., Z.).
Watson, Alexander M'Millan (B.).
Watt, Thomas Macknight (Z.).
West, Archibald Crombie (Z., C.).
Williams, Griffith John (B., Z., P., C.).
Wilson, George (B., C.).
Wilson, Robert M'Nair (P., C.).
Yates, Annie May (P., C.).
Young, John (Glasgow) (P., C.).

SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The following passed in the subjects indicated (A., Anatomy; P., Physiology; M., Materia Medica and Therapeutics):

October, 1899.

Anderson, John (M.).
Anderson, Thomas (M.).
Archibald, William (A., M.).
Auld, Robert Wellwood (M.).

Barr, John Stoddart (M.).
Baxter, Andrew (M.).
Bryson, Margaret Edith (A.).
Burnett, Ernest Cecil (A., M.).
Cairns, Patrick Thomas (P.).
Cameron, Samuel James (M.).
Campbell, John James Young (P.).
Campbell, Robert David (M.).
Chapman, Edward Seymour (P., M.).
Clark, George Herbert (A., M.).
Cook, James Bertie Wylie (M.).
Cramb, Ernest Hamilton (P., M.).
Currie, Andrew (M.).
Dale, John Shedden (A., P., M.).
Davidson, David Beattie (M.).
Davie, Gregor Hugh Grant (A., M.).
Dick, William (M.).
Doig, Alexander (M.).
Donaldson, Hugh M'Millan (M.).
Downie, George Horn (M.).
Dunlop, Reginald Nairn (M.).
Elder, William (P.).
Farrar, William Watt (M.).
Ferguson, George (M.).
Fletcher, Duncan Johnston (P.).
Gemmill, William (M.).
Gow, Archibald (M.).
Granger, Andrew Parlane (P.).
Gregor, John (M.).
Head, Leslie Chas. Broughton (M.).
Henry, Francis Joseph (M.).
Higgins, Janet Bisland (A., P., M.).
Hunter, Matthew (M.).
Isbister, William Johnstone (M.).
Jones, Pierce (A.).
Kilpatrick, Daniel Ross (M.).
Kirk, William Henry (M.).
Kyle, David, M.A. (A., P., M.).
Lambie, John (A., P.).
Linn, Alexander (A., M.).
Lusk, Joseph Paterson (A., P.).
Macdonald, Coll (M.).
M'Glashan, William Ferguson (M.).
Maclean, Alexander (A., P., M.).
M'Lean, Hugh Archibald (M.).
M'Millan, Alexander M'Gaw (A., P., M.).
M'Millan, George Williamson (A., M.).
Masson, William Alexander (M.).
Millar, James Grant (P., M.).
Miller, Janet Thomson (A., P.).
Mills, Robert Joseph (A., P., M.).
Mitchell, Allan Dixon (A., M.).
Moore, Samuel Johnston (A., P., M.).
Moorhouse, Alice (M.).
Morison, John (A., P.).
Muir, Alan Howie (M.).
Orr, Robert (M.).
Paton, John (M.).
Prentice, James Nimmo (M.).
Ramsey, Robert (M.).
Rankin, Thomas Hood (A., P.).
Reid, Andrew (A., M.).
Renton, John Walker (P., M.).
Richmond, Thomas (M.).
Robertson, Wm. (Kilmarnock) (M.).
Rodger, Thomas Ritchie (M.).
Rodger, William George (M.).
Rogers, Norman Cumming (M.).
Ross, Andrew Taylor (P., M.).
Ross, Elizabeth Ness MacBean (A., P., M.).
Ross, James Crawford (A., P., M.).
Sinclair, Agnes Brymner (A.).
Sinnette, Malcolm Bernard Gathorne (P., M.).
Sloan, Agnes Bankier (A.).
Sloan, Elizabeth Macfarlane (A.).
Spence, David (A.).
Steel, Donald (M.).
Stewart, John, M.A. (A., M.).
Stewart, John Barbour (M.).
Swan, Robert Rennie (M.).
Todd, James Nathanael (M.).
Tomkinson, Joseph Goodwin (M.).
Turnbull, John (P.).
Turner, John Wright (A., P., M.).
Unsworth, John (P., M.).
Valentine, Robert Warden (A., P., M.).
Walker, James (A., P., M.).
Wallace, George Smith (M.).
Warwick, Hugh Fleming (M.).
White, Robert George, M.A. (M.).
Wilson, Archibald Simpson (P.).
Wilson, David Ashley (P., M.).
Wilson, James (P.).
Wilson, John (A., P.).
Wyllie, Robert (M.).
Young, Henrietta Fraser (M.).

April, 1900.

Anderson, Adolph (M.).
Anderson, Wm. Kirkpatrick (P.).
Armitage, William (A., M.).
Baird, Helen Stephen, B.A. (M.).
Banks, Alexander Grey (A., P.).
Bostock, Gertrude Dorman (A., P., M.).
Bryson, Margaret Edith (P., M.).
Bryson, Robert (A., M.).
Burnett, Ernest Cecil (P.).
Caldwell, John Miller Hopkins (M.).
Campbell, John James Young (A.).
Carmichael, Daniel Lyall (A., P., M.).
Cartwright, Robert Peploe (M.).
Chapman, Walter Bartlett (P.).
Crawford, Hugh William (A., P.).
Davidson, David William (M.).
Dow, Andrew Robertson (P., M.).
Elder, William (A., M.).
Ferguson, James (P., M.).
Ferguson, John, M.A. (A., M.).
Forsyth, Thomas (M.).
Gemmill, William (A., P.).
George, William White (P., M.).
Gilmour, John Ritchie (M.).
Gordon, John Miller (A., P.).
Guthrie, John (A., P., M.).
Hagerty, John Andrew (A., P.).
Hodge, Ronald Dingwall (A., M.).
Hunter, John Brown Dalzell (A., P.).
Hutchison, Neil M'Coll (A.).
Jackson, Ernest David (A., P.).
Jeffrey, George Rutherford (A., P.).
Kay, William Fletcher (A., P.).
Kelly, James Thompson (M.).
Kennedy, John (A.).
Kerr, Andrew Miller (A., P.).
Kirk, William Henry (P.).
Lewis, Stanley Everard (P., M.).
Linn, Alexander (P.).
Lochhead, Ethel MacLeod (A., P.).
Lovett, Thomas (A., P.).
Lusk, Joseph Paterson (M.).
M'Dougall, Daniel Douglas, M.A. (A., P.).
MacEwen, Jessie Seath (A., P., M.).
MacFarlane, Alexander Armstrong (A., P.).
M'Ilroy, Jane Hamilton, M.A. (P.).
Macintyre, Alexander (A., P.).
Macintyre, David Duncan Fraser (A.).
M'Laren, Thomas (A.).
M'Lean, Hugh Archibald (A., P.).
Maclean, John (A., P., M.).
Macphail, Dugald Henry (A., P., M.).
Makins, Richard (A., P., M.).
Menzies, Robert (A.).
Millar, James Grant (A.).
Milne, William Alex. (A., P., M.).
Mitchell, Alexander John (A.).
Mitchell, Allan Dixon (P.).
Morison, John (M.).
Muir, John (P.).
Nicolson, James Stuart (M.).
Nisbet, John Dunn (P., M.).
Orr, Robert (P.).
Rankine, Thomas (A., P.).
Reid, John Mark (A., P.).
Renton, John Walker (A.).
Richmond, Thomas (A., P.).
Riddell, David (A., P.).
Robertson, William (Blackwood) (A.).
Rogers, Norman Cumming (P.).
Ross, Edward Henry (A., P.).
Scott, Martha Hunter (A., P.).
Smith, James (A.).
Smith, John Williamson (A., P.).
Smith, Robert Cassels (A., P.).
Spence, David (P.).
Thomas, John Restell (P.).
Unsworth, John (A.).
Wallace, Edith Christine (A.).
Wallace, Robert (A., M.).
Wallace, Thomas Irby (A.).
Warwick, Hugh Fleming (P.).
Watt, Alexander Brown (A., P.).
Waugh, Peter Millar (P.).
Wilson, Archibald Simpson (M.).
Wilson, James (A.).

THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The following passed in the subjects indicated (P., Pathology; M., Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health):—

October, 1899.

Aikman, Matthew, M.A. (M.).
Bathgate, Thomas Thomson (M.).
Binning, Alexander (M.).
Birch, Alexander (P., M.).
Brown, William Herbert (M.).
Brownlie, John Douglas (M.).
Cathcart, Edward Provan (M.).
Clark, Daisy Annabella Murdoch, B.Sc. (P., M.).
Clark, Robert (M.).
Dickson, Frank Lindsay (P., M.).
Downie, John (M.).
Duncan, John Pinkerton, B.Sc. (P., M.).
Findlay, Leonard (M.).
Forrest, John (P., M.).
Fraser, Alexander, M.A. (M.).
Fraser, Lizzie Thomson (P., M.).
Gartshore, David George Somerville (P., M.).
Girvan, William (P., M.).
Gordon, Helen Mary (P., M.).
Gourlay, Charles Aikman, M.A. (M.)
Gourlay, James Dickson (P., M.).
Gracie, John (P., M.).
Greig, Lila Stephenson (M.).
Gunson, Charles Herbert (M.).
Hardie, Mabel (M.).
Hope, Charles Milburn (P.).
Jack, Thomas Hamilton (P., M.).
Kerr, William Bryce (P., M.).
King, Alexander (P., M.).
Laidlaw, James Dickson (P., M.).
Lambie, John Francis (P.).
Leitch, Alexander (P., M.).
Lickley, James Dunlop (M.).
Livingston, Donald M'Farlane (M.).
Logan, Alexander (M.).
Longwill, David (P., M.).
MacCulloch, Alexander (P., M.).
M'Dougall, James William (P.).
M'Feat, Walter James (P.).
K'Kinnon, George Steventon (M.).
Mackinnon, James (M.).
Mains, Jacob (M.).
Mair, Andrew (M.).
Martin, Allan, M.A., B.Sc. (M.).
Marshall, Robert M'Nab (M.).
Mills, William Archibald (P., M.).
Moir, Alexander Robert (P.).
Morrison, Daniel (P.).
Munro, Alexander (M.).
Pollock, William Barr Inglis (M.)
Potter, Mary Emma (P., M.).
Ritchie, Margaret Mitchell (P., M.).
Ritchings, Mary Ann Thompson (P., M.).
Russell, David (M.).
Shannon, David (P., M.).
Stewart, Andrew (P., M.).
Talbot, Mabel (P., M.).
Thom, Robert Bryers (P., M.).
Thompson, Alexander Dey (P., M.).
Townley, Joseph Swinburn (P., M.).
Turnbull, James Cameron (M.).
Wainwright, Albert Ernest (P.).
Walker, William Dinning (P., M.).
White, George (M.).
Wright, Hugh Patrick (M.).
Young, John (Glasgow) (M.).

April, 1900.

Anderson, John (P.).
Anderson, Thomas (P., M.).
Archibald, William (P., M.).
Auld, Robert Wellwood (P.).
Barr, John Stoddart (P.).
Brown, William Macalister (P., M.).
Cairns, Patrick Thomas (P., M.).
Cameron, Samuel James (P.).
Campbell, Robert David (P., M.).
Chapman, Edward Seymour (P., M.).
Clark, George Herbert (P., M.).
Cook, James Bertie Wylie (P., M.).
Dale, John Shedden (P.).
Davidson, David Beattie (P.).
Davie, Gregor Hugh Grant (P.).
Doig, Alexander (P., M.).

Dunlop, Reginald Nairn (P., M.).
Eadie, George Balfour (P., M.).
Ferguson, George (P.).
Fletcher, Duncan Johnston (M.).
Gow, Archibald (P., M.).
Granger, Andrew Parlane (P., M.).
Gregor, John (P., M.).
Harlan, George Pillans (P., M.).
Henry, Francis Joseph (P., M.).
Henry, James Macpherson (M.).
Higgins, Janet Bisland (P., M.).
Hope, Charles Milburn (M.).
Howden, Catherine Spence (P., M.).
Hunter, Douglas William (P., M.).
Hunter, Matthew (P.).
Isbister, William Johnstone (P., M.).
Jones, Pierce (P., M.).
Kilpatrick, Daniel Ross (P., M.).
Kyle, David, M.A. (P.).
Lambie, John (P., M.).
Lambie, John Francis (M.).
Lochrane, Frank Joseph (P.).
M'Dougall, James William (M.).
M'Feat, Walter James (M.).
M'Glashan, William Ferguson (M.).
Maclean, Alexander (P.).
M'Millan, George Williamson (P., M.).
M'Pherson, James, M.A. (P., M.).
Magoveny, Edward (P., M.).
Masson, William Alexander (P., M.).
Mills, Robert Joseph (P., M.).
Milne, William Alexander (P., M.).
Moir, Alexander Robert (M.).
Muir, Alan Howie (P., M.).
Myhre, Karen Margrethe (M.).
Paterson, Robert (P., M.).
Paton, John (P., M.).
Patrick, James King (P., M.).
Pirret, Mary Janet (P., M.).
Ramsey, Robert (P.).
Reid, Andrew (P., M.).
Reid, Peter Mackenzie (M.).
Robertson, William (Kilmarnock) (P.).
Rodger, Thomas Ritchie (P., M.).
Rodger, William George (P., M.).
Ross, Andrew Taylor (P., M.).
Ross, Charles James, B.A. (P., M.).
Ross, Elizabeth Ness MacBean (P., M.).
Sinclair, Agnes Brymner (P., M.).
Smith, Elizabeth Helen (P., M.).
Steel, Donald (P., M.).
Stewart, John, M.A. (P., M.).
Todd, James Nathanael (P., M.).
Tomkinson, Joseph Goodwin (P.).
Turner, John Wright (P.).
Valentine, Robert Warden (P., M.).
Wainwright, Albert Ernest (M.).
Walker, James (P., M.).
Wallace, George Smith (P., M.).
Williams, Morgan Watkin (P., M.).
Wilson, William Webster Watt (P., M.).
Wylie, William Robertson (P., M.).
Young, Henrietta Fraser (P., M.).

FOURTH PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

The following passed the whole Examination (Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Midwifery):

June, 1899.

Baxter, James Napier.
Boyes, Auguste.
Broad, William.
Brownlie, Andrew.
Chalmers, James Robert.
Cowan, David Maclure.
Craig, John.
Crawford, George Morris.
Crerar, William.
Cumming, Charles Cheven.
Davidson, Sarah.
Dickie, James Austin.
Ferguson, Hugh Campbell.
Findlay, James Fulton.
Gardner, George.
Gardner, John
Goodman, Hyam, M.A.
Granger, Jessie Downie.
Kerr, Andrew.
Love, Andrew.
MacDonald, James Hogg.
M'Gilchrist, John.

MacLeod, Norman Forbes.
Maclure, William Johnstone.
M'Millan, John.
M'Neill, Ina Lochhead.
Millar, Ramsay.
Miller, Hugh.
Miller, Norman M'Leod.
Mitchell, Ebenezer, M.A.
Patton, John.
Picken, Thomas Stephens.
Reid, John (Lanark).
Riddell, William Alexander.
Robin, Arthur.
Smith, Catherine Love.
Smith, David James.
Stalker, William Stewart.
Stewart, Alfred George.
Stewart, Frederic Richardson, M.A.
Thomson, Charles Pinkerton.
Thomson, William Brown.
Walker, Edythe Marjorie Stewart.
Watson, Alexander Laurie, M.A.
Wells, Alexander Simpson, M.A.
Whyte, Robert Orr, M.A.
Wright, William.
Young, John Doctor.

The following passed in the subjects indicated (S., Surgery and Clinical Surgery; P., Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; M., Midwifery):

June, 1898.

Calland, Thomas Bullough (P., M.).
Cassells, Alexander Henderson (S.).
Cullen, John (S., P.).
Davie, John Lithgow (S., P.).
Green, James Garden (P.).
Hunter, Jessie Sophia Beatrix (P., M.).
Jamieson, Nicol (P., M.).
Lang, Andrew Stewart (P., M.).
Lunan, Robert (P., M.).
M'Fadyen, Peter (P., M.).
Maclean, Charles Forbes (P., M.).
M'Neill, Margaret Elizabeth (P.).
Milne, Ernest Wardlaw (P., M.).
Robertson, Sara Maude (P., M.).
Spencer, Maud Hamilton (P., M.).
Steven, Peter Alexander (P., M.).
Swan, James Douglas Carnon (P.).
Turner, Henry Nisbet (S., P.).
Vost, Arthur (P., M.).
Whiteford, Sara (S.).

October, 1899.

Buckley, Lucy, B.Sc. (P.).
Calland, Thomas Bullough (S.).
Hunter, Jessie Sophia Beatrix (S.).
Jamieson, Nicol (S.).
Lang, Andrew Stewart (S.).
Lunan, Robert (S.).
M'Fadyen, Peter (S.).
Maclean, Charles Forbes (S.).
Robertson, Sara Maude (S.).
Spencer, Maud Hamilton (S.).
Steven, Peter Alexander (S.).
Swan, James Douglas Carnon (S.).
Vost, Arthur (S.).

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following passed with distinction in the subjects indicated:

FIRST EXAMINATION.

October, 1899.

In Botany—Henry Græme Anderson, John Baird Morton, William Templeton; in Zoology—James Glover, Anna Pollock Martin, Berkeley Hope Robertson; in Physics—Carl Hamilton Browning, John Muir Kelly, David Robertson Mitchell, John Murdoch, Robert Tait Wells, M.A.; in Chemistry—Isabel Deane Mitchell.

April, 1900.

In Zoology—Henry Græme Anderson, Alexander Stewart Murray Macgregor, Andrew Meek, James Porter; in Chemistry—David

Blackley, Charles Brown, George Munn Gray, William Blair Morton Martin, James White Thomson.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

October, 1899.

In Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Robert Wellwood Auld, Samuel James Cameron, James Bertie Wylie Cook, William Dick, James Grant Millar, John Paton, John Walker Renton, Elizabeth Ness MacBean Ross, Donald Steel, Joseph Goodwin Tomkinson, John Unsworth.

April, 1900.

In Physiology and in Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Gertrude Dorman Bostock; in Anatomy—William Alexander Milne; in Physiology—John Guthrie; in Materia Medica and Therapeutics—John Ferguson, M.A., William White George, Ronald Dingwall Hodge, John Morison, Jessie Seath MacEwen.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

October, 1899.

In Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health—Lizzie Thomson Fraser, James Dunlop Lickley, William Barr Inglis Pollock, Alexander Dey Thompson.

April, 1900.

In Pathology and in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health—William Macalister Brown; in Pathology—Samuel James Cameron, Robert David Campbell, Douglas William Hunter, Robert Ramsey, Thomas Ritchie Rodger, William George Rodger, Robert Warden Valentine; in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health—Reginald Nairn Dunlop, Francis Joseph Henry, Donald Steel, James Walker, Henrietta Fraser Young.

FOURTH EXAMINATION.

June, 1899.

In (*a*) Surgery and Clinical Surgery, (*b*) Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, (*c*) Midwifery—John Gardner, Alexander Laurie Watson M.A.

In (*a*) Surgery and Clinical Surgery, (*b*) Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Alexander Simpson Wells, M.A.

In (*a*) Surgery and Clinical Surgery, (*b*) Midwifery—Hugh Campbell Ferguson.

In (*a*) Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, (*b*) Midwifery—James Robert Chalmers, Jessie Downie Granger, James Hogg MacDonald, Ebenezer Mitchell, M.A.

In Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—John Craig, Alfred George Stewart, William Brown Thomson, Edythe Marjorie Stewart Walker.

In Midwifery—George Gardner, Jessie Sophia Beatrix Hunter, Peter M'Fadyen, Hugh Miller, Norman M'Leod Miller, William Alexander Riddell, Arthur Robin.

IV.—FOR DEGREE OF B.Sc.

REGULATIONS OF 1890.

In Engineering Science.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

October, 1899.—Gourlay, Charles.

REGULATIONS OF 1892.

A. In Pure Science.

FIRST SCIENCE EXAMINATION—PORTION.

October, 1899.

Clark, James Miller (Chemistry).
Cowie, John (Mathematics).
Donald, Robert (Natural Philosophy).
Graham, John (Botany).
M'Cririck, Thomas (Natural Philosophy).
Matheson, Alexander (Natural Philosophy).
Napier, Alexander Harper (Natural Philosophy).
Smart, Christian Elder Symington (Mathematics).
Smith, George Goldie (Botany, Chemistry).
Stewart, Alfred Walter (Natural Philosophy).

April, 1900.

Cowie, John (Natural Philosophy, Chemistry).
Gow, Louis Niel (Chemistry).
Graham, Alexander (Mathematics. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry).
Graham, John (Natural Philosophy, Chemistry).
Greig, John Isdale (Natural Philosophy).
M'Cririck, Thomas (Chemistry).
M'Leish, David James (Chemistry).
M'Nabb, James (Mathematics).
Smart, Christian Elder Symington (Chemistry).
Smith, George Goldie (Natural Philosophy).
Stewart, Alfred Walter (Chemistry).

FINAL SCIENCE EXAMINATION—PORTION.

October, 1899.

[1]Anderson, William (Mathematics, Natural Philosophy).
Bostock, Gertrude Dorman (Physiology, Zoology).
Boyd, William, M.A. (Chemistry).
Fraser, Kate (Zoology).
Henderson, James Alexander Russell (Chemistry).
[1]Stewart, Robert William (Mathematics, Natural Philosophy).
White, Robert George, M.A. (Anatomy, Zoology).

April, 1900.

Bostock, Gertrude Dorman (Anatomy).
[2]Fraser, Kate (Anatomy, Physiology).

[1] With special distinction in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Natural Philosophy.
[2] With special distinction in Physiology.

[1]Fulton, William, M.A. (Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy).
Henderson, James Alexander Russell (Geology).
M'Ilroy, Jane Hamilton, M.A. (Physiology).
Muir, John (Physiology).
Smith, Andrew (Geology).
White, Joseph, M.A. (Physiology).

B. In Engineering.

FIRST SCIENCE EXAMINATION—PORTION.

October, 1899.

Aitchison, James (Ordinary Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Barbour, John Hutchison (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Burn, William George (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Craig, James (Chemistry).
Douglas, Charles Stuart (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Fairley, John (Physical Laboratory, Chemistry).
Fairlie, John Clowes (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Gunson, Ernest Whinery (Ordinary Natural Philosophy, Physical Laboratory).
Henderson, John Francis (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Kingsmill, Julian Bruce (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
La Torre, Charles (Higher Mathematics, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Mackay, Hugh Alexander (Ordinary Mathematics).
MacLachlan, Duncan Robert (Higher Mathematics).
MacMillan, Hugh Millar (Higher Mathematics, Chemistry).
Neilson, Robert Thomson (Higher Mathematics).
Norwell, Alexander (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Stewart, Frederick Robert (Ordinary Mathematics).
Vost, James (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Weddell, Alexander Houston (Higher Mathematics, Ordinary Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Whitelaw, Andrew Hepburn (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Williamson, Alexander (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).

April, 1900.

Ballantyne, William Henry (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Begg, James M'Gee (Ordinary Natural Philosophy, Chemistry).
Blair, Robert (Higher Mathematics).
Brown, John (Higher Mathematics).
Bryson, William (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Coubrough, Anthony Cathcart, M.A. (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Dempster, Thomas Grant (Ordinary Mathematics, Ordinary Natural Philosophy).
Donald, William Francis Maxwell (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Fairley, John (Higher Mathematics).
Harvey, William Barnett (Ordinary Mathematics, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Holmes, Robert Gerard Addison (Chemistry, Chemical Labaratory).

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[1] With special distinction in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Astronomy.

Hunter, Thomas Macmillan, M.A. (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
Johnstone, John Gavin (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Kingsmill, Julian Bruce (Higher Mathematics).
Leitch, Archibald (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Macmillan, Niel Boyd (Chemical Laboratory).
[1] Morley, Thomas Bonner (Higher Mathematics, Ordinary Natural Philosophy, Physical Laboratory).
Neilson, Robert Thomson (Ordinary Natural Philosophy).
Robertson, William Frank (Ordinary Mathematics).
Spartali, Michael (Ordinary Mathematics).
Stewart, Frederick Robert (Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory).
[2] Weddell, Alexander Houston (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Williamson, Alexander (Higher Mathematics).
Wilson, Alfred John (Chemistry).
Wilson, Arthur Hamilton (Ordinary Mathematics).
Young, George Macmillan (Higher Natural Philosophy).
Young, John Graham (Ordinary Mathematics, Ordinary Natural Philosophy, Chemistry).

FINAL SCIENCE EXAMINATION—PORTION.

October, 1899.

Bull, Einar (Naval Architecture and Drawing, Engineering).
Dawe, John Nanscawen (Geology and Mineralogy).
Inglis, George Alexander (Engineering and Drawing, Engineering Laboratory—Electrical).
Leitch, Archibald (Geology and Mineralogy).
Marie, Carolus (Geology and Mineralogy).
Murdoch, William Henry Fullarton (Engineering and Drawing).
Shearer, William Valentine (Electricity—Pure and Applied).
Vost, James (Engineering).
Walker, Archibald Craig (Engineering and Drawing).

April, 1900.

Ballantyne, William Henry (Engineering and Drawing).
Barbour, John Hutchison (Naval Architecture and Drawing).
Coubrough, Anthony Cathcart, M.A. (Engineering and Drawing).
Dawe, John Nanscawen (Engineering and Drawing).
Dyer, Robert Morton (Naval Architecture and Drawing, Engineering).
Johnstone, John Gavin (Naval Architecture and Drawing, Engineering).
Leitch, Archibald (Engineering and Drawing).
MacFarlane, Charles Selby Lennox (Engineering and Drawing).
MacMillan, Hugh Millar (Naval Architecture and Drawing, Engineering).
Vost, James (Naval Architecture and Drawing).
[3] Weddell, Alexander Houston (Engineering and Drawing, Electricity—Pure and Applied).
Workman, Robert Ernest (Engineering and Drawing).

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[1] With special distinction in Mathematics.

[2] With special distinction in Natural Philosophy.

[3] With special distinction in (*a*) Engineering and Drawing, (*b*) Electricity—Pure and Applied.

C. In Agriculture.

FIRST SCIENCE EXAMINATION—PORTION.

April, 1900.

Barbour, Alexander Cunninghame (Mathematics).
Bradshaw, James (Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry).

V. FOR DEGREE OF M.A.

OLD REGULATIONS.

1. IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

October, 1899.

Blair, David.
Brown, Edward.
M‘Robert, John Patrick.
Miller, David.

April, 1900.—Moffatt, James.

2. IN MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

October, 1899.—Johnston, Archibald Roy.

April, 1900.—Bell, William Napier.

3. IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

October, 1899.

Craig, Arthur Allan.
Taylor, Campbell.

NEW REGULATIONS.

A.—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

LATIN.

October, 1899.

Binnie, Marion King.
Blue, Dugald.
Cameron, John Reid.
Clark, William Weir.
Climie, Jenny Cumming.
Conn, David.
Edward, William Alfred (I. Hon.).
Faulds, James (III. Hon.).
Fyfe, Alexander.
Grieve, William Crawford.
Henderson, Walter Lewis.
Herriot, Catherine Willox.
Hogarth, Catherine Carruth.
Kirkhope, Hugh.
Lindsay, William.
M‘Clelland, James (II. Hon.).
M‘Curtain, Mary Gillespie.
M‘Farlane, Hugh.
M‘Gregor, George Alexander.
M‘Laughlin, John.
Macnaught, William.
M‘Neill, James.
Mann, John Charles.
Middlemiss, Francis.
Mitchell, Edward Rosslyn.
Nicolson, John.
Orr, John.
Paterson, Thomas Ure.
Reith, George Douglas (II. Hon.).
Russell, Susan Jack.
Sheridan, James (I. Hon.).
Sladden, Edith Marian.
Thompson, William Lindsay (II. Hon.).
Thomson, Archie Duncan (III. Hon.).
Wishart, George Baird.

April, 1900.

Aird, Janet Roberton.
Anderson, John.
Archibald, Robert.
Bain, John.
Ballantyne, Alexander.
Bickett, Margaret Muir.
Black, Norman Annandale.
Blackhall, Mary.
Boyce, Claud Alexander.
Brechin, John Chalmers.
Brown, John Dunlop.
Brown, William.
Bryan, David.
Buchan, James Walter.
Buchan, William Henderson.
Buchanan, Charles.
Burns, Robert (Larkhall).
Campbell, George.
Carrick, Peter.
Chalmers, David Keir.
Chambers, Frances Sara.
Chisholm, Alexander.
Cochran, Andrew.
Cochrane, James.
Cockburn, James Hutchison.
Cook, John Blair.
Cook, Thomas Kinnear.
Crawford, Archibald.
Cunningham, Robert.
Dick, James.
Docherty, John.
Drape, Agnes Waugh.
Drury, John.
Duncan, William Hunter.
Dunn, John Shaw.
Faichney, John.
Farish, Charles William.
Farmer, Charles Blackwood.
Ferguson, George.
Fleck, John M'Pherson.
Frew, John.
Gibson, John.
Gordon, Ida M'Gregor.
Granger, George Parlane.
Guthrie, Alice Margaret Blyth.
Haddow, Alexander.
Haldane, John Rodger.
Hamilton, John M'Farlane.
Hamilton, Robert.
Harkness, John.
Harley, Alexander Hamilton.
Harvey, George Thomson.
Henderson, Andrew.
Hepburn, William Alexander.
Houstoun, Robert Alexander.
Hudson, Alice Beatrice.
Hutcheson, John.
Jack, James (II. Hon.).
Kaye, John.
Keen, Isaac.
Kerr, Elizabeth Craig.
Kerr, William (Beith).
Leckie, Robert White.
Lochhead, Alice Mary.
Loudon, William.
M'Bryde, John.
M'Gauley, John M'Lachlan.
MacInnes, John.
M'Kail, James.
Maclean, Hector.
Macleod, John Stewart.
M'Millan, David.
MacPheat, William.
M'Phee, John.
M'Vicar, Angus John.
Mair, John (Pollokshields).
Malcolm, Alice Annie Lumsden.
Manson, William.
Manson, William Hislop.
Marshall, Peter.
Mitchell, Norman Reid (II. Hon.).
Morison, Robert M'Kenzie.
Neilson, James Arthur.
Neilson, John.
Nelson, Charles Gilbert.
Ness, Robert Ralston.
Paterson, Neil MacLeod.
Paterson, Thomas.
Peebles, Thomas.
Quig, Gordon.
Rattray, Edward Boase.
Reid, Marion Young.
Richards, Leyton Price.
Riddell, Thomas Park.
Ross, George.
Runciman, Agatha Rachel.
Runciman, William.
Rusk, Robert Robertson.

Saunders, Frank William.
Selfridge, John.
Shepherd, Arthur.
Sim, Charles Gauld.
Simpson, Herbert Muir.
Skinner, Mary Ann Campbell.
Smith, Robert Peden.
Stevenson, George Hope (I. Hon.).
Stevenson, James Hall.
Stewart, Kenneth.
Thomson, David.
Vincent, Clarence James.
Wallace, William.
Watters, Alexander Marshall.
Wilson, Harold.
Wilson, William Scott Branks.

GREEK.

October, 1899.

Andrew, William Hunter.
Barbour, Thomas.
Cosh, James.
Edward, William Alfred (I. Hon.).
Elliot, John James.
Faulds, James (III. Hon.).
Fleming, Archibald.
Forfar, David.
Grieve, Weir.
Hamilton, Robert Cumming.
Jeffrey, Thomas.
Kirkhope, Hugh.
Lindsay, William.
Lowe, Theodore David.
M'Clelland, James (II. Hon.).
M'Dougall, Peter.
M'Guire, Robert Clark.
Mackay, James Provan.
M'Nabb, James.
Patterson, John.
Reith, George Douglas (II. Hon.).
Runciman, James Watson.
Sheridan, James (I. Hon.).
Smith, Donald (Glasgow).
Spence, John Ryrie.
Strachan, Alexander.
Thompson, Wm. Lindsay (II. Hon.).
Thomson, A. Duncan (III. Hon.).
Winning, Thomas.

April, 1900.

Aitken, George.
Buchan, James Walter.
Burns, Robert (Larkhall).
Cockburn, James Hutchison.
Cook, John Blair.
Cunningham, Robert.
Douglas, William.
Elder, Arthur Granville Hepburn.
Geddes, Mathew.
Granger, George Parlane.
Greig, John Isdale.
Harley, Alexander Hamilton.
Jack, James (II. Hon.).
Kaye, John.
M'Bryde, John.
M'Gauley, John M'Lachlan.
MacInnes, John.
M'Laughlin, John.
M'Pheat, William.
M'Phee, John.
Malcolm, Alice Annie Lumsden.
Mitchell, Norman Reid (II. Hon.).
Montgomerie, Alexander.
Morison, Robert M'Kenzie.
Roy, William.
Saunders, Frank William.
Stevenson, George Hope (I. Hon.).
Stevenson, James Hall.
Stewart, John Henderson.
Stewart, Kenneth.
Tulloch, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.
Vincent, Clarence James.
Wilson, Harold.
Wilson, William Scott Branks.

ENGLISH.

October, 1899.

Bell, Robert William.
Brown, John Dunlop.
Butters, Harry.
Fraser, Alexander.
Galbraith, Annie Isabel.
Gilmour, John (Blackford).

Girvan, Ritchie (I. Hon.).
Jack, George.
Lawrie, Alexander.
M'Ewan, Thomas.
M'Lellan, John.
M'Lellan, Niel.
Montgomerie, David Lindsay.
Morton, David.
Mungo, David Brown.
Ogilvie, George (I. Hon.).
Paterson, Walter Mundell.
Porteous, James Smith.
Russell, Susan Jack.
Smith, Peter George.
Spens, Janet (I. Hon.).
Tait, William Marshall.
Thomson, Alexander Dunbar.
Wilson, Jeannie.

April, 1900.

Aird, William.
Alexander, Robert.
Andrew, Alexander Somerville.
Armstrong, Thomas.
Austin, James.
Bell, Walter William Aitken.
Blue, Dugald.
Boyd, Winifred (II. Hon.).
Brown, Andrew.
Brown, James.
Brown, John Campbell.
Callander, Mary.
Cameron, Thomas Bell.
Carmichael, David Gordon.
Chalmers, David Keir.
Coats, William Holmes.
Cranston, Andrew.
Dick, David A.
Douglas, William.
Drew, Charles Milligan.
Duffy, Walter.
Dunn, John Shaw.
Edgar, John Henderson.
Elliot, John James.
Faichney, John.
Faulds, George.
Forbes, Augustus Wentworth Scudamore.
Fotheringham, James Boath.
Frew, John.
Gillies, William Alexander.
Gow, Louis Niel.
Graham, Thomas.
Grant, Jessie Elizabeth Gollan.
Grieve, Weir.
Grieve, William Crawford.
Hamilton, Robert.
Harvey, George Thomson.
Henderson, Andrew.
Herriot, Catherine Willox.
Hodge, Donald Grant.
Jack, Robert.
Jeffrey, Thomas.
Kaye, John.
Keir, David Robert Mackenzie.
Kerr, William (Glengarnock).
King, Archibald.
Lamont, Alexander Buchanan.
Lean, Ronald.
Leckie, Robert White.
Leys, Kenneth King Munsie.
Lightbody, Isaac Whiteford.
Lindsay, Edith Margaret.
Lowe, Theodore David.
MacAlister, Malcolm.
M'Arthur, Jane.
MacBean, Alexander.
MacConnachie, Annie Wallace.
Macdonald, Walter George.
M'Dougall, Hugh.
M'Dougald, Thomas.
M'Haffie, Isabella.
MacInnes, Joseph.
Mackay, Grace Christina.
Mackinnon, Alexander.
Maclean, Hector.
MacLean, John (Wishaw).
Macleod, Alexander.
M'Millan, John (Glasgow).
MacPhail, Neil.
Macpherson, Alexander Hugh.
Maguire, Peter.
Martin, John.
Masterton, David Graham.
Menzies, Henry Lindsay.
Millar, George Smith.
Millar, Robert.
Millar, William.
Mitchell, George.
Morton, Alexander Dickie.

Morton, Christian Pettigrew Home.
Muir, George.
Orr, John.
Paterson, Thomas.
Patterson, John.
Paul, John.
Phillips, Martin.
Philps, Ceorge Pixton.
Rawson, Walter Amos.
Reith, George Douglas.
Richardson, John Macdonald.
Roberts, Eric James.
Robertson, James.
Robertson, Thomas Graham.
Roger, Alfred Sands.
Rook, Thomas.
Ross, John Morison.
Roy, William.
Russell, Alexander.
Sellar, Alexander.
Shann, George.
Shaw, Alexander.
Shearer, John (Armadale).
Simpson, Mary.
Sinclair, James.
Small, Andrew John.
Smith, Thomas Macdonald.
Smith, William Begbie.
Sneddon, Robert William.
Spreull, George John.
Stevenson, George Hope.
Strachan, Alexander.
Strachan, William.
Strathern, Robert Fairley.
Struthers, James.
Sutherland, William.
Sutherland, William Sinclair.
Symington, Thomas Struthers.
Thomson, Archie Duncan.
Thomson, David.
Thorne, Thomas Brown.
Turner, William Young.
Wardrop, Edward Hunter.
Watt, Hugh.
Weir, Marion.
Winning, Thomas.
Wishart, Hugh Ritchie.
Wishart, John.
Wylie, Jessie Reid.
Young, Archibald.
Young, Charles Alexander.

FRENCH.

October, 1899.—Stark, Margaret Maxwell.

April, 1900.

Anderson, Roberta Watson.
Bennie, Catherine.
Binnie, Marion King.
Blackwood, Helen Ormiston.
Boyd, Mary Russell.
Burnside, Jessie.
Callander, Mary.
Campsie, William Alexander.
Chambers, Frances Sara.
Clark, Mabel Beatrice.
Crawford, Archibald.
Drape, Agnes Waugh.
Duncan, Margaret Lightbody.
Duncan, William Hunter.
Fraser, Isabella Milligan.
Fulton, Margt. Graham (II. Hon.).
Horn, John Fraser.
Lauder, Isa Esther.
M'Gregor, George Alexander.
Macintyre, Margaret.
M'Millan, Margaret Carson.
Mitchell, Edward Rosslyn.
Muir, Euphemia Ellen Hunter.
Rankin, Jessie Deans.
Robertson, Jane Isabel.
Scott, Margaret.
Scott, Robert (Glasgow).
Selkirk, William.
Simpson, Mary.
Thompson, Ella Maclean.
Thomson, Jane Chisholm.
Wilson, Jeannie.

GERMAN.

April, 1900.

Burt, Sarah M'Allister.
Cameron, Mary Clow.
Chambers, Frances Sara.
Fulton, Margt. Graham (II. Hon.).

Kedie, Annie Fraser.
Milne, Robert Kerr.
Morton, Christian Pettigrew Home.
Scott, Margaret.
Simpson, Mary.

HEBREW.

April, 1900.—Low, Thomas.

B.—MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

October, 1899.

Andrew, Alexander Somerville.
Auld, William.
Blackwood, Thomas Millar.
Butters, Harry.
Cameron, William Francis.
Carmichael, David Gordon.
Carmichael, James.
Climie, Jenny Cumming.
Hodge, Donald Grant.
Hutson, William.
Livingston, Margaret Hay.
M'Callum, John Duncan.
Maclean, Hector.
M'Michael, John.
Park, Graham.
Tulloch, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.
Wilson, Alex. Cunningham.

April, 1900.

Aird, William.
Armstrong, Thomas.
Atkinson, Mabel (I. Hon.).
Austin, James.
Babington, Matthew (II. Hon.).
Bain, James.
Bell, Walter William Aitken.
Bennie, Catherine.
Borland, Alexander.
Brown, James.
Burt, Sarah M'Allister.
Carslaw, Robert Buchanan.
Carstairs, George.
Chalmers, Humphrey.
Clark, William Weir.
Coats, William Holmes.
Cosh, James.
Crawford, Hamilton.
Crichton, Alexander Pender.
Dale, Robert Wilson.
Dick, Jennie.
Edgar, John Henderson.
Ferrier, Douglas.
Fordyce, William Lamb.
Forfar, David.
Foulis, William Adamson.
Fraser, Isabella Milligan.
Fyfe, Alexander.
Gilmour, John (Glasgow).
Grant, Sinclair.
Grieve, William Crawford.
Guthrie, Alice Margaret Blyth.
Hamilton, William.
Henderson, Walter Lewis.
Henderson, William Watson.
Isbister, Lucy Hay.
Jamieson, William James.
Kedie, Annie Fraser.
King, Archibald.
Kinlock, John Laing.
Lamb, Agnes Charlotte.
Lambie, Margaret Bryson.
Lamont, Alexander Buchanan.
Lindsay, Muriel Giffen.
Lindsay, William.
Lochhead, Margaret Alexander.
M'Clure, May Speirs.
M'Curtain, Mary Gillespie.
M'Donald, David Paterson.
M'Dougall, Hugh.
M'Dougall, Peter.
MacEwen, Sydney Melrose.
M'Farlane, Hugh.
Macharg, Ebenezer Maitland.
MacInnes, Neil.
Mackinnon, Grace Alice.
M'Millan, Andrew.
M'Millan, John (Bonhill).
MacMillan, Margaret Carson.
M'Nabb, James.

Macpherson, Alexander Hugh.
Maguire, Peter.
Main, Archibald Naismith.
Martin, John.
Mitchell, Edward Rosslyn.
Mitchell, George.
Morison, Norman John.
Morton, Christian Pettigrew Home.
Mungo, David Brown.
Nelson, Jannette Reid Bartholomew.
Nicolson, John.
Paterson, Thomas Ure.
Picken, Agnes.
Reid, John.
Reith, George Douglas.
Richardson, John Macdonald.
Robertson, Jane Isabel.
Robertson, Thomas Graham.
Rook, Thomas.
Roy, William.
Runciman, William.
Safeley, John.
Scott, Margaret.
Scott, Robert Lawrie.
Shann, George.
Sinclair, James.
Smith, Donald (Glasgow).
Smith, William Begbie.
Spence, John Ryrie.
Strachan, Alexander.
Taylor, Henry.
Thomson, David Alexander.
Thomson, Jane Chisholm.
Thomson, Kyle.
Turner, Malcolm Kerr.
Turner, William Young.
Waddell, Peter Hately.
Whiteford, Matthew.
Wilson, Jeannie.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

October, 1899.

Campbell, Andrew.
Conacher, John.
Guthrie, John.
Mitchell, Edward Rosslyn.
Mackay, Francis.
M'Laren, Robert.
Morton, David.
Muir, James Chrystal.
Pickering, Mabel King.
Riddell, John.
Sutherland, William Sinclair.
Tulloch, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.
Wason, Alexander.

April, 1900.

Andrew, William Hunter.
Archibald, Constance Helen Margaret.
Arnott, John Thomas.
Atkinson, Mabel (I. Hon.).
Auld, William.
Babington, Matthew (II. Hon.).
Bain, John.
Barbour, Thomas.
Blackwood, Thomas Millar.
Boyce, Claud Alexander.
Brechin, John Chalmers.
Buchan, William Henderson.
Buchanan, Thomas.
Burnside, Jessie.
Carmichael, David Gordon.
Carstairs, George.
Chalmers, Humphrey.
Chalmers, Margaret.
Cranston, Andrew.
Crawford, Hamilton.
Dale, Robert Wilson.
Dalziel, Samuel James.
Docherty, John.
Drury, John.
Duffy, Walter.
Elliot, John James.
Faulds, George.
Ferrier, Douglas.
Fleming, Archibald.
Forbes, Augustine Wentworth Scudamore.
Galbraith, Annie Isabel.
Gibson, Agnes.
Gillies, Daniel.
Goldie, Alexander.

Goold, Marshall Newton.
Hamilton, Robert John.
Hay, John M'Dougall.
Hendrie, Margaret M'Kinnon.
Herriot, Catherine Willox.
Hodge, Donald Grant.
Hogarth, Catherine Carruth.
Hudson, Alice Beatrice.
Hume, James.
Hunter, David Guthrie.
Hunter, James.
Irvine, Robert.
Jamieson, William.
Keen, Isaac.
Kerr, William (Glengarnock).
Lang, Archibald.
Lean, Ronald.
Livingstone, Mary M'Lachlan Ballantyne.
Low, Thomas.
MacAlister, Malcolm.
M'Curtain, Mary Gillespie.
M'Dougall, Peter.
M'Dougall, Thomas.
M'Farlane, Hugh.
MacInnes, Neil.
M'Iver, Murdoch.
M'Iver, Peter John.
M'Kail, James.
Mackinnon, Alexander.
Maclean, John (Pollokshaws).
M'Millan, Andrew.
M'Neill, James.
M'Pherson, Peter.
Menzies, Henry Lindsay.
Middlemiss, Francis.
Mitchell, Peter.
Morison, Norman John.
Mort, Frederick.
Naismith, Robert.
Park, Graham.
Paterson, Colin.
Paterson, Thomas Ure.
Patterson, John.
Peebles, Thomas.
Pollock, George Alexander.
Quig, Gordon.
Rankin, Jessie Deans.
Reid, John.
Roberts, Eric James.
Robertson, Berkeley Hope.
Robertson, William.
Ross, John Morison.
Runciman, James Watson.
Rusk, Robert Robertson.
Shearer, John (Glasgow).
Shearer, Robert Walter Rogerson.
Simpson, Herbert Muir.
Sinclair, Mary Graham.
Skilling, Samuel Ritchie.
Sladden, Edith Marian.
Smith, Donald (Glasgow).
Smith, Thomas Macdonald.
Struthers, James.
Tait, William Marshall.
Thompson, Ella Maclean.
Thomson, Archie Duncan.
Thomson, Jane Chisholm.
Torrance, James.
Turner, Stanley Horsfall.
Waddington, Cecilia Jane.
Walker, John (Larbert).
Watt, Hugh.
Whiteford, Matthew.
Wilson, Jeannie.
Winning, Thomas.
Wiseman, William Reid.
Wotherspoon, James Alexander.
Young, Charles Alexander.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

October, 1899.

Maclean, Hector.
Phillips, Martin.
Pollock, George Alexander.
Robertson, Howard Hope.
Salmond, James.
Wilson, Alex. Cunningham.

April, 1900.

Andrew, Alexander Somerville.
Austin, James.
Barnes, Joseph.
Bennett, William.
Cameron, Thomas Bell.
Carmichael, David Gordon.

Chisholm, Alexander.
Drury, John.
Dyer, James Ferguson.
Elliot, John James.
Finlay, Archibald Barbour.
Fordyce, William Lamb.
Fotheringham, James Boath.
Fraser, Isabella Milligan.
Gilmour, John (Blackford).
Henderson, Andrew.
Henderson, William Watson.
Houston, William.
Hutson, William.
Keen, Isaac.
Lightbody, Isaac Whiteford.
Lowe, Theodore David.
MacDonald, William Elder.
MacLean, Alexander Cockburn.
Maclean, John (Pollokshaws).
M'Leish, Alexander.
Maguire, Peter.
Mitchell, Edward Rosslyn.
Mitchell, Peter.
Muir, George.
Park, Graham.
Paterson, Walter Mundell.
Richards, Leyton Price.
Richardson, John Macdonald.
Sellar, Alexander.
Skilling, Samuel Ritchie.
Stirling, Francis Purser Holbrooke.
Taylor, Henry.
Thompson, William Lindsay.
Turner, Stanley Horsfall.
Waddell, James.
Westwater, James.

THEORY, HISTORY, AND ART OF EDUCATION.

October, 1899.

Bennett, William.
Carmichael, David Gordon.
Dick, Jennie.
Fraser, James.
Galbraith, Annie Isabel.
Gilmour, John (Glasgow).
Hepburn, William Alexander.
Keen, Isaac.
Lightbody, Isaac Whiteford.
M'Ewan, Thomas.
M'Lellan, John.
M'Millan, John Murray.
Montgomerie, David Lindsay.
Park, Graham.
Ross, John Morison.
Stirling, John.
Wason, Alexander.

April, 1900.

Anderson, John.
Beith, Peter.
Bell, Walter William Aitken.
Brechin, Margaret Blackley.
Brown, David.
Brown, James.
Brown, William.
Bryan, David.
Buchanan, Charles.
Buik, George.
Campsie, William Alexander.
Cant, Thomas.
Chalmers, David Keir.
Clark, John Sawers.
Crichton, Alexander Pender.
Cullen, Thomas Thompson.
Davidson, James Allan.
Faichney, John.
Farish, Charles William.
Ferguson, William.
Frew, John.
Geddes Mathew.
Gilmour, John (Blackford).
Grant, Jessie Elizabeth Gollan.
Guthrie, Hugh Boyd.
Hair, Duncan Davidson.
Hamilton, John M'Farlane.
Hamilton, William.
Herriot, Catherine Willox.
Hogarth, Catherine Carruth.
Hume, James.
Hutcheson, John.
Jack, Robert.
Kettle, Margaret Crow.
Lang, Archibald.
Leckie, Robert White.
Lindsay, William Macskimming.
Lochhead, Margaret Alexander.

M'Arthur, Jane.
M'Farlane, Hugh.
M'Haffie, Isabella.
M'Innes, Joseph.
M'Kail, James.
Mackay, Grace Christina.
M'Laren, Archibald.
Macleod, Alexander.
Macleod, John Stewart.
M'Millan, Margaret Carson.
M'Shee, Andrew.
Malcolm, William Risk.
Marshall, Peter.
Millar, George Smith.
Morrison, Kate.
Mungo, David Brown.
Nelson, Charles Gilbert.
Nicolson, John.
Paterson, Donald.
Paterson, William.
Paul, John.
Phillips, Martin.
Rattray, Edward Boase.
Rawson, Walter Amos.
Robertson, Margaret Thomson.
Russell, Alexander.
Selfridge, John.
Thomson, David Alexander.
Thorne, Thomas Brown.
Wardrop, Edward Hunter.
Watson, James Gibb.
Westwater, James.
Wishart, John.
Wright, George.
Wright, John Murray.

PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

October, 1899.

Anderson, Norman Carrick.

C.—SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS.

October, 1899.

Anderson, John (II. Hon.).
Bain, John.
Barbour, Thomas.
Bennett, William.
Black, Archibald Campbell.
Carrick, Peter.
Carstairs, George.
Connor, Agnes Muir.
Dick, Jennie.
Dow, William Robert.
Farmer, Charles Blackwood.
Gilmour, John (Blackford).
Girvan, Ritchie.
Gordon, John.
Henderson, James.
Hogarth, Catharine Carruth.
Hudson, Alice Beatrice.
King, Maurice John.
Lamb, Agnes Charlotte.
Mackenzie, Alexander Ronaldson.
Mackinnon, Grace Alice.
M'Laren, Robert.
Macmillan, Archibald Morven, B.Sc. (I. Hon.).
M'Millan, Katharine Thomson.
Macnaught, William.
Miller, Steuart Napier.
Montgomerie, David Lindsay.
Muir, James Chrystal.
Nelson, Jannette Reid Bartholomew.
Osborne, George Edward Bell.
Picken, David Kennedy (I. Hon.).
Pryde, John Marshall.
Riddell, Thomas Park.
Ritchie, William Tod.
Saunders, Frank William.
Shaughnessy, Joseph.
Simpson, Herbert Muir.
Smith, John (Falkirk).
Spens, Walter Thomas Patrick.
Stark, Margaret Maxwell.
Stevenson, George Hope.
Stewart, Robert William (II. Hon.).
Sutherland, William Sinclair.
Wilson, Harold.
Wotherspoon, James Alexander.

April, 1900.

Ackland, Dorothy.
Adam, Colin Black.
Aird, Janet Roberton.
Anderson, Thomas.
Archibald, Robert.
Arneil, Loudon.
Bain, James.
Ballantyne, Alexander.
Barr, Robert William.
Beveridge, James.
Bickett, Margaret Muir.
Black, Norman Annandale.
Blackhall, Mary.
Borland, Alexander.
Brown, Alexander.
Buchan, James Walter.
Campbell, George.
Campsie, William Alexander.
Cant, Thomas.
Carslaw, Robert Buchanan (I. Hon.)
Chisholm, Alexander.
Clark, John Sawers.
Clark, Mabel Beatrice.
Clark, William.
Coats, William Holmes.
Cochran, Andrew.
Cook, Thomas Kinnear.
Cullen, Thomas Thompson.
Davidson, James Allan.
Dick, David M'Culloch.
Downie, Jemima Wright.
Dryer, Oliver.
Duffy, Walter.
Faichney, John.
Ferguson, George.
Ferguson, William.
Fleming, Archibald.
Forrest, Samuel Norris.
Galbraith, Annie Isabel.
Gordon, Ida M'Gregor.
Grant, Sinclair.
Guthrie, Hugh Boyd.
Hair, Duncan Davidson.
Hair, John (Thornhill).
Haldane, John Rodger.
Hendrie, Margaret M'Kinnon.
Houstoun, Robert Alexander.
Hunter, James.
Jamieson, William James.
Jones, Thomas.
Kerr, Elizabeth Craig.
Kerr, William (Beith).
Kingsmill, Julian Bruce.
Lang, Archibald.
Lang, William.
Lindsay, William Mackskimming.
Lowe, Peter, B.Sc. (II. Hon.).
M'Allister, George William.
M'Arthur, Jane.
MacDonald, James George.
M'Donald, Roderick Alexander.
MacDonald, William Elder.
Macharg, Ebenezer Maitland.
MacInnes, Joseph.
MacInnes, Neil.
Macintyre, Margaret.
M'Iver, Alexander Matheson.
Mackay, Hector William.
Mackay, James Provan.
Mackinnon, Alexander.
M'Laren, Archibald.
M'Millan, David.
Macmillan, Ebenezer.
M'Millan, John (Glasgow).
M'Quistan, Dougald Black.
M'Shee, Andrew.
Macvicar, Angus John.
Mair, John (Paisley).
Mair, John (Pollokshields).
Malcolm, William Risk.
Manson, William.
Manson, William Hislop.
Martin, John.
Mitchell, George.
Montgomerie, William.
Morison, Robert M'Kenzie.
Mort, Frederick.
Paterson Donald.
Paterson, Thomas Ure.
Phillips, James.
Ramsay, Peter (I. Hon.).
Reid, Caroline Ross.
Reid, Marion Young.
Robertson, James.
Robertson, Margaret Thomson.
Roger, Alfred Sands.
Runciman, Agatha Rachel.
Scott, Robert (Paisley).
Shann, George.
Shaw, Alexander.

Skinner, Mary Ann Campbell.
Stewart, Matthew.
Stirling, John.
Tannahill, Margaret Garrow.
Thomson, Alexander Dunbar.
Torrance, James.
Turner, Malcolm Kerr.
Watson, James Gibb.
Westwater, James.
Whitelaw, John.
Winning, Thomas.
Wishart, John.
Wright, George.
Wright, John Murray.
Young, Archibald.
Young, Robert Comingo.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

October, 1899.

Anderson, John (II. Hon.).
Callander, Mary.
Campbell, Andrew.
Fairweather, Wallace Cranston.
Gillies, John.
Jordan, James William.
M'Cririck, Thomas.
Macleod, Kenneth Olaus.
Macmillan, Archibald Morven, B.Sc. (I. Hon.).
Mann, John Charles.
Matheson, Alexander.
Picken, David Kennedy (I. Hon.).
Scott, Robert Lowrie.
Stewart, Robert William (II. Hon.).
Wishart, Hugh Ritchie.

April, 1900.

Arneil, Loudon.
Arnott, John Thomas.
Barbour, Thomas.
Bennett, William.
Blue, Dugald.
Carslaw, Robert Buchanan (I. Hon.).
Dalziel, Samuel James.
Douglas, William.
Finlay, Archibald Barbour.
Forrest, Samuel Norris.
Gemmell, John Justice.
Goldie, Alexander.
Goold, Marshall Newton.
Gow, Louis Niel.
Greig, John Isdale.
Hamilton, Robert Cumming.
Hamilton, Robert John.
Harkness, John.
Hay, John M'Dougall.
Houston, William.
Hunter, David Guthrie.
Hutchison, David M'Cowan.
Irvine, Robert.
Keen, Isaac.
Lauder, Isa Esther.
Lindsay, James Hamilton.
Lowe, Peter, B.Sc. (II. Hon.).
Lusk, David Colville.
M'Callum, John Duncan.
Macdonald, Walter George.
Mackenzie, Alexander.
MacLean, Alexander Cockburn.
Maclean, John (Pollokshaws).
Macleod, Alexander.
Macnaught, William.
M'Quistan, Dougald Black.
Millar, William.
Moir, James Campbell.
Mort, Frederick.
Naismith, Robert.
Orr, John.
Paterson, Colin.
Paterson, Walter Mundell.
Patterson, John.
Porteous, James Smith.
Ramsay, Peter (I. Hon.).
Rankin, William.
Robertson, Berkeley Hope.
Russell, Susan Jack.
Scott, William.
Smith, John (Falkirk).
Steel, James.
Stewart, John.
Stewart, John Henderson.
Stewart, John Logan.
Stirling, James Neilson.
Struthers, James.
Sutherland, William.
Sutherland, William Sinclair.
Williamson, Alexander.
Wotherspoon, James Alexander.

ASTRONOMY.

April, 1900.—Reith, George Douglas.

CHEMISTRY.

October, 1899.

Bennett, Thomas.
Clark, James Miller.
Dunn, John Shaw.
Fairweather, Wallace Cranston.
Kingsmill, Julian Bruce.
Leitch, Archibald.
Stirling, James Neilson.
Turner, George Douglas.

April, 1900.

Barbour, Thomas.
Carrick, Peter.
Dewar, Robert Scott.
Irvine, Robert.
M'Cririck, Thomas.
M'Guire, Robert Clark.
Mackay, James Provan.
M'Leish, David James.
Moir, James Campbell.
Paterson, Colin.
Sellar, Alexander.

ZOOLOGY.

October, 1899.

Bennett, Thomas.
M'Neill, John Campbell White.
Sutherland, Arthur William.

BOTANY.

October, 1899.

Blyth, Vincent James.
Turner, Robert Lister.

April, 1900.

Elder, Arthur Granville Hepburn.
Sladden, Edith Marian.
Tannahill, Margaret Garrow.

GEOLOGY.

April, 1900.—Reith, George Douglas.

D.—HISTORY AND LAW.

HISTORY.

October, 1899.

Carslaw, Robert Buchanan.
Harkness, John.
Lochhead, John (II. Hon.).
Masterton, Robert Shaw.
Milne, Robert Kerr.
Nelson, Jannette Reid Bartholomew.
Spreull, George John.
Tulloch, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

April, 1900.

Alexander, Robert.
Anderson, John.
Auld, William.
Barnes, Joseph.
Blackwood, Thomas Millar.
Bryan, David.
Carstairs, George.
Clark, William Weir.
Conn, David.
Cosh, James.
Dick, James.
Dick, Jennie.

Fearn, John Clark.
Forfar, David.
Galbraith, James Brunton.
Gillies, Daniel.
Gillies, William Alexander.
Goldie, Alexander.
Gray, John (Airdrie).
Hamilton, William.
Hunter, James.
Jamieson, William James.
Jarvie, William Robert.
Keir, David Robert Mackenzie.
Kinloch, John Laing.
M'Ara, Jenny.
M'Donald, David Paterson.
Macdonald, John (Harris).
MacEwen, Sydney Melrose.
M'Leish, Alexander.
M'Millan, John (Bonhill).
M'Millan, John Murray.
MacMillan, Peter.
Macnaught, William.
M'Neill, James.
Main, Archibald Naismith.
Middlemiss, Francis.
Millar, Alexander.
Mitchell, Peter.
Motherwell, Margaret Jeffrey.
Muir, George.
Muir, James Chrystal.
Ness, Robert Ralston.
Nicol, Roderick Macdonald.
Pickering, Mabel King.
Pryde, John Marshall.
Richards, Leyton Price.
Ritchie, William Tod.
Robertson, William.
Safeley, John.
Sladden, Edith Marian.
Smith, William Begbie.
Spence, John Ryrie.
Stirling, John.
Strachan, William.
Tait, William Marshall.
Thomson, David Alexander.
Turner, Malcolm Kerr.
Williamson, Alexander.
Wilson, Alexander Cunningham.
Wylie, Jessie Reid.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

April, 1900.

King, Maurice John.
Lindsay, Edith Margaret.
M'Ara, Jenny.
MacMillan, Peter.
Pickering, Mabel King.
Smith, Ernest Gardiner.

ROMAN LAW.

April, 1900.

Barnes, Joseph.
Brown, Andrew.
Cromar, Arthur Henry.
Henderson, Walter Lewis.
Hutson, William.
Jamieson, William.
King, Maurice John.
Lakin, Alexander.
Macarthur, Robert Angus.
M'Dougall, Peter.
Mackintosh, James Semple.
M'Michael, John.
Montgomerie, William.
Steel, James.
Thomson, Kyle.
Waddell, James.
Wishart, George Baird.

PUBLIC LAW.

October, 1899—Anderson, Norman Carrick.

April, 1900.

Bell, Robert William.
Donaldson, James Robertson.
Smith, Ernest Gardiner.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

The following passed in the subjects indicated (L., Lower ; I., Intermediate ; H., Higher) :—

October, 1899.

Adams, Bernard Inman Franklin (English, H. Math., H. Latin, Dynamics).
Aird, Janet Roberton (H. Math.).
Alcorn, William Andrew (H. Math., H. Latin).
Allan, Francis (English, H. Math., H. Latin).
Allan, William (English, H. Math.).
Allison, William Francis Dudley (L. Latin).
Anderson, Douglas Reid (French).
Anderson, Hugh Graham (I. Math., L. Greek).
Anderson, John (H. Latin).
Anderson, Roberta Watson (H. Latin).
Armour, Helen Maxwell (H. Latin).
Armstrong, Robert, (Port of Monteith) (English, H. Math.).
Arneil, Loudon (H. Math., L. Latin, French, Dynamics).
Auld, William (I. Math., L. Greek).
Baird, Annie Agnes (English, H. Math., H. Latin).
Baird, David (English).
Ballantyne, Alexander (H. Latin).
Barbour, Alexander Cunninghame (H. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek, Dynamics).
Barnes, Edgar (English, H. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek, Dynamics).
Begg, Isabella (L. Latin).
Beveridge, James (H. Math., L. Latin).
Bickett, Margaret (H. Latin, French).
Black, Norman Annandale (L. Greek).
Black, William Paterson (L. Latin).
Blackhall, Mary (H. Latin).
Blackley, Samuel (H. Math.).
Blackwood, Helen Ormiston (H. Latin).
Bradshaw, James (H. Math., L. Latin).
Brodie, John (French).
Brown, George William Alston (I. Math.).
Brown, James (Dynamics).
Brown, John M'Murtrie (H. Math.).
Brown, William (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Brownlee, Margaret (French).
Bryson, William (French).
Buchan, James Walter (H. Greek).
Buchanan, Charles (English, H. Math., H. Latin, Dynamics).
Burns, Robert (Larkhall) (H. Greek).
Burns, Robert (Tollcross) (English, H. Math., H. Latin, Dynamics).
Burnside, Jessie (H. Latin).
Cameron, Hector (H. Math., L. Latin).
Campbell, Duncan (L. Latin, L. Greek).

Campbell, Malcolm George (English).
Campsie, William Alexander (H. Latin).
Chalmers, Margaret (H. Math., L. Greek).
Chambers, Frances Sara (L. Math.).
Clark, Donald (English, Dynamics).
Clark, John Sawers (H. Greek).
Clark, Mabel Beatrice (H. Math., L. Latin).
Coats, Olive Mary (H. Math., L. Latin).
Cochrane, James (H. Latin).
Cockburn, James Hutchison (H. Greek).
Colquhoun, John (English, H. Math., H. Latin).
Conn, Robert (English, H. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Connor, Alexander Gibson (L. Math.).
Cook, Adam M'Gown (English, L. Latin).
Cook, John Blair (H. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
Craig, Arthur (I. Math., L. Latin).
Cranston, George (English).
Crawford, Archibald (L. Math., H. Latin, French).
Cromar, Arthur Henry (L. Latin).
Cullen, Thomas Thompson (H. Math., H. Greek).
Currie, Mary Darroch (I. Math., L. Latin, French).
Dalziel, Samuel James (L. Latin).
Davidson, Catherine Shields (I. Math.).
Davidson, James Allan (L. Latin).
Dick, David M'Culloch (H. Latin).
Dick, James (Dynamics).
Dickie, John (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Dobbie, William (English, L. Math., H. Greek, French).
Donald, John (English).
Donald, William Francis Maxwell (H. Math.).
Donaldson, Alexander Cleveland (H. Math., Dynamics).
Douglas, William (H. Greek).
Downie, Jemima Wright (I. Math., H. Latin).
Drury, John (H. Greek).
Dudgeon, Peter (English).
Duffy, Walter (H. Math.).
Duncan, Margaret Lightbody (French).
Dunn, John Shaw (H. Latin).
Edward, Thomas David (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Farish, Charles William (L. Greek).
Farquhar, James Rainy (L. Latin).
Ferguson, Archibald Houston (English).
Ferguson, William (English, H. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek, Dynamics).
Ferrier, Douglas (L. Greek).
Fletcher, Henry Mungles (H. Math.).
Forrest, Louise Margaret (English, French).
Foulis, James Bell (L. Math., H. Latin).
Foulis, William Adamson (French).
Galloway, James Muir (L. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Gemmell, Elizabeth Leslie (L. Math., French).

George, John Campbell (English, H. Math.).
Gibson, John (H. Latin, H. Greek).
Gillies, Thomas (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Gordon, John (H. Greek).
Gourlay, James Nash (English, H. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
Graham, Alexander (Dynamics).
Graham, Nigel Laurie Carlyle (L. Greek, Arabic).
Grant, Sinclair (English).
Gray, Robert (L. Latin).
Greer, Samuel (French).
Grieve, George (English).
Gullan, James Douglas Campbell (L. Latin, L. Greek).
Hair, John (Muirkirk) (L. Latin).
Haldane, John Rodger (English, H. Latin).
Hall, Hugh Lang (English).
Hamilton, George (English, L. Math.).
Hamilton, John (English).
Hamilton, Robert (H. Greek).
Hardy, Margaret Mary (I. Math., L. Latin).
Harley, Alexander Hamilton (H. Greek).
Hartley, Richard Frederick (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Harvey, Margaret Arthur (L. Math., L. Latin).
Harvey, William Barnett (H. Math.).
Hay, John M'Dougall (H. Latin).
Henderson, Robert (L. Latin).
Henderson, Thomas (I. Math., H. Latin).
Henery, Joseph (H. Math., L. Latin, Dynamics).
Hogg, James (English, H. Math.).
Holloway, Geoffrey John (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Holmes, Robert Gerard Addison (English, H. Math., L. Latin, Dynamics).
Howat, William Carrick (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Hudson, Alice Beatrice (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Hughes, Joan Dorothea (English).
Hutcheson, John (H. Greek).
Hutchison, Archd. Yuill (English, H. Latin, H. Greek, Dynamics).
Hutchison, Harry Stewart (English).
Irvine, Robert (L. Latin, L. Greek).
Isbister, Lucy Hay (L. Latin).
Jack, Robert (H. Latin).
Jack, William (English, H. Math.).
Jarvie, William Robert (L. Latin).
Johnston, Robert Buchanan (English, H. Math.).
Kaye, John (H. Greek).
Keane, James (I. Math.).
Kedie, Annie Fraser (English, German).
Keith, David Alexander (H. Math., Dynamics).
Kennedy, Donald Thomson (English, L. Latin).
Kerr, Elizabeth Craig (H. Latin).
King, Archibald (H. Greek).
Kirk, William Grant (L. Math.).

Knowles, Isobel Alexander (H. Math.).
Knowles, Peter Wightman (L. Latin).
Lambie, Margaret Bryson (H. Latin).
Lang, William (H. Latin).
Law, William (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Leitch, Neil (English, H. Math., L. Greek).
Lennox, William (English, H. Math.).
Leslie, Henry Ford (English, H. Math.).
Lindsay, Edith Margaret (French).
Lindsay, Jessie Barr (English, German).
Lindsay, William Macskimming (H. Latin).
Livingston, Mary (L. Latin).
Livingston, Mary Ballantyne (H. Math., H. Latin).
Loudon, William (H. Math).
Low, Thomas (L. Greek).
Lusk, James (English, French, Dynamics).
Macalister, Robert Henry (H. Latin, L. Greek).
M'Allister, George William (English, H. Math., H. Latin, French).
M'Bain, Annie (L. Latin).
MacBean, Alexander (H. Math.).
Macbeth, William Gilchrist (English, L. Latin).
M'Bride, Lawrence (English, L. Math., L. Latin).
M'Coll, Hugh Clarke (H. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
MacConnachie, Annie (H. Math., H. Latin).
M'Donald, Hughina Jeanie Cameron (H. Math.).
Macdonald, Patrick Angus Macgregor (I. Math., L. Latin).
M'Donald, Roderick Alexander (English, H. Math., L. Latin, Dynamics).
M'Elwain, James (English, H. Math., L. Latin).
M'Ewen, Thomas (I. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Macfarlane, Robert (Irvine) (H. Math., L. Latin).
M'Gregor, Charles Edward (H. Math., Dynamics).
MacInnes, John (H. Math.).
MacInnes, Joseph (L. Greek).
M'Iver, Duncan (L. Latin).
M'Kail, James (H. Latin).
Mackay, Margaret Bogue (English).
M'Kellar, John Matheson (English, I. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Mackenzie, Peter Murchison (English, H. Math., L. Latin).
Maclachlan, John Lindsay (H. Math., H. Latin).
M'Laren, Archibald (L. Latin, Dynamics).
MacLean, Alexander Cockburn (L. Latin).
M'Lean, Elizabeth Rankin (H. Latin).
Maclean, John (Pollokshaws) (L. Latin).
Maclean, John (Wishaw) (H. Greek).
Maclean, Neil John (H. Math., Dynamics).
MacLean, William (I. Math., H. Latin).
M'Leod, Alexander (L. Latin).
M'Leod, Andrew (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Macleod, John Matheson (L. Math.).
Macleod, John Stewart (H. Math., H. Greek).

Macmillan, Ebenezer (H. Math., L. Latin, H. Greek).
Macmillan, John (Glasgow, II.) (L. Latin, L. Greek).
M'Millan, Malcolm (H. Math., H. Latin).
Macnab, George (L. Latin).
M'Neill, Margaret (English, L. Math., L. Latin).
M'Pheat, William (H. Greek).
M'Pherson, Andrew Brown (English).
Macpherson, Richard Cameron (I. Math., L. Latin, French).
M'Pherson, William Pettigrew (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Macvicar, Angus John (L. Greek).
Main, John (H. Latin).
Mair, John (Paisley) (H. Math., L. Latin, Dynamics).
Mair, John (Pollokshields) (H. Math.).
Malcolm, Alice Annie Lumsden (H. Greek).
Malcolm, William Risk (H. Math., Dynamics).
Marr, James Henderson (L. Latin, L. Greek).
Marshall, Peter (H. Greek).
Matheson, John (H. Math.).
Millar, Alexander (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Millar, William (L. Latin).
Miller, Helen Russell (English, French).
Miller, John (Motherwell) (English, H. Math.).
Mitchell, George (L. Latin, L. Greek).
Mitchell, John Stewart (French, Dynamics).
Montgomery, Archibald (I. Math.).
Morrison, David Lyall (L. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
Morrison, John (H. Math., French).
Muir, Euphemia Ellen Hunter (H. Latin).
Muir, John Findlay (L. Latin).
Muirhead, James (English, Dynamics).
Murray, Richard (English, Dynamics).
Neilson, James Arthur (H. Greek).
Nicol, Agnes (L. Math.).
Nicol, Alexander (Hebrew).
Nicolson, Alexander (English, H. Math.).
Nisbet, William (English, L. Latin, French).
O'Beirne, Neil Hay (H. Math.).
Paterson, Donald (English, L. Lat., Dynamics).
Paterson, Thomas Ure (L. Greek).
Paterson, Walter Mundell (H. Math.).
Patrick, Samuel Barr (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Phillips, James (English, H. Math.).
Pincock, Samuel Southall (L. Latin).
Porter, Edward (H. Math.).
Rae, Peter (H. Math., L. Latin, French).
Rae, Richard (H. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek.).
Ralston, Cosmo Augustus (English, L. Math.).
Reed, John William, (H. Math., H. Latin).
Richards, Leyton Price (H. Latin).
Ritchie, Allan Marshall (I. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Ritchie, James (English, H. Math., L. Latin).

Robertson, James (L. Latin).
Robertson, Jane Isabel (H. Math., L. Latin).
Rogen, Alfred Sands (H. Math.).
Russell, Alexander (Arabic).
Russell, Thomas (I. Math., L. Latin).
Safeley, John (English, L. Math.).
Satow, Kouji (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Scott, John Waugh (English, H. Math.).
Scott, Robert (Glasgow) (H. Math.).
Scott, Robert (Paisley) (English, French, Dynamics).
Scott, William (L. Latin).
Selfridge, John (H. Latin, Dynamics).
Shaw, Alexander (H. Math.).
Shearer, John (Armadale) (L. Latin).
Shearer, John (Glasgow) (H. Math.).
Shearer, Robert Walker Rogerson (H. Latin).
Shennon, Malcolm (I. Math., L. Greek).
Sim, Charles Gauld (H. Greek).
Sinclair, Mary Graham (H. Math., H. Latin, French).
Sloan, Kenneth Moir (H. Math.).
Smith, Grace Anne (English, H. Math.).
Smith, Hugh Alexander (L. Greek).
Smith, Robert Peden (English, L. Math.).
Smith, Robert Workman (English).
Smith, Thomas (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Smith, Walter Crawford (English).
Smyth, Fryer Thomas Acheson (English, H. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek, Dynamics).
Smyth, Pierson Florence John (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Somerville, Elizabeth (H. Math., H. Latin).
Spartali, Michael (English, H. Math., German, Dynamics).
Spreull, George John (H. Latin).
Steele, James Edward (English, H. Math., Dynamics).
Stewart, Isabella (I. Math., L. Latin).
Stewart, James Calderhead (English, L. Math.).
Stewart, John Torrance Weir (English, L. Math., L. Latin).
Taylor, Bertram Fenwick (I. Math.).
Taylor, Henry (H. Math.).
Tulloch, James (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Tulloch, Robert (English, H. Math.).
Ure, Robert (H. Math., Dynamics).
Vincent, Clarence James (H. Latin, H. Greek, Dynamics).
Walker, John (Larbert) (H. Math.).
Wallace, William (French, Dynamics).
Walsh, Albert George (English).
Wardrop, Edward Hunter (English, Dynamics).
Warrand, William Connal (English, I. Math.).
Watson, John Alexander (H. Math., L. Latin).
Watters, Alexander Marshall (H. Latin, Dynamics).
Westwater, James (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Whitling, Muriel Townsend (English).

Whyte, Agnes (English, French).
Wilson, Andrew Victor (English, French).
Wilson, Arthur Hamilton (H. Math., Dynamics).
Wilson, John (L. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Wishart, John (H. Latin).
Wood, Margaret Goldie (L. Latin).
Workman, Winifred (H. Math., L. Latin, German).
Wright, John Murray (H. Math., L. Latin, Dynamics).
Young, George Caldwell (English).
Young, James (I. Math.).
Young, Robert Comingo (H. Math., French).
Young, William (English, L. Math., Dynamics).

March, 1900.

Adam, Colin Black (H. Greek).
Alexander, Richard Bryce Hubbard (English, L. Greek).
Allan, Francis (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Anderson, Euphemia Logan Cairnie (L. Latin, French).
Archibald, Robert (H. Greek).
Armour, Thomas White (English).
Armstrong, Robert (Glasgow) (L. Latin, H. Greek).
Auld, Charles Logan (English, L. Math., L. Latin).
Baird, Andrew Cairns (English).
Baird, Annie Agnes (Dynamics).
Beveridge, James (L. Latin).
Black, Norman Annandale (H. Greek).
Black, William Duncan Thomson (English, L. Latin, French).
Blackley, Samuel (H. Math., German).
Blair, Duncan (English, H. Latin, French).
Brabender, Janet Campbell (L. Math., H. Latin).
Brown, George William Alston (H. Math., Dynamics).
Brown, John (Fauldhouse) (English, L. Math., H. Latin, Dynamics).
Brown, John M'Murtrie (English, L. Latin).
Brown, John Stevenson (English).
Brown, William (H. Latin, French).
Cameron, Thomas Moore (English, H. Math., L. Latin).
Campbell, Malcolm George (L. Math.).
Carslaw, Bessie (English).
Carson, Thomas Walker (English, L. Latin, L. Greek).
Chalk, George Brisbane (French).
Chalmers, Alexander George (English).
Clark, William (H. Latin).
Cochran, Andrew (L. Greek).
Colquhoun, John (L. Greek).
Colquhoun, Joseph Stenhouse (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Congalton, William David (English).
Conn, Robert (L. Latin).
Cowan, Henry Warington (English, H. Math.).
Craig, Arthur (H. Math., H. Latin).
Cranston, George (English, L. Latin).
Crawford, Archibald (I. Math.).

Cromar, Arthur Henry (L. Latin).
Cullen, Charles (I. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Currie, Mary Darroch (H. Math., L. Latin).
Dalziel, Samuel James (H. Latin).
Davidson, James Allan (L. Latin).
Dewar, Robert (L. Latin, L. Greek).
Dickie, John (H. Latin).
Dimmer, Alfred Henry (English, H. Latin).
Dobson, James Ritchie (English, H. Math., L. Latin).
Donaldson, Alexander Cleveland (English, L. Latin).
Dudgeon, Peter (English, L. Latin).
Duncan, Margaret Lightbody (I. Math.).
Dunlop, Hugh Morton (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Dunn, Herbert (English, H. Latin, H. Greek).
Edward, Thomas David (L. Latin).
Ewen, Christian (L. Latin).
Farquhar, James Rainy (H. Latin, Dynamics).
Ferguson, Archibald Houston (English).
Ferguson, George (H. Greek).
Findlay, John Alexander (English, H. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
Findlay, Mary Macintyre (L. Math., H. Latin).
Fletcher, Henry Mungles (English).
Foulis, James Bell (French).
Fyfe, Henry Halcro (L. Latin).
George, John Campbell (Dynamics).
Gillan, William (H. Math., L. Latin, French).
Gourlay, James Nash (H. Greek).
Graham, Nigel Laurie Carlyle (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Graham, Seymour (English, H. Latin, French).
Grant, Sinclair (H. Latin).
Gray, James Gordon (H. Math., Dynamics).
Gray, William M'Gill (English, H. Math., L. Latin, Dynamics).
Greig, James Stephenson (English, L. Math., L. Latin, German).
Gullan, James Douglas Campbell (H. Latin).
Hair, David (English).
Hair, John (Muirkirk) (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Hall, Hugh Lang (H. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
Hamilton, George (I. Math.).
Hamilton, Joanna Finlay (L. Latin).
Hamilton, John (L. Math., L. Latin).
Hardie, William Towers (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Hardy, Margaret Mary (H. Math., L. Latin).
Harvey, Margaret Arthur (I. Math., H. Latin).
Henderson, James (L. Latin).
Henderson, Robert (H. Math., H. Latin).
Hendry, John M'Lean (English, L. Math.).
Hill, Ella Smith (I. Math., L. Latin).
Hislop, Frederick Laurence (English).
Hogg, James (L. Latin).
Howat, William (H. Math., H. Latin).
Hudson, Alice Beatrice (L. Greek).

Hughes, Joan Dorothea (H. Math., L. Latin).
Hunter, Jennie Cameron (L. Latin).
Hunter, Jenny Gibson (English, H. Math., H. Latin).
Hunter, John Mercer (English, H. Math., L. Latin).
Hunter, Mary Violet (H. Math., H. Latin).
Isbister, Lucy Hay (L. Latin).
Jack, William (L. Latin, French).
Jamieson, Samuel Trail (English, I. Math.).
Jeffrey, George Johnstone (French).
Johnson, Donald (English, H. Math., L. Latin, French).
Keane, James (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Keith, David Alexander (H. Math., Dynamics).
Kirk, William Grant (L. Math., L. Latin).
Kirkpatrick, Edith Grant (H. Math., H. Latin).
Laird, Lily Donaldson (L. Math., H. Latin).
Lawson, Gavin (English, I. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
Leitch, Donald (L. Latin).
Lennie, Francis Hamilton Balfour (L. Latin, L. Greek).
Lennox, William (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Lindsay, Euphemia (L. Latin).
Lindsay, Hilda Oliphant (English, H. Math., H. Latin).
Low, Thomas (H. Greek).
Lusk, David Colville (H. Greek).
Macalpine, Alice Hilda (English, French).
M'Bain, Annie (H. Latin).
Macbeth, William Gilchrist (L. Latin).
M'Callum, Dugald (English, I. Math., L. Latin, L. Greek).
M'Coll, Hugh Clarke (English, H. Greek).
M'Connachie, John Allan (English, H. Math.).
Macdonald, Patrick Angus Macgregor (I. Math., H. Latin).
M'Dougall, John Ernest (English, H. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
M'Elwain, James (L. Latin).
M'Ewen, Thomas (English, H. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
Macfarlane, Ernest Benner Ker (English, L. Latin).
Macfarlane, Robert (Blackford) (English, Dynamics).
M'Harg, James (English, Dynamics).
Mackay, Margaret Bogue (H. Math., L. Latin, French).
Mackenzie, Peter Murchison (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Mackenzie, Robert (English, H. Latin, L. Greek).
M'Kerrow, Margaret Elizabeth (H. Math., H. Latin).
M'Kinney, Alexander Doctor (English, I. Math.).
M'Kinnon, Donald (English, I. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
Mackinnon, Ewen (English, L. Math., L. Latin, German).
M'Laren, John (English).
Maclaurin, Margaret Smith (I. Math., L. Latin).
Macleod, John Matheson (L. Latin).
M'Millan, Andrew (H. Greek).
Macmillan, John (Glasgow, H.) (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Macmillan, Matthew Stobie Tait (L. Greek).
Macnair, Alexander Wood (L. Greek).
M'Neil, John (H. Math., L. Greek).

Main, David William (English, L. Latin, French, German).
Main, John (L. Math., L. Latin).
Mair, John (Paisley) (H. Latin).
Mair, Margaret (H. Math.. H. Latin, French).
Marr, James Henderson (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Masterton, Jessie Vallance (I. Math.).
Matheson, John (H. Math., L. Latin).
Maxwell, John Maxwell Scott (English, L. Math., French).
May, Constance (H. Math., L. Latin).
Menzies, James (English).
Mitchell, John Stewart (English, H. Math.).
Montgomery, Archibald (I. Math., Dynamics).
Morison, Elizabeth Gillies (English, H. Math.).
Morrison, Lina (H. Latin).
Mortimer, John Chapple (H. Latin, French).
Mortimer, William (L. Math).
Muir, John Findlay (H. Math.).
Muirhead, James (L. Latin).
Murray, Richard (I. Math., H. Latin).
Nicolson, Alexander (L. Latin, Dynamics).
O'Beirne, Neil Hay (English, L. Latin, Dynamics).
Paterson, Neil MacLeod (L. Greek).
Patrick, Adam (English, H. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek, Dynamics).
Patrick, Samuel Barr (H. Math., L. Latin).
Porter, Edward (H. Math., L. Latin).
Porter, John (English, Dynamics).
Ralston, Cosmo Augustus (H. Latin, French).
Rankin, Adam Aird (English).
Rankin, Charles (English).
Reid, William (L. Latin, French).
Ritchie, Allan Marshall (I. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
Ritchie, James (H. Latin, L. Greek).
Roberts, Cyril Humphrey (H. Math.).
Robertson, James (L. Latin).
Robertson, Richard Dunn (English, I. Math., L. Latin).
Routledge, Janet Stewart (L. Latin).
Scott, John Waugh (H. Latin, Dynamics).
Scott, Peter (English).
Scott, William (H. Latin).
Shaw, Archibald (English, I. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
Shearer, John (Armadale) (L. Latin).
Shennon, Malcolm (L. Math., L. Greek).
Sinclair, Thomas Gourlay (H. Math., H. Latin, L. Greek).
Smart, John (English, L. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
Smith, Grace Anne (H. Latin, French).
Smyth, Pierson Florence John (H. Math., Dynamics).
Stark, James (English, L. Latin).
Stephen, John Brown (English, H. Math., H. Latin, H. Greek).
Stevenson, John M'Carlie (I. Math.).
Stewart, Isabella (H. Math., L. Latin).
Stewart, Thomas (English, I. Math., H. Latin).

Stuart, Mary Isabella Moody (English, H. Math., H. Latin, French.
Swan, John Arbucle (English, L. Math.).
Tainsh, John Alexander Gowans (Dynamics).
Taylor, Bertram Fenwick (H. Math.).
Thomson, John Archibald Glover (English, H. Math.).
Tulloch, James (H. Math., L. Latin).
Tulloch, Robert (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Waddell, Bryce Martin (H. Math., H. Latin).
Walker, George William (I. Math.).
Walker, James (English, L. Latin, French).
Walker, John Barnhill (English, H. Math., H. Latin, French).
Warrand, William Connal (H. Math., L. Latin).
Watson, Donald Bannatyne (H. Math., H. Latin, Dynamics).
Watson, John Alexander (L. Latin, Dynamics).
Watt, James (H. Math., L. Latin).
Watt, Robert Dickie (H. Math.).
Webster, James Gordon (English, L. Latin, French).
Whitelaw, John (H. Greek).
Williamson, James (English, H. Math., L. Latin).
Wilson, Douglas Hamilton (English, H. Math., H. Latin).
Wilson, Isabella (H. Math., H. Latin).
Wilson, Mary Helen Renwick (English, L. Latin, French).
Workman, Winifred (English, H. Latin).
Wright, John Murray, (L. Latin).
Young, Arthur Dickson (English).
Young, William (I. Math.).

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The following passed in the subjects indicated :

October, 1899.

Adamson, Annie Baillie (English, French).
Alexander, Bethia Shanks (English, Math., Latin).
Allan, William Smith (English, Math.).
Allison, Andrew (Math., French).
Anderson, Andrew Woodroffe (Math., French).
Anderson, Robert (English, Math., Latin, German).
Bennett, Alexander Malcolm (Math.).
Black, Norman (English, Math., Latin).
Bosworth, John Charles (English, Math., Latin, French).
Brownlie, James Rankin (Math.).
Buchanan, Edgar William (Math.).
Burns, Charles (English, Latin).
Carmichael, Charles James (English).
Carmichael, John Paterson (Math., Latin).
Clark, Jeannie Thomson (Latin, French).
Cotton, Robert Hugh (English, Math., Latin, French).
Craig, David (Math., Latin).
Douglas, Allan Campbell (Latin).

Driscoll, Richard John (English, Math., Latin, French).
Ferguson, John (English).
Forrest, Thomas Scott (English, Math.).
Foster, John (Math., French).
Fulton, Hugh Harvey (English, Math., Latin, French).
Graham, Alexander (Latin).
Grant, Donald John Gollan (English, Math., Latin, German).
Gunn, Robert Herriot (Math.).
Hammond, Charles Francis Dyer (English, Math., French).
Hammond, John (English).
Hill, Robert M'Cowan (Math., Latin, French).
Howell, Ralph (Math., Latin).
Kelly, Percy James (English, Math., French).
Kerr, James Rutherford (German).
Knox, William Neilson (Math.).
M'Arthur, Peter Cunningham (Latin, Greek).
Macaulay, Ernest Bowman (English, Math.).
M'Ewan, Duncan (Math., French).
Macfarlane, Robert (English, Math., Latin, French).
M'Intyre, Milne (English, Math.).
Mackay, Finlay John (English, Math., Latin, Greek).
M'Kellar, William Anderson (English).
Mackenzie, William Ferguson (French).
M'Killop, Robert (Math., Latin, French).
M'Millan, Archibald Lewis (Math.).
M'Murrich, Matthew Thompson Drummond (English, Math., Latin, Greek).
Mann, Florence (English, Math., Latin, French).
May, Robert (Math., French).
Meek, Andrew (English, Math., Latin, French).
Mitchell, Howard Vincent (English, Latin).
Moore, William Struthers (English, Math., Latin, French).
Murray, Francis Anderson (Latin).
Nielson, George Clement (Math., Latin, Greek).
Oversby, Edith (Math., Latin).
Patrick, Howard Henderson (English, Math., Latin, German).
Rankin, Cunison Deans (English).
Robertson, Alexander (English, Math.).
Smellie, Lily (Math., Latin).
Smith, James Anstruther (French).
Smith, John Morrison Wood (Math., Latin, French).
Spinks, Archibald Frank (Math.).
Thomson, Charles Samson (Math.).
Wallace, William (Math., Latin, French).
Watson, Hugh (French).
West, Archibald Crombie (English, Math., Latin, French).
White, Hugh (Math.).

March, 1900.

Allison, Andrew (English, Latin).
Arbuckle, Donald (English, Math., Latin, French).

Arnott, Andrew Hamilton (English).
Barr, Hugh (English, Math., Greek).
Berry, Joseph (English, Math., Latin, French).
Brown, Alexander (Dumfries) (Math., French).
Brown, Alexander (Galston) (English).
Buchanan, Edgar William (English, Latin).
Carmichael, Donald Livingstone (Latin).
Chislett, Charles Game Angus (English, Math., Latin, French).
Clark, Donald (Math., Latin).
Clark, Jeannie Thomson (English, Math.).
Coats, George (Math.).
Coggans, James Joseph (Latin).
Cowan, Andrew Donaldson (English, Math., Latin, French).
Craig, David (English).
Dempster, Harold Windley (English, French).
Fairlie, William Miller (English, Math., Latin, French).
Forrest, Thomas Scott (Latin, Greek).
Glaister, Joseph (Latin, French).
Graham, Alexander (French).
Grier, William (English, Math., Latin, German).
Hammond, John (Math., Latin, Greek).
Hunter, James (French).
Jackson, James Duncan (Math).
Jackson, John Marie (French).
Johnstone, Mary Whyte (Math., French).
Jones, Arnold Ernest (Latin, French).
Kelly, Percy James (Latin, French).
Kirkland, James Towers (English, Math., Latin, French).
Knox, William Nelson (English, Latin).
Lawson, William Malcolm (English, Math.).
MacAulay, Angus (Math., Latin, Greek).
M'Cartney, John (English, Math.).
M'Combie, Orton (English).
M'Cosh, Thomas (English, Math., Latin, French).
M'Cusker, Charles Hugh (English, French).
M'Cusker, Margaret Mary (Math.).
M'Inroy, Robert (English, Math., Latin, Greek).
M'Kay, John (Math., French).
Mackay, Meta Selby (English).
M'Kellar, William Anderson (English).
Mackenzie, William Ferguson (Latin, French).
M'Millan, Archibald Lewis (English).
MacNaught, Hugh (English, Math., Latin, French).
M'Phun, Agnes (English, Math., Latin, German).
M'Sweeny, Denis Leon (Latin, French).
May, Robert (English, Latin).
Miller, Harry Anderson Noel (English).
Miller, William (Math., French).
Morton, Hugh (English, Math.).
Naismith, Archibald (Math.).
Nézet, Roger (English, Math., Latin, French).

Reith, Jean Stuart (Math., German).
Renton, James Mill (English, Math., Latin, French).
Robertson, Margaret Eason (Latin, French).
Scott, Robert (English).
Sharp, Alice Cameron (Math., Latin).
Spence, Mary (Latin).
Stenhouse, James Alexander (English, French).
Stevenson, James (English, Math., Latin, French).
Stewart, Archibald (English).
Stewart, Arthur Anderson (Math., Latin, French).
Stewart, John Torrance Weir (Math., French).
Taylor, John (Math., Latin, Greek).
Taylor, Margaret Baillie (English, Math., Latin, French).
Wall, Frank Edgar (Math., Latin, French).
Watson, Hugh (English, Math., French).
Watson, James Broadfoot (English, Math.).
Weir, John (English, Math.).
White, William John Mitchell (English, Math., Latin, French).
Wilson, William Alexander (English, Latin).
Youdelevitch, Moses (English, Hebrew).

BURSARY EXAMINATION.

October, 1899.

The figure (2) denotes students of the second year.

The following are the first fifty names in the order of merit, viz.:

1. William Scott Branks Wilson, Hamilton Academy.
2. William Manson, High School, Glasgow.
3. Robert Hamilton, Public School, Wishaw.
4. Allan Robertson Barrowman, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
5. George Stuart Gordon, High School, Falkirk.
6. John Isdale Greig, High School, Glasgow.
7. Alexander Stuart Murray Macgregor, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
8. Kenneth Stewart, Grammar School, Campbeltown.
9. Robert Burns (Larkhall), Hamilton Academy.
10. James M'Donald Devine, Greenock Academy.
11. John Pearson, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
12. John Sawers Clark, Kilmarnock Academy.
13. Duncan Davidson Hair, Paisley Grammar School.
14. John Maclean, Public School, Wishaw.
15. John M'Phee, Paisley Grammar School.
16. James Campbell Moir, Burgh Academy, Dumbarton.
17. John M'Bryde, High School, Stirling.
18. Robert M'Kenzie Morison, Greenock Academy.
19. Robert Cunningham (2), Lanark Grammar School.
20. John Reid Cameron (2), Ayr Academy.
21. Clarence James Vincent (2), Glasgow Academy.
22. William Tod Ritchie (2), Spiers' School, Beith.
23. William James Auld, Greenock Academy.
24. James Walter Buchan, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.

25. John Kaye, Perth Academy.
26. James Arthur Neilson, High School, Glasgow.
27. James Hutchison Cockburn, Paisley Grammar School.
28. John Hutcheson, Pupil Teachers' Institute, Glasgow.
29. James Stevenson, Glasgow Academy.
30. John MacInnes, Spiers' School, Beith.
31. George Wright, Pupil Teachers' Institute, Glasgow.
32. Tom Duncan M'Ewan, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
33. Robert Kerr Goodfellow (2), Royal Academy, Irvine.
34. Robert Alexander Houston, Hillhead Public School, Glasgow.
35. Peter Marshall, High School, Stirling.
36. Jacob Levine, High School, Glasgow.
37. Robert Yool Bremner, High School, Glasgow.
38. William Kerr, Beith Academy.
39. Andrew Maclean Pollock, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
40. Harry Stewart Hutchison, High School, Glasgow.
41. George Parlane Granger, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
42. Alexander Murphy, Lanark Grammar School.
43. William Ferguson, Pupil Teachers' Institute, Glasgow.
44. Thomas Thompson Cullen, Pupil Teachers' Institute, Glasgow.
45. John Whitelaw, North Public School, Alexandria.
46. Thomas Winning (2), Kilmarnock Academy.
47. David M'Millan, Dumfries Academy.
48. James Summers, Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.
49. John M'Lachlan M'Gauley, Greenock Academy.
50. Muriel Giffen Lindsay (2), Park School, Glasgow.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

I.—FOR ESSAYS.

1. In Mental Philosophy, the UNIVERSITY SILVER MEDAL, for the best Critical Essay on "The Application of Biological Notions and Methods to Ethics."

Mabel Atkinson, Glasgow.

Proxime accessit—Alexander Montgomerie, Partick.

2. A COULTER PRIZE OF FIVE POUNDS, for the best Essay on "The Social Philosophy of Thomas Carlyle."

Thomas Jones, Rhymney, Wales.

3. A COULTER PRIZE OF FIVE POUNDS, for the best Latin Essay on the following subject: "Roman and British Imperialism."

James Ferguson Dyer, Glasgow.

II.—FOR EXAMINATION.

1. An ARNOTT PRIZE OF FIFTEEN POUNDS, for an Examination in General Physics, open to Students of the first and second years of their Medical Studies.

Malcolm Hutton, M.A., Oban.

2. An ARNOTT PRIZE OF TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, for an Examination in Physiological Physics, open to Students of the third and fourth years of their Medical Studies.

Robert David Campbell, Glasgow.

3. The FINDLATER (DIVINITY) SCHOLARSHIP, VALUE THIRTY-EIGHT POUNDS, for Examination in the Subjects for the Degree of B.D.

Andrew Macfarlane, M.A., Urray.

4. The JAMIESON PRIZE, VALUE TEN POUNDS, for Examination in the Subjects for the Degree of B.D.

William Wylie Fulton, M.A., Beith.

5. THE MACFARLAN AND COOK TESTIMONIAL PRIZE OF TWENTY-ONE POUNDS, open to Theological Students of three years' standing. Examination in Greek, Moral Philosophy, Hebrew, Church History, and Divinity.

Robert Marcus Dickson, M.A., Glasgow. } Equal.
William Wylie Fulton, M.A., Beith. }

6. The GLADSTONE HISTORICAL PRIZE OF TWENTY-ONE POUNDS, for the best Examination in English History.

John Edgar, M.A., Glasgow.
Proxime accessit—John Lochhead, M.A., Paisley.

7. The THOMAS LOGAN MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE OF TWELVE POUNDS, to the most distinguished Graduate in Arts of the year (1899).

John Lochhead, M.A., Paisley, with First-Class Honours in English and Second-Class Honours in History.

8. The BRUNTON MEMORIAL PRIZE OF TEN POUNDS, to the most distinguished Graduate in Medicine of the year (1899).

Alexander Laurie Watson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

III.—FOR THESES.

BELLAHOUSTON GOLD MEDALS, for eminent merit in Theses for M.D. (alphabetically arranged).

Charles Oliver Hawthorne, M.D.
John Souttar M'Kendrick, M.D.
William Scobie, M.A., B.D., M.D.

CLASS PRIZES.

Faculty of Theology.

DIVINITY.

Professor William Hastie, D.D.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. For Students of the Third Year :—

1. Robert Marcus Dickson, M.A., Glasgow (Cleland and Rae Wilson Gold Medal and Dickson Prize).
2. William W. Fulton, M.A., Beith.
3. Andrew Macfarlane, M.A., Urray.
4. { John K. Cameron, Rothesay.
   { Robert Aitken, M.A., Dalry, Ayrshire.

Proxime accesserunt—Robert Nelson, M.A., Glasgow; William L. Levack, Carradale.

Dowanhill Prizes of £20 and £10 for Elocution:—

1. Richard R. Williams, M.A., Wales.
2. William L. Levack, Carradale.

II. Students of the Second Year:—

1. William Fulton, M.A., Uddingston.
James E. Henderson, M.A., Glasgow.
2. James W. Baird, M.A., Strone.
3. Alexander Macdonald, Ardnamurchan.

Proxime accesserunt—Angus J. Morrison, M.A., North Uist; Andrew W. Kennedy, Kingussie; James Francis, M.A., Glasgow.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. John Muir, M.A., Glasgow.
2. George Condie, M.A., Glasgow.
3. David L. Blair, M.A., Kilwinning.
4. Alexander Cross, M.A., Port of Monteith.
5. John Gillies, M.A., Beith.

Proxime accesserunt—Alexander Fraser, Shettleston; David Crawford, Glasgow; Kenneth O. Macleod, M.A., Glasgow.

DIVINITY AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Professor William Stewart, D.D.

SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Robert Marcus Dickson, M.A., Glasgow (Cleland and Rae Wilson Gold Medal).
2. James E. Henderson, M.A., Glasgow.
3. Andrew Macfarlane, M.A., Urray.
4. Robert Aitken, M.A., Dalry, Ayrshire.
5. William W. Fulton, M.A., Beith.

Honourable Mention—John K. Cameron, Rothesay; Robert Nelson, M.A., Glasgow.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Angus J. Morrison, M.A., North Uist.
2. James Francis, M.A., Glasgow.
3. James W. Baird, M.A., Strone.

Honourable Mention—Hector W. Mackay, Rogart, Sutherlandshire; Alexander Macdonald, Ardnamurchan; Andrew W. Kennedy, Kingussie.

HEBREW AND SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Professor James Robertson, D.D.

I.—SENIOR HEBREW CLASS.

Third Year: James W. Baird, M.A., Strone.

ORDINARY CLASS.

1. Angus J. Morrison, M.A., North Uist (Cleland and Rae Wilson Gold Medal).
2. Andrew W. Kennedy, Kingussie.
3. {Thomas Low, Peebles.
   Alexander Macdonald, Ardnamurchan.

II.—JUNIOR HEBREW CLASS.

1. John Muir, M.A., Glasgow.
2. William Fulton, M.A., Uddingston.
3. John Gillies, M.A., Beith.
4. David L. Blair, M.A., Kilwinning.
5. George Condie, M.A., Glasgow.

Next in order of merit—Alexander Borland, Glasgow; Alexander Cross, Port of Monteith; David Crawford, Glasgow.

III.—SPECIAL PRIZES.

Summer Reading—James W. Baird, M.A., Strone.
Examination on the Book of Micah—James W. Baird, M.A., Strone.
Examination on the Psalter—William Steel Rutherford, Glasgow.
Essay on Hebrew Poetry—William Steel Rutherford, Glasgow.
Repetition of Selected Chapters—Kenneth M'Lean, Greenock.
Preparatory Class (*Summer* 1899) {1, John Copeland, Glasgow.
2, John Gillies, Beith.

IV.—ARABIC CLASSES.

SENIOR (GRADUATING) CLASS.

Alexander Russell, Glasgow.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Andrew Macfarlane, M.A., Urray.
2. {Robert Aitken, M.A., Dalry, Ayrshire.
   James W. Baird, M.A., Strone.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Professor James Cooper, D.D.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Robert Marcus Dickson, M.A., Glasgow (Cleland and Rae Wilson Gold Medal).
2. Robert Aitken, M.A., Dalry, Ayrshire.
3. Andrew Macfarlane, M.A., Urray.
4. {William Thomson, Bridge of Allan.
   John K. Cameron, Rothesay.} Equal.

Subsequent order—James E. Henderson, M.A., Glasgow; Robert Nelson, M.A., Glasgow; and William W. Fulton, M.A., Beith.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1. John Muir, M.A., Glasgow.
2. George Condie, M.A., Glasgow.
3. David L. Blair, M.A., Kilwinning.
4. John Gillies, M.A., Beith.

Subsequent order—Alexander Cross, M.A., Port of Monteith; Alexander Fraser, Shettleston; Kenneth O. Macleod, M.A., Glasgow.

Faculty of Law.

SCOTS LAW.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER MOODY STUART, LL.D.

I. For Eminence in Class Examinations:—

1. *William Boyd Berry, M.A. (Robert Ross Prize).
2. *Hugh R. Buchanan, M.A.
   *Donald Macakay, } Equal. (Dean of Faculty's Prize.)
4. *David Taylor.
5. *George D. Valentine, M.A.
6. *John D. Johnston, M.A.
   *Walter Ross Taylor, M.A. } Equal.
8. John P. C. Elborn.
9. John A. Gulliland.
10. Norman C. Anderson, M.A.
    Thomas Hunter. } Equal.
12. Alan Kerr Beveridge.
13. Hugh Brown, M.A.
14. Thomas J. Mackenzie.
15. Daniel M'Lean.
16. Gladstone L. Henderson.
17. James Lindsay.
18. Alexander T. Davidson.

The * denotes the Prizemen.

II. The Prizes given by the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow for Eminence in a Special Examination in the Subjects of the Course were awarded to:—

1. David Taylor.
2. William Boyd Berry, M.A.
3. John D. Johnston, M.A.
4. John P. C. Elborn.
5. Thomas Hunter.
6. Thomas Taylor.

The following Students distinguished themselves in this Examination, viz.:—

7. Alan Kerr Beveridge.
   Walter Ross Taylor, M.A. } Equal.
9. Alexander T. Davidson.
   Frank Murray. } Equal.

CONVEYANCING.

PROFESSOR JAMES MOIR.

Prizemen :—

1. John Girvan, M.A., Glasgow (Robert Ross Prize).
2. William Andrew, Maybole.
3. Thomas Grieve Wright, M.A., Glasgow.
4. Andrew Bennet Salmond, Glasgow.

Eminently distinguished :—

5. *James Bowie Paton, M.A., Glasgow.
6. John Maxwell, Cambuslang.
7. William Gibson, Garliestown.
8. William James Hill, Cumnock.
9. Neil Kennedy Miller, Greenock.
10. George M'Leod Grier, Gateside, Barrhead.
11. Harold Ferguson Monteath, Tillicoultry.
12. William Grierson Macalister, M.A., Glasgow.
13. Alexander Aitken Gardner, M.A., Partick.
14. William Miller, Irvine.
15. Peter Currie, Peebles.
16. James Dykes Black, Glasgow.

* Second year student.

Examination for Prizes given by the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow.

Prizemen :—

1. Andrew Bennet Salmond.
2. Thomas Grieve Wright, M.A.
3. William Andrew.

Eminently distinguished :—

4. John Girvan, M.A.
5. William James Hill.
6. William Murdoch, Cumnock.
7. *James Bowie Paton, M.A.
8. John Maxwell.

* Second year student.

CIVIL (OR ROMAN) LAW.

LECTURER—JAMES M. IRVINE, M.A., B.SC., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

1. *James Waddell.
   *James Steel.
3. *Kyle Thomson.
4. *Joseph Barnes.
5. George D. Valentine, M.A.
   John M'Michael.
7. Maurice J. King.
8. William C. Cowan.
   William Montgomerie.
10. William Jamieson.
11. George B. Wishart.
12. John Anderson, M.A.
    *Walter L. Henderson.
14. John Smith.
15. Peter M'Dougall.

The * denotes the Prizemen.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

LECTURER—WILLIAM GALBRAITH MILLER, M.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

First-Class Honours and Prize for Eminence in Written Examinations.

Hugh R. Buchanan, M.A., Glasgow.

Second-Class Honours.

Ernest G. Smith, Glasgow. Walter Arroll, M.A., Glasgow.
William Philips, M.A., Glasgow.

INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW.

Summer 1899.

LECTURER—WILLIAM GALBRAITH MILLER, M.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

First-Class Honours and Prize—John Girvan, M.A., Glasgow.

JURISPRUDENCE.

LECTURER—WILLIAM GALBRAITH MILLER, M.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

Prize for Excellence in Written Exercises :—

Walter Arroll, M.A., Glasgow.

Highly distinguished :—

William Philips, M.A., Glasgow. John Middleton, M.A., Aberdeen.
Ernest G. Smith, Glasgow.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

LECTURER—WILLIAM S. M'KECHNIE, M.A., LL.B., D.Phil.

1. Ernest G. Smith (First Prize).
2. Walter Ross Taylor, M.A. (Second Prize).
3. Edith M. Lindsay.
4. Peter MacMillan.

MERCANTILE LAW.

LECTURER—JAMES MACKENZIE.

Prizes :—

1. William Lusk, LL.B.
2. { William M. R. Pringle, M.A. / Archibald H. Charteris, LL.B. } Equal.

Honours :—

4. Frederick H. M'Cosh. 5. Robert Tennent, LL.B.
6. Matthew W. White.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR JOHN GLAISTER, M.D., D.P.H.(Camb.), F.R.S.E.

First-Class Certificates :—

John Girvan, M.A., Medallist.
George D. Valentine, M.A. } *Proxime accesserunt.*
John D. Johnston, M.A. }
James B. Paton, M.A.
William B. Berry, M.A.

Second-Class Certificates :—

John A. A. Love.
Peter G. Thomson.
Norman G. Lindsay, M.A. } Equal.
William W. Gillan, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

SURGERY.

Professor William Macewen, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

SENIOR DIVISION.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

James D. Lickley, Medallist.
John D. Brownlie,
Charles C. Cuthbert, M.A., } Equal.
William B. I. Pollock,
Allan Martin, M.A., B.Sc.
James Mackinnon.

COMMENDED.

Isaac M. Huey.
George White, } Equal.
David Ap Simon,

JUNIOR DIVISION.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

John Strathearn, Medallist.
Samuel J. Cameron.
William B. Kerr.
Alexander D. Thompson.

COMMENDED.

Robert Ramsey, } Equal.
James C. Ross,
Robert D. Campbell, } Equal.
Thomas H. Jack,
William A. Milne,
Charles H. Gunson, } Equal.
William Robertson,

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Professor William Macewen, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

SENIOR DIVISION.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

George White,
James Davidson, M.A., } Equal—Medallists.
Walter J. M'Feat,
Isaac M. Huey.
James Mackinnon.
Charles H. Gunson, } Equal.
William B. I. Pollock,
Allan Martin, M.A., B.Sc.
William B. Kerr.
George F. Buchan, } Equal.
Albert E. Wainwright,
Alexander Fraser, M.A.,
Edward Gillespie, } Equal.
James D. Lickley,
Thomas W. Wilson,

COMMENDED.

Jacob Mains.
John F. Lambie.
Henry E. Brown,
Andrew Stewart, } Equal.

William H. Brown.
Thomas M'Laren,
John Young, } Equal.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Samuel J. Cameron,
Robert Ramsey, } Equal.

COMMENDED.

Thomas Anderson.

John Morison.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Professor George Buchanan, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

1. Joseph Walker, M.A., Medallist.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

2. Ernest H. Cramb.

3. James C. Pairman, M.A.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Professor Sir William T. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

James D. Lickley, Liverpool, Medallist.
Donald Steel, Toorak, Australia,
James C. Turnbull, Glasgow, } Equal.
William M. Brown, Balloch,
James M'Pherson, M.A., Glasgow, } Equal.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in alphabetical order).

William Archibald, Glasgow.
Robert J. Arthur, Alloway, Ayr.
Patrick T. Cairns, Maxwelltown, Dumfries.
Alexander Fraser, M.A., Glasgow.
James D. Gourlay, Glasgow.
Thomas H. Jack, Coatbridge.
David Kyle, M.A., Glasgow.
James Mackinnon, Glasgow.
Duncan M. MacRae, M.A., Stornoway.
Andrew Mair, Newmilns, Ayrshire.
James G. Millar, Glasgow.
James N. Todd, Glasgow.
Joseph G. Tomkinson, Tunstall, Staffordshire.
James Walker, Glasgow.
John Young, Glasgow.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Professor Sir William T. Gairdner, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Summer Session, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

1. Hugh Miller, Glasgow.
2. {Leonard Findlay, Glasgow,
{George White, Glasgow, } Equal.
3. James M'Pherson, M.A., Glasgow.

Special Prize for Notes on Lectures and Clinical Demonstrations :—
George White, Glasgow.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in alphabetical order).

George F. Buchan, Cleland, Lanarkshire.
Robert Clark, Newmilns, Ayrshire.
Thomas H. Jack, Coatbridge.
David Kyle, M.A., Glasgow.
John M'Millan, Killin, Perthshire.
Andrew Mair, Newmilns, Ayrshire.
William G. Rodger, Greenock.

Winter Session, 1899-1900.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Alexander Wilson, Bearsden, Medallist.
(*Proxime accessit*)—Anderson G. M'Kendrick, Glasgow.
Robert M. Marshall, Glasgow, } Equal.
Thomas H. Jack, Coatbridge, } Equal.
James Walker, Glasgow.
Special Prize for Notes of Clinical Lectures and Demonstrations:—Thomas H. Jack.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in alphabetical order).

Patrick T. Cairns, Maxwelltown, Dumfries.
Edward P. Cathcart, Glasgow.
Robert Clark, Newmilns, Ayrshire.
Matthew Hunter, Glasgow.
James Millar, M.A., Auchterarder.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR THOMAS M'CALL ANDERSON, M.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Alexander S. Wells, M.A.
2. Hyam Goodman, M.A.
3. David J. Smith.
4. Thomas Adam, M.A., } Equal.
4. John D. Young, } Equal.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. James F. Bennett.
2. William M. Brown.
3. Robert D. Campbell.
4. James Walker.

Winter Session, 1899-1900.

SENIOR DIVISION.

MEDALLIST—William M. Brown.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

1. Andrew Mair.
2. James D. Laidlaw.
3. Peter S. Clark.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

MEDALLIST—Robert D. Campbell.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

1. Donald Douglas, M.A.
2. George Ferguson.
3. John Paton.
4. William J. Isbister.

MIDWIFERY.

PROFESSOR MURDOCH CAMERON, M.D.

MEDALLIST—William B. I. Pollock.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (alphabetically arranged).

Charles C. Cuthbert, M.A.
Frank L. Dickson.
Leonard Findlay.
James M'Pherson, M.A.
William B. I. Pollock.
Robert Ramsey.
Peter M. Reid.
Thomas W. Wilson.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (alphabetically arranged).

Alexander Binning.
Patrick T. Cairns.
David G. S. Gartshore.
Charles H. Gunson.
Pierce Jones.
Norman M. Leys.
Hugh M'Intyre.
Edward Magoveny.
Jacob Mains.
William Robertson.
George White.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

PROFESSOR MURDOCH CAMERON, M.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

MEDAL—Anderson G. M'Kendrick.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (alphabetically arranged).

James N. Baxter.
Hyam Goodman, M.A.
Anderson G. M'Kendrick.
Alfred G. Stewart.
James C. Turnbull.
Alexander Laurie Watson, M.A.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (alphabetically arranged).

Hugh C. Ferguson.
Andrew Love.
Duncan M. MacRae, M.A.
William B. I. Pollock.
William A. Riddell.
Alexander Wilson.
John D. Young.

INSANITY.

LECTURER—DAVID YELLOWLEES, M.D., LL.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

1. MACKINTOSH BURSAR—James C. Turnbull.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

2. James D. Lickley.
3. Lizzie T. Fraser.
4. Christian C. Wood Smith.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (alphabetically arranged).

George F. Buchan.
Patrick T. Cairns.
Charles C. Cuthbert, M.A.
John Lockhart.
Jean M. F. Marshall.
Allan Martin, M.A., B.Sc.
William B. I. Pollock.
John Young.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Waltonian Lecturer—Thomas Reid, M.D., LL.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

1. William A. Masson.
2. James Dick, M.A.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Matthew W. Fraser.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Lecturer—Thomas Barr, M.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

PRIZES.

Alexander Fraser, M.A.
James Davidson, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Matthew Aikman, M.A.
Gavin Barbour.
John Forrest.
Andrew Mair.

Winter Session, 1899-1900.

PRIZES.

Leonard Findlay.
John D. Richmond.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

James D. Lickley.
William A. Milne.
James C. Turnbull.
John Young.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

Lecturer—James Walker Downie, M.B.

Summer Session, 1899.

PRIZE AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Andrew Mair.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Anderson G. M'Kendrick.
George White.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

James F. Bennett.
William H. Brown.
Robert M. Marshall.
James Scott, M.A.

Winter Session, 1899-1900.

PRIZE AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

John D. Richmond.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

James Mackinnon.
James D. Lickley, } Equal.
Peter M. Reid, }
Alexander Fraser, M.A.
James C. Turnbull.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Gavin Barbour.
Charles C. Cuthbert, M.A.
Duncan M. MacRae, M.A.
Edward Magoveny.
James Millar, M.A.
John T. Clark.
James M. Henry.
Edgar W. Sharp.

PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ROBERT MUIR, M.A., M.D.

MEDALLIST—Donald Steel.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order or merit).

Donald Steel.
Robert D. Campbell, }
Reginald N. Dunlop, } Equal.
Robert Ramsey, }
James C. Ross, }
James Walker.
Samuel J. Cameron.
William M. Brown, } Equal.
Joseph G. Tomkinson, }
Archibald Gow.
John S. Barr.
Douglas W. Hunter.
James N. Todd.
William G. Rodger, } Equal.
John Paton, }

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

George S. Wallace.
Robert J. Arthur, }
George B. Eadie, } Equal.
Francis J. Henry, }
David Kyle, M.A., } Equal.
Edward Magoveny, }
Thomas Anderson.
William J. Isbister.
George Ferguson.
William F. M'Glashan.
William Archibald.
James B. W. Cook, } Equal.
Daniel R. Kilpatrick, }

PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR ROBERT MUIR, M.A., M.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

JOHN HUNTER MEDAL—Joseph G. Tomkinson.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Joseph G. Tomkinson.
William M. Brown.
John S. Barr, }
Robert D. Campbell, } Equal.
Robert W. Valentine, }
James Walker, }
Alan H. Muir.
Donald Douglas, M.A., } Equal
James M'Pherson, M.A., }
Alexander D. Thompson.
Samuel J. Cameron.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

William A. Milne,
Robert Ramsey, } Equal.
Robert W. Auld,
Daniel R. Kilpatrick, } Equal.
Francis J. Henry,
John Morison, } Equal.
George H. Clark,
John Paton,
Malcolm B. G. Sinnette,
James N. Todd, } Equal.

Thomas Adam, M.A.,
William Archibald,
Robert J. Arthur,
John R. Gilmour,
Edward Magoveny, } Equal.
Thomas Anderson,
Robert Cumming, B.D.,
Dugald H. Macphail,
Thomas R. Rodger, } Equal.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Summer Session, 1899.

PROFESSOR JOHN GLAISTER, M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.), F.R.S.E.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

MEDALLIST—William M. Brown.

Robert J. Arthur,
Alexander D. Thompson, } *Proxime accesserunt.*
James M'Pherson, M.A.,
Donald Steel, } Equal.
Thomas Anderson.

Samuel J. Cameron,
Robert Ramsey,
Joseph G. Tomkinson,
James Walker, } Equal.
Francis J. Henry.

Robert D. Campbell.
William A. Milne,
John B. Stewart, } Equal.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

John R. Gilmour,
Alan H. Muir,
Walter R. Taylor, M.A.,
Edward Magoveny, } Equal.
Robert M. Clark, B.Sc.,
Donald Douglas, M.A.,
John Paton, } Equal.

Douglas W. Hunter,
George B. Eadie,
James G. Millar, } Equal.
John S. Barr,
Robert Cumming, B.D.,
William W. Farrar, } Equal.

ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR JOHN CLELAND, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

SENIOR CLASS.

MEDAL—John Hanson, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

John Guthrie,
Ernest D. Jackson, } Equal.
Joseph White, M.A.

Alexander Matheson, M.A.,
Alexander Macintyre, } Equal.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Alexander A. MacFarlane.
Alexander G. Banks,
John W. Smith, } Equal.
Andrew M. Kerr.
Spencer Mort.

Samuel C. Cowan.
James S. Nicolson,
David Riddell, } Equal.
Robert T. Leiper.
Thomas I. Wallace.

JUNIOR CLASS.

MEDAL—William D. H. Stevenson, M.A.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Carl H. Browning,
George M. Gray, Equal.
John B. Stevenson.

EMBRYOLOGY.

Summer Session, 1899.

LECTURER—JAMES F. GEMMILL, M.A., M.B.

PRIZE—Joseph White, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Andrew M. Kerr,
William A. Milne, Equal.
Ivy M'Kenzie, M.A.,
John C. M'Kenzie, Equal.
John Guthrie.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in alphabetical order).

William K. Anderson.
Alexander G. Banks.
Alexander Leitch.
Daniel D. M'Dougall, M.A.
Spencer Mort.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR JOHN GRAY M'KENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

SYSTEMATIC.

JOHN HUNTER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

William D. H. Stevenson, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Carl H. Browning.
Alexander Matheson, M.A.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Peter L. Sutherland,
Robert T. Leiper, Equal.
Spencer Mort.
Malcolm Hutton, M.A.
William G. Shand,
Samuel C. Cowan, Equal.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR JOHN GRAY M'KENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Summer Session, 1899.

JOHN HUNTER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Andrew M. Kerr.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Alexander G. Banks.
Ernest D. Jackson,
Peter H. Robertson, Equal.
William A. Milne.
William D. H. Stevenson, M.A.
Spencer Mort.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Archibald Leitch.
Alexander Matheson.
John Ferguson, M.A.,
Daniel D. M'Dougall, M.A.,
John R. Thomas, Equal.

ADVANCED PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Winter Session, 1899-1900.

JOHN HUNTER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Andrew M. Kerr.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Margaret E. Bryson,
Donald Douglas, M.A., } Equal.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Jane H. M'Ilroy, M.A.
William K. Anderson.
Kate Fraser.
Joseph White, M.A.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR RALPH STOCKMAN, M.D.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

John M. Reid (Medal).
Spencer Mort.
Andrew R. Dow.
Thomas W. Love.
Ronald D. Hodge.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

John Guthrie.
Ernest D. Jackson.
Samuel C. Cowan.
John Ferguson, M.A.
Richard Makins.
John B. M'Cabe.
Frank D. Scott.
William F. Kay.
Hugh W. Crawford.
John R. Gilmour.
Joseph White, M.A.
Archibald Leitch.
John Stevenson.
Peter L. Sutherland.
Stanley E. Lewis.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

PROFESSOR RALPH STOCKMAN, M.D.

Summer Session, 1899.

MEDAL—Donald Douglas, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Thomas W. Love.
Archibald Leitch.
John C. Christie,
David Kyle, M.A.,
George W. M'Millan,
William G. Rodger, } Equal.
John M. Reid.
Spencer Mort.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of merit).

Thomas Ballantyne,
Andrew R. Dow,
Alexander H. Napier, } Equal.
Ronald D. Hodge.
William A. Milne,
Andrew F. Bell,
Peter L. Sutherland, } Equal.

Robert Cumming, B.D.,
Robert Lawrie,
Alexander S. M'Millan,
William Robertson, Equal.

BOTANY.

PROFESSOR F. O. BOWER, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Summer Session, 1899.

MEDAL—William Templeton.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Carl H. Browning.

George G. Smith,
George M. Gray, Equal.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

David G. Hunter.
Robert M. Wilson.
John M. Kelly,
John S. Dunn, Equal.

David Blackley.
David R. Mitchell.
Robert T. Leiper,
Malcolm Hutton, M.A., Equal.

PRACTICAL CLASS.

Summer Session, 1899.

MEDAL—George G. Smith.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

David G. Hunter.

William Templeton.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

David Blackley.
Henry G. Anderson.
George M. Gray.
Carl H. Browning.

John Graham.
John Cowie,
John M. Kelly, Equal.

HERBARIUM PRIZE AND SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Jeanie Auld.
Miss Auld's Herbarium contained 455 specimens, correctly named.

NATURAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR JOHN YOUNG, M.D.

ZOOLOGY.

WILLIAM HUNTER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

David J. M'Leish.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Robert D. Bell, M.A.
Forrest Brechin.
Andrew Meek.

PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.

WILLIAM HUNTER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Henry G. Anderson.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

William Templeton.
Hugh H. Fulton.
George C. Nielson.

PHYSICS.

LECTURER—MAGNUS MACLEAN, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Summer Session, 1899.

JOSEPH BLACK MEDAL—Dougald B. M'Quistan.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Robert T. Leiper.
John Murdoch.
George M. Gray.
William Stewart.
Arthur G. H. Elder.
William W. George, } Equal.
James Porter, }
David Blackley.
Arthur Innes.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Summer Session, 1899.

PROFESSOR JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

JOSEPH BLACK MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—George M. Gray.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

James A. Duggan.
James Glover.
James Porter.
Daniel F. Riddell.

CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.

JOSEPH BLACK MEDAL AND GEORGE ROGER MUIRHEAD PRIZE.

James W. Thomson.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Thomas Alexander.
Thomas Barbour.
David Blackley.
Louis N. Gow.
John Graham.
Alexander S. M. Macgregor.
James P. Mackay.
William B. M. Martin.
John Murdoch.
Alexander Sellar.
Alfred W. Stewart.
James W. Thomson.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Andrew B. Aitken.
Forrest Brechin.
Charles Brown.
William Brown.
John Cowie.
Robert S. Dewar.
Charles M. Drew.
George M. Gray.
Alexander R. F. Hay.
Robert Irvine.
David J. M'Leish.
Andrew Meek.
James Muirhead.
Colin Paterson.
Howard H. Patrick.
John Pearson.
James Porter.
Alfred J. Wilson.

Faculty of Science.

ENGINEERING.

Professor Archibald Barr, D.Sc., M.I.C.E.

THE GEORGE HARVEY PRIZE.

Alexander H. Weddell, Uddingston.

Next in order of Merit.

William H. Ballantyne, Glasgow.

WALKER PRIZES.

1. Alexander H. Weddell, Uddingston.
2. William H. Ballantyne, Glasgow,
Archibald Leitch, Port-Glasgow, Equal.

CLASS IV.

1. Alexander H. Weddell, Uddingston.
2. Robert M. Dyer, Glasgow.

Next in order.

Joseph W. Powell, U.S. Navy.

CLASS III.

1. Alexander H. Weddell, Uddingston.
2. William H. Ballantyne,
Thomas B. Morley, Govan, Equal.

Next in order.

Alfred J. Wilson, Glasgow.

CLASS I.

1. James Craig, Partick,
Thomas B. Morley, Govan, Equal.

Next in order.

Duncan R. M'Lachlan, Glasgow. Samuel Blackley, Dumfries.

ENGINEERING DRAWING AND CALCULATIONS—SENIOR.

1. Anthony C. Coubrough, M.A., Blanefield.
2. William H. Ballantyne, Glasgow.

Next in order.

Robert T. Neilson, Bellshill.

JUNIOR.

1. James Craig, Partick.
2. Thomas M. Hunter, M.A., Glasgow.

Next in order.

James D. Blair, Glasgow,
Clive M. Primrose, Glasgow, Equal.

ENGINEERING LABORATORY—GENERAL COURSE.

William H. Ballantyne, Glasgow.
John H. A. M'Intyre, Glasgow.
Alexander H. Weddell, Uddingston.

Next in order.

Samuel Blackley. Anthony C. Coubrough, M.A. James Craig.

ELECTRICAL COURSE.

1. James N. Stirling, Paisley.

RECOMMENDED FOR MUIR BURSARIES.

Alfred J. Wilson, Lenzie.
Samuel Blackley, Dumfries.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

LECTURER—JOHN D. CORMACK, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.

1. Joseph W. Powell, U.S. Navy.

Next in order.

William G. Du Bose, U.S. Navy. Guy A. Bissett, U.S. Navy.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, INCLUDING MARINE ENGINEERING.

PROFESSOR J. H. BILES, Mem. Counc. I.N.A., M.I.C.E.

KIRK MEMORIAL PRIZE.

John G. Johnstone, Condorrat.

SENIOR CLASS.

Joseph W. Powell, U.S. Navy.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Guy A. Bissett, U.S. Navy.

DRAWING CLASS.

Robert M. Dyer, Glasgow.

ASTRONOMY.

PROFESSOR LUDWIG BECKER, Ph.D.

PRIZE—William Fulton, M.A.

ELECTRICITY—PURE AND APPLIED.

LECTURER—MAGNUS MACLEAN, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Summer Session, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

William V. Shearer, } Equal.
Alexander H. Weddell, }

GEOLOGY.

WILLIAM HUNTER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

George D. Reith.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES (in order of Merit).

William Boyd, M.A.
Vincent J. Blyth, M.A.

[For the other Classes in the Faculty of Science see under the Faculties of Medicine and Arts.]

Faculty of Arts.

HISTORY.

Professor Dudley J. Medley, M.A.

HONOURS CLASS.

Prize—Margaret L. Anderson.
Certificate of Merit—Winifred Boyd.

ORDINARY CLASS.

Prizes.

1. James B. Galbraith.
2. George Carstairs.
3. William A. Gillies. / Alexander Goldie. — Equal.
5. John R. Cameron.
6. William W. Clark. / James Hunter. — Equal.
8. George Muir. / James H. Steel. — Equal.

Certificates of Merit.

10. David P. M'Donald. / William Robertson. — Equal.
12. John Docherty. / Sydney M. MacEwen. — Equal.
14. David R. M. Keir. / John Safeley. / William Strachan. — Equal.
17. John Anderson. / David Forfar. — Equal.
19. Thomas M. Blackwood. / Leyton P. Richards. — Equal.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY,
ROMAN LAW, - - - - - - -
See Faculty of Law, pp. 429, 430.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor William Jack, M.A., LL.D.

ADVANCED HONOURS CLASS.

1. Roderick M. Nicol (Cunninghame Gold Medal).
2. David G. Taylor.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.—1. Francis P. H. Stirling.

INTERMEDIATE HONOURS CLASS.

1. James H. Lindsay.
2. *William Sutherland.
3. Thomas B. Morley.
4. Samuel N. Forrest. / Dougald B. M'Quistan.

* Mr. Sutherland also gains the Senior Muir Bursary in Mathematics under the conditions stated in the Calendar.

SECOND CLASS.

1. *Alexander Ballantyne (B Division).
   *Archibald Lang (A Division). } Equal.
3. William A. Campsie (A Division).
4. Andrew M'Shee (A Division).
5. Alexander Borland (B Division).
   John S. Clark (A Division).
7. David M'Millan (B Division).
   Robert Archibald (B Division).
9. James Hunter (A Division).
10. William Kerr (B Division).
    James Muirhead (B Division).
12. Thomas Cant (A Division).
    Mary A. C. Skinner (Queen Margaret).
14. Duncan D. Hair (A Division).
    Margaret Macintyre (Queen Margaret).
    Robert M. Morison (B Division).

* Messrs. Ballantyne and Lang also divide between them the Junior Muir Bursary in Mathematics under the conditions stated in the Calendar.

FIRST CLASS —1. Mary V. Hunter (Queen Margaret).

Summer Session, 1899.

LECTURERS—HORATIO S. CARSLAW, M.A., D.SC., AND WILLIAM E. PHILIP, M.A.

Prize—George Hope Stevenson.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR ANDREW GRAY, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

ORDINARY CLASS.

Prizes and First-Class Certificates of Merit.

1. David G. Taylor, Glasgow (Cleland Gold Medal).
2. Dougald B. M'Quistan, Glasgow).
   Thomas B. Morley, Govan.
4. Louis Niel Gow, Johnstone.
5. David A. Dick, Glasgow.
6. James Muirhead, Knightswood.
7. John S. Mitchell, Uddingston.
   James N. Stirling, Paisley.
9. Samuel N. Forrest, Carluke.
   William Sutherland, Glasgow,

First-Class Certificates.

10. James C. Moir, Dumbarton.
11. John L. Stewart, Lennoxtown.
12. James Steel, Glasgow.
13. John M. Hay, Tarbert, Lochfyne.
    James H. Lindsay, Glasgow.

HIGHER MATHEMATICAL CLASS.

1. James M. Clark, Glasgow.
   David G. Taylor, Glasgow.

Proxime accesserunt.

Robert B. Carslaw, Helensburgh.
Peter Ramsay, Glasgow. } Equal.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY.—1. Thomas B. Morley, Govan.

Proxime accessit.—James E. Steele, Glasgow.

GEOMETRICAL OPTICS.

(Special Course conducted by Mr. Geo. D. Valentine, B.A., George A. Clark Scholar.)

1. Francis P. H. Stirling, Paisley.

CHEMISTRY, - - - -
ZOOLOGY, - - - -
BOTANY, - - - - } See Faculty of Medicine, pp. 440, 441.

GEOLOGY, - - - - See Faculty of Science, p. 444.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

Professor Robert Adamson, M.A., LL.D.

Prizes.

1. George Carstairs, Glasgow (Buchanan Prize).
2. Robert B. Carslaw, Helensburgh.
   Sydney M. MacEwen, Glasgow. } Equal.
4. John Gilmour, Glasgow.
   Kyle Thomson, Glasgow. } Equal.
6. William H. Coats, Govan.
   Agnes Picken, Baillieston. } Equal.
8. David P. M'Donald, Paisley.
9. Muriel G. Lindsay, Glasgow.
   Norman J. Morison, Greenock.
   Matthew Whiteford, Kilbirnie.

Certificates of Merit.

1. John M. Richardson, Stirling.
2. George Shann, Bradford.
3. Thomas G. Robertson, Glasgow.
4. Hamilton Crawford, Paisley.
   William Hamilton, Cleland. } Equal.
6. James Cosh, Falkirk.
   Lucy H. Isbistér, Glasgow. } Equal.
8. George D. Reith, Glasgow.

9. Thomas Rook, Bradford.
10. William L. Fordyce, Madderty.
11. Ebenezer M. Macharg, Glasgow.

Prize for Summer Reading, 1899.

George H. Stevenson, Glasgow.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Henry Jones, M.A., LL.D.

Honours Class.

1. Alexander Montgomerie (Edward Caird Medal).
2. Mabel Atkinson (Prize).

Ordinary Class.

Prizes and First-Class Certificates of Merit for General Eminence in the Essays, Exercises, and Examinations of the Class.

1. Charles A. Young (Buchanan Prize).
2. Stanley H. Turner.
3. Thomas M. Smith.
4. Eric J. Roberts.
5. Archie D. Thomson.
6. Elsa A. E. Münch.
7. Neil M‘Innes.
8. John M. Hay.
   Robert R. Rusk.
10. Jane C. Thomson.
11. Alexander Goldie.

A Special Prize was awarded to Marie S. Joachimi for the Excellence of her Work during a part of the Course.

First-Class Certificates of Merit.

Constance H. M. Archibald.
Albert Morrison.
Berkeley H. Robertson.
Hugh Watt.
Matthew Whiteford.
William Reid Wiseman.

The Prize of Ten Guineas given by Mrs. John Caird for Excellence in the Essays was awarded to

Charles A. Young.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professor William Smart, M.A., LL.D., D.Phil.

HONOURS CLASS.

1. Thomas Jones.

ORDINARY CLASS.

1. Alexander M‘Leish.
2. John M. Richardson.
3. Stanley H. Turner.
4. James W. Wilson. Joseph Barnes. James F. Dyer. Equal.
7. Francis P. H. Stirling.

Proxime accesserunt.

William Bennett.
Isabella M. Fraser.
Brodie S. Gilfillan, M.A.
John MacLean.
Peter Mitchell.
Walter M. Paterson.
Leyton P. Richards.

EDUCATION.

Lecturer—John Adams, M.A., B.Sc.

Prizes.

1. Alexander P. Crichton.
2. Margaret T. Robertson.
3. William Ferguson.
4. John Hutcheson.
5. Peter Marshall.
6. William Brown.
   Charles G. Nelson. } Equal.
8. Archibald Lang.
9. Mary A. B. Thomson.
10. Jessie M'Lardie.
11. Duncan D. Hair.
12. Mabel S. M'Fadyen.
    Jeanie B. Rodman. } Equal.

Essay Prizes.

Alexander Russell.
Elizabeth M. Bissett.

First-Class Certificates.

Jane O. Anderson.
John Anderson.
David Bryan.
John Faichney.
Jessie E. G. Grant.
Catherine C. Hogarth.
Hugh M'Farlane.
Margaret A. Lochhead.
Maggie J. Macgill.
Andrew M'Shee.
Mary M.Murray.
Donald Paterson.
Minnie Paterson.
Edward B. Rattray.
Walter A. Rawson.
Isabella Reid.
Marie P. Taylor.
David A. Thomson.
John Wishart.
Mary H. Wotherspoon.
John M. Wright.

HUMANITY.

Professor George G. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D., Litt.Doc.

I. Prizes for General Excellence in the Work of the Session.

Private and Honours Class, 1 p.m.

MUIRHEAD PRIZES.

Books read—Persius, Terence, *Andria*, Tacitus, *Annals III.*, Vergil, *Aeneid IX.*

1. Steuart N. Miller, Glasgow (Glasgow High School).
2. John J. Gemmell, Ayr (Ayr Academy).
3. Matthew Stewart, Glasgow (Glasgow High School).

Senior Class, 9 a.m.

THE COWAN GOLD MEDAL.

1. William Manson, Cambuslang (Glasgow High School).

ORDINARY PRIZES.

2. Arthur Shepherd, Cambuslang (Glasgow High School).
3. Harold Wilson, Bearsden (Bearsden Public School).
4. Charles G. Nelson, Girvan (Girvan Burgh School).
5. Edward B. Rattray, Leven (Leven Public School).
6. William S. B. Wilson, Motherwell (Hamilton Academy).
7. George S. Gordon, Falkirk (Falkirk High School).
   James H. Stevenson, Quebec (Glasgow Academy and Danville Academy). } Equal.

9. Robert K. Goodfellow, Irvine (Irvine Academy).
10. Jacob Levine, Glasgow (Glasgow High School).
11. John Docherty, Tollcross (Pupil Teachers' Institute and Whitehill Public School).

MIDDLE CLASS, 8 AND 11 A.M.

1.	Alexander Murphy, Lanark (Lanark Grammar School). John Whitelaw, Renton (North Public School, Alexandria, and Renton Public School).	Equal.
3.	Robert Scott, Paisley (Larkhall Public School and Allan Glen's).	

II. Prizes for Latin Prose Composition (Senior and Honours).

SECTION I.

1. George H. Stevenson, Glasgow (Glasgow Academy).
2. James A. Milligan, Glasgow (Trinity College, Glenalmond).

SECTION II.—George S. Gordon, Falkirk.

SECTION III.—James H. Stevenson, Quebec.

III. Vacation Exercises.

1. Open to Senior Class of 1899-1900 for an Examination in Livy *XXI.*, and Vergil, *Georgic III.-IV.*

John M'Innes, Saltcoats (Spier's School, Beith).
Distinguished—Harold Wilson, Bearsden.

2. Senior Class of 1898-99 for Repetition of Horace, *Odes I.*

James Moyes, Glasgow (Hutchesons' Grammar School).

3. Open to Senior Class of 1899-1900 for the Best Translation of a Passage from English into Latin.

George S. Gordon, Falkirk.

LATIN BLACKSTONE EXAMINATION.

COWAN GOLD MEDAL.

Peter Hately Waddell, Glasgow (Kelvinside Academy).

Summer Session, 1899.

LECTURER—WILLIAM W. M'KECHNIE, M.A.

PRIZES.

1.	Robert K. Goodfellow.	
2.	John C. Mann. Susan J. Russell. Harold Wilson.	Equal.

GREEK.

PROFESSOR JOHN S. PHILLIMORE, M.A.

HONOURS CLASS.

Prizes for Excellence in the Work of the Class.

1. James Moyes.
2. Peter H. Waddell.
3. George Beaumont.
4. William T. Ritchie.

Prize for Composition—George H. Stevenson.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

5. James F. Dyer.
6. Thomas Graham.

Senior Class.

JEFFREY GOLD MEDAL—George S. Gordon.

Prizes for excellence in the Work of the Class.

2. Alexander Montgomerie.
3. Robert Burns.
4. Robert K. Goodfellow.
5. John M'Innes.

Prize for Prose in Division I.—George S. Gordon.

Prize for Prose in Division II.—John M'Innes.

Prize for Weekly Translations—John Kaye.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

6. William S. B. Wilson.
7. James M. Devine.
8. Robert Cunningham.
9. John Kaye.
10. John M'Phee.
11. James H. Stevenson.
12. Harold Wilson.

Middle Class.

SCOTT-MACFARLAN GOLD MEDAL—Arthur Shepherd.

Prizes for Excellence in the Work of the Class.

2. { Robert Hamilton.
   { Norman R. Logan.
4. Thomas Low.
5. Robert Archibald.
6. Andrew M'Millan.

Vacation Exercises.

For Repetition of Homer—James Moyes.

For Repetition of Æschylus—James Moyes.

For Greek Prose—James Moyes.

For Examination in Aristophanes, *Acharnians.*

James Moyes.
Peter H. Waddell.

For Examination in Greek History.

James Moyes.
James F. Dyer.

Blackstone Examination.

COWAN GOLD MEDAL—Peter H. Waddell.

SANDFORD SCHOLARSHIP—James F. Dyer.

Summer Session, 1899.

LECTURERS—GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., AND ROBERT D. BELL, M.A.

PRIZE—Alexander Montgomerie.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Professor Andrew Cecil Bradley, M.A., LL.D.

Honours Class—Elsa A. E. Münch.

Ordinary Class.

1. Charles A. Young (Buchanan Prize).
2. Thomas M. Smith.
3. George H. Stevenson.
4. William H. Coats.
   George P. Philps.
6. Louis N. Gow.
7. John Orr.
   John Paterson.
9. Kenneth K. M. Leys.
10. William Douglas.
    Augustine W. S. Forbes.
12. George D. Reith.
    William Sutherland.
14. Alfred S. Rogen.

highly commended—(In alphabetical order.)

John R. Cameron.
Malcolm M'Alister.
Walter G. Macdonald.
Alexander Mackinnon.
George Shann.

Prizes in English Philology (given by the Early English Text Society).

1. Louis N. Gow.
2. Alfred S. Rogen.

Vacation Work—Alfred S. Rogen.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Lecturer—Charles Martin, M.A.

First-Class Certificate and Prize offered by the Paris Committee of the Franco-Scottish Association.

William A. Campsie.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Lecturer—Alexander Tille, M.A., Ph.D.

Honours Class.

first-class certificates.

Helene Stöcker.
Marion K. Binnie.

Ordinary Class.

first-class certificate—Robert K. Milne.

HEBREW, - - - - }
ARABIC, - - - - } See Faculty of Theology, pp. 426, 427.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Faculty of Medicine.

SURGERY.

Lecturer—James H. Pringle, M.B., F.R.C.S.

medal—Mary J. Pirret.

second-class certificates.

Agnes B. Sloan. Elizabeth M. Sloan.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Lecturer—John Lindsay Steven, M.D.

medal—Elizabeth M. Sloan.

first-class certificates.

Agnes B. Sloan. Janet B. Higgins.

second-class certificates.

Ellen S. MacDonald. Elizabeth N. M. Ross.

MIDWIFERY AND GYNÆCOLOGY.

Professor Murdoch Cameron, M.D., and John M. M. Kerr, M.B.

medal—Elizabeth M. Sloan.

first-class certificate—Elizabeth N. M. Ross.

second-class certificate—Martha Adams.

INSANITY.

See under Men's Department.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Lecturer—A. Maitland Ramsay, M.D.

first-class certificates.

Mary J. Pirret (Prize). Jean M. Farie Marshall, } Equal.
Agnes B. Sloan, }

second-class certificates.

Christian C. W. Smith. Elizabeth M. Sloan.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

LECTURER—THOMAS BARR, M.D.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Gertrude J. Campbell. Christian C. W. Smith. Mabel Talbot.

PATHOLOGY.

LECTURER—CHARLES WORKMAN, M.D.

MEDAL—Margaret E. Bryson.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Ethel M. Lochhead.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Janet T. Miller. Elizabeth M. Sloan.

PRACTICAL PATHOLOGY.

Summer Session, 1899.

LECTURER—CHARLES WORKMAN, M.D.

MEDAL—Mary J. Pirret.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Janet B. Higgins.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Elizabeth M. Sloan. Martha Adams.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROFESSOR JOHN GLAISTER, M.D.

MEDAL—Elizabeth M. Sloan.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Mary J. Pirret (*proxime accessit*). Agnes B. Sloan.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Alice Moorhouse.

ANATOMY.

LECTURER—THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.A., M.B.

SENIOR ANATOMY.

MEDAL—Gertrude D. Bostock.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Martha H. Scott.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Elizabeth T. Talbert. Isabel D. Mitchell. Ethel L. Chapman.

JUNIOR ANATOMY.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Eliza J. Miller.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Alice W. Maclean.

EMBRYOLOGY.

Summer Session, 1899.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Martha Hunter Scott.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Ethel M. Lochhead.
Edith C. Wallace.

PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR JOHN G. M'KENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

SYSTEMATIC CLASS.

MEDAL—Isabel D. Mitchell.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Jessie G. Duncan.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Jessie M. Stewart.
Helen S. Baird, B.A. }
Anna P. Martin. } Equal.
Eliza J. Miller. }

ADVANCED PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

See under Men's Department.

PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY.

Summer Session, 1899.

PROFESSOR JOHN G. M'KENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.;
WM. B. BRODIE, M.B.; AND JOHN H. TEACHER, M.A., M.B.

MEDAL—Kate Fraser.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Ethel M. Lochhead.
Martha Hunter Scott.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Jane H. M'Ilroy, M.A. } Equal.
Margaret H. Smart. }
Jeanie Auld.
Jane Campbell.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

LECTURER—WILLIAM MACLENNAN, M.B.

MEDAL—Gertrude D. Bostock.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Margaret E. Bryson.
Helen S. Baird, B.A.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Summer Session, 1899.

LECTURER—WILLIAM MACLENNAN, M.B.

MEDAL—Jane Campbell.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Ethel M. Lochhead.
Jane S. M'Lauchlan. } Equal.
Jeanie Auld.
Margaret H. Smart.

BOTANY.

Lecturer—William H. Lang, B.Sc., M.B.

Systematic.

MEDAL—Jessie G. Duncan.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Isabel D. Mitchell.
Jessie Marie Stewart.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Anna P. Martin.
Eliza J. Miller.

Practical.

Medal—Elizabeth R. M'Lean.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Anna P. Martin.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Margaret Hardy.
Jessie M. Stewart. } Equal.
Alice W. Maclean.

HERBARIUM PRIZE. (See under Men's Department.)

ZOOLOGY.

Professor John Young, M.D., and James Rankin, B.Sc., M.B.

Systematic.

MEDAL—Roberta Campbell.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—Jessie G. Duncan.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Charlotte R. Park.
Anna P. Martin.
Isabel D. Mitchell.

Practical.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Roberta Campbell.
Eliza J. Miller.
Annie A. Baird.

PHYSICS.

Lecturer—Professor James Blyth, M.A., F.R.S.E.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Annie A. Baird.
Roberta Campbell.
Annie M. Yates.
Margaret W. Millar.

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Lily Smellie.
Jane R. Shaw.
Mary T. Gallagher.

CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer—Thomas Gray, B.Sc.

Systematic.

medal—Christian E. S. Smart.

second-class certificates.

Jane R. Shaw. Annie A. Baird. Jane H. Ross.

Practical.

first-class certificate—Lily Smellie.

second-class certificates.

Bethia S. Alexander. Jane R. Shaw.

Faculty of Arts.

HISTORY.

Honours Class.

See under Men's Department.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

See under Men's Department.

MATHEMATICS.

See under Men's Department.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lecturer—Professor James Blyth, M.A., F.R.S.E.

first-class certificates.

Susan J. Russell. Isa E. Lauder. Jessie D. Rankin.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS (at the University).

Professor Robert Adamson, M.A., LL.D.

See under Men's Department.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS (at Queen Margaret College).

Lecturer—Norman D. Smith, M.A.

certificate of merit—Sarah M. Burt.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (at the University).

Professor Henry Jones, M.A., LL.D.

Honours Class, }
Ordinary Class, } See under Men's Department.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY (AT QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE).

LECTURER ROBERT A. DUFF, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Jessie Burnside. Jeannie Wilson. Maggie Wilson.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

See under Men's Department.

EDUCATION.

See under Men's Department.

LATIN.

See under Men's Department.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

HONOURS CLASS.

See under Men's Department.

ORDINARY CLASS.

LECTURER—ADOLPHUS A. JACK, M.A., LL.M.

Prizes.

1. Alice Robinson (Nichol Memorial Prize).
2. Bessie Carslaw.
3. Elizabeth M. Bissett, Mabel S. M'Fadyen, Equal.

Prize for Second Year Students.

Annie B. Adamson.

Prize for Voluntary Examination.

Agnes Gibson.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

ORDINARY CLASS.

LECTURER—CHARLES MARTIN, M.A.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES offered by the Paris Committee of the Franco-Scottish Association.

1. Jane I. Robertson.
2. Marion K. Binnie.
3. Catherine Bennie.
4. Frances S. Chambers.
5. Jessie D. Rankin, Marjorie S. Miller, Equal.

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Mary Simpson.
Olive M. Coats.
Mary R. Boyd.
Isabella M. Fraser.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

HONOURS CLASS.

See under Men's Department.

XII.—EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

1. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE.

ENGLISH.

Saturday, 24th March, 1900.

FIRST PAPER—9 TO 11 A.M.

(FIVE, *and not more than* FIVE, *questions are to be answered. Questions* 1, 2, *and* 6 *must be answered by all.*)

1. Write an essay, from two to three pages long, on one of the following subjects:

(*a*) Esmond's impression of Marlborough.
(*b*) Helps and hindrances to study.
(*c*) "Every great poet is a teacher."

2. Paraphrase:

I grieve not that ripe knowledge takes away
The charm that Nature to my childhood wore,
For, with that insight, cometh, day by day,
A greater bliss than wonder was before;
The real doth not clip the poet's wings,—
To win the secret of a weed's plain heart
Reveals some clue to spiritual things,
And stumbling guess becomes firm-footed art.
Flowers are not flowers unto the poet's eyes,
Their beauty thrills him by an inward sense;
He knows that outward seemings are but lies,
Or, at the most, but earthly shadows, whence
The soul that looks within for truth may guess
The presence of some wondrous heavenliness.

3. Give a *general* analysis of the following sentence, and parse the words in italics:

I should be much for open war, O Peers,
As not behind in hate, if what was urged
Main *reason to persuade* immediate war
Did not dissuade me *most* and *seem* to cast

Ominous conjecture on the whole success;
When he who most excels in fact of arms,
In what he counsels and in *what* excels
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair.

4. (*a*) Name, with examples, the principal foreign sources from which English vocabulary has been enriched.

Or, (*b*) Derive *eight* of the following words: Berwick, conquer, naïve, wiseacre, van, anthem, cartoon, fellow, admiral, enormous, haggard, fancy, soothe.

5. Explain fully the various constructions that follow English verbs of incomplete predication, and show what changes take place when the active voice is turned into the passive.

6. Re-write, so as to correct or improve, the following sentences, giving reasons for any changes you make:

(*a*) The guilelessness of his own heart led him to suspect none in others.

(*b*) By allowing a candle to remain too long unsnuffed the quantum of light given out is diminished.

(*c*) Brown spoke sharply: Smith retorted: and neither of them were sparing of reflections on each other.

(*d*) Some of this tea was presented to us, and the delicious flavour and aroma of the same is deeply engraved or engrafted on the tablets of our mental organization and the heart of our memory.

SECOND PAPER—12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

(EIGHT, *and not more than* EIGHT, *questions are to be answered. Of these,* THREE *must be taken from Section* A (*and of the three*, 2 *or* 6 *must be one*), THREE *from Section* B, *and* TWO *from Section* C.)

A.

1. Give some account of *two* or *three* (*not more*) of the following: Griselda, Touchstone, *Areopagitica*, *Stanzas to Cromwell*, *Tristram Shandy*, *Essays of Elia*, Silas Marner, *Abt Vogler*, Herr Teufelsdröckh, *John Inglesant*.

Or, What do you consider the characteristic qualities of Milton's poetry?

2. Describe the character of Richard III. How far does history confirm the crimes laid to his charge in Shakespeare's drama?

3. What are the chief elements in the character of Colonel Esmond? Contrast his "dear mistress" with her daughter.

4. Discuss the descriptions of nature, the contemporary references, and the personal reminiscences in Scott's *Marmion*.

Or, Reproduce from *Marmion* Scott's description of any *two* of the following: Marmion's reception at Norham Castle; Christmas in the olden days; the environs of Edinburgh as seen by Marmion; revelry in Holyrood; the Battle of Flodden.

5. What historical personages did Marmion meet when in Scotland, and what was the nature of his interviews with each?

6. Write brief notes on the following:

(*a*) Within the ocean cave to pray,
Where good St. Rule his holy lay
From midnight to the dawn of day
Sung to the billows' sound.

(*b*) Fain would I ride forth, to see
The scene of elfin chivalry.

(*c*) And now I watch my armour here
By law of arms, till midnight's near.

(*d*) I have read his books (and who doth not know them?) here in our calm woods, and imagine a giant to myself as I think of him, a lonely fallen Prometheus, groaning as the vulture tears him.

(*e*) "Thou didst usurp my place, and dost thou not
Usurp the just proportion of my sorrow?"

(*f*) "When he," quoth she, "shall split thy heart with sorrow,
Remember Margaret was a prophetess."

B.

1. Write a concise account of the life *either* of Cromwell, *or* of William of Orange.

2. Write notes on *four* of the following: The Great Protestation; Benevolences; "the Second Great Charter"; the Triennial Acts; the Second Civil War; Foreign Policy of the Protector; Year of Anarchy; *Annus Mirabilis*; Battle of Sedgemoor; Solemn League and Covenant.

3. Write notes on *four* of the following: Sir W. Raleigh, Bacon, Sir John Eliot, Falkland, Montrose, Monk, Louis XIV., Clarendon, Shaftesbury, Locke, Danby, Jeffreys, Marlborough.

4. Trace through its various stages the great constitutional struggle of the seventeenth century.

5. Describe the Puritans as religious men, warriors, and statesmen. What were their chief contributions to English literature?

6. Write with some detail a connected account of the events of any *one* of the following periods: (1) 1637-1642, (2) 1647-1651, (3) 1658-1666, (4) 1679-1688.

C.

1. Draw a map of India, Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula, showing the principal rivers, mountain ranges, and towns.

2. What are the main railways radiating from London? Mention three important stations on each.

3. Give some account of the rivers, the industrial centres, and the colonies of Germany.

4. Describe the configuration and the internal physical features of South America.

LOWER LATIN.

Monday, 26th March, 1900.—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

I. Translate:

Antony defeated before the walls of Mutina.

Cornu sinisterius, quod erat infirmius, et cohors praetoria, pedem referre coeperunt. Quum omnes se recepissent nostri ordines, recipere me novissimus coepi ad castra. Antonius, tamquam victor, castra putavit se posse capere. Quo quum venit, complures ibi amisit nec egit quidquam. Audita re, Hirtius cum cohortibus viginti veteranis redeunti Antonio in sua castra occurrit, copiasque eius omnes delevit, fugavitque eodem loco, ubi erat pugnatum, ad Forum Gallorum. Antonius cum equitibus hora noctis quarta se in castra sua ad Mutinam recepit. Hirtius in ea castra rediit, unde Pansa exierat, ubi duas legiones reliquerat, quae ab Antonio erant oppugnatae. Sic partem maiorem suarum copiarum Antonius amisit veteranarum. Nec id tamen sine aliqua iactura cohortium praetorianarum nostrarum et legionis Martiae fieri potuit. Aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii. Res bene gesta est.

II. Translate into Latin:

Meanwhile the king, satisfied with the easy and almost bloodless victory which he had gained, was advancing slowly through the enemies' country. He believed that he would now have no difficulty in entering their capital. But when, after a march of three days, he came in sight of the town, he saw at once that the inhabitants were preparing to stand a siege. He believed, however, that if he were in possession of the hills which overlooked the town on the east, resistance to his assault would be impracticable. He therefore put his son in command of a detachment of horse and a picked body of foot, and sent this force with instructions to seize and hold these positions. But the prince found that the enemy's forces were already strongly entrenched there, and after a gallant effort to dislodge them, he was compelled to retire baffled, with great loss. A second attempt was equally unsuccessful. A direct assault on the town was now hopeless, and the only alternative was to invest the place and reduce it by famine.

III. GRAMMAR.

1. Write down the meaning, the gender, and the genitive plural, of *bos*, *aries*, *auriga*, *quercus*, *facinus*, *respublica*.

2. Give the superlative of *parvus*, *felix*, *diu*; the exact English of *quisque*, *quidam*, *quilibet*; and the Latin for *thirtieth*, *thirty times*, *one million*.

3. Write down the principal parts (*i.e.* 1st person perfect, supine, and infinitive) of *rapio*, *cupio*, *tango*, *caedo*, *fero*, *sepelio*, *iuvo*, *ordior*.

4. Write short Latin sentences, with translation, to show the proper construction and meaning of *nubo*, *careo*, *oppono*, *paenitet*, *gratulor*, *utor*.

5. Translate and explain the phrases: (1) *Dimidio maior*; (2) *Minimi hunc aestimo*; (3) *Patri tuo consulendum est*; (4) *Vir maximi ingenii.*

IV. SENTENCES.

Translate into Latin:

1. The more I see of him, the less I like him.

2. Having found his son, I went to his house to tell him the good news.

3. Hoping to see him next day, I said that I would return if possible.

HIGHER LATIN.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1900.

FIRST PAPER—9 TO 11 A.M.

I. Translate into Latin:

Empedocles on Etna.

Far back in ancient days there lived in Sicily a great and wise philosopher, whose name was Empedocles. He was possessed of all mental and bodily accomplishments; so wonderful indeed was he, and so wise in all respects, that the people regarded him as a God. Now it happened that Empedocles possessed a country place of his own on Mount Etna; and one evening, being a man of wealth, and inclined to hospitality, he had prepared a feast there for his friends. In such a house there was no lack of grave and interesting topics for conversation; and during the course of the repast, Empedocles spoke such wise and weighty words that all the guests cried out that he was no man, but a very God. During the night, Empedocles thought over what had happened, and said to himself: "You have risen as high as you can on earth. Now die, before adversity and feebleness take hold of you." Accordingly, next day, he threw himself into the burning crater, believing that if no one found his body the people would think that he had been taken up alive to the Gods. And in that ambition he certainly would have succeeded had not his friends discovered his sandal lying close by the crater's mouth.

II. GRAMMAR, ETC.

1. Give the supine in *um* of *vello*, *fulcio*, *pinso*, *cieo*; and the exact meaning of *at enim*, *atqui*, *quominus*, *ceu*.

2. Write the proper quantity over each syllable in the following words: *motus*, *movere*, *favit*, *amicitia*, *enimvero*, *sevi*, *citum*, *moles*, *molestus*.

3. Explain the following terms and phrases: *sestertium decies*, *centuria praerogativa*, *repetundae*, *provocatio*, *non solvendo esse*.

4. Scan the following lines :

Res audita mihi, nota est tibi ; fratribus orba
  Devovit nati spemque caputque parens.
Bellum erat ; ille ferox positis secessit ab armis,
  Et patriae rigida mente negavit opem.

5. Explain what is meant by an Adjectival, a Substantival, and an Adverbial clause respectively, and give one example of each.

SECOND PAPER—12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

I. Translate :

(*a*) Persaepe mihi cogitanti de communibus miseriis, in quibus tot annos versamur, et (ut video) versabimur, solet in mentem venire illius temporis, quo proxime fuimus una : quin etiam ipsum diem memoria teneo. Nam A.D. III. Idus Maias, Lentulo et Marcello consulibus, quum in Pompeianum vesperi venissem, tu mihi sollicito animo praesto fuisti. Sollicitum autem te habebat cogitatio tum officii, tum etiam periculi mei. Si manerem in Italia, verebare, ne officio deessem : si proficiscerer ad bellum, periculum te meum commovebat. Pudori tamen malui famaeque cedere, quam salutis meae rationem ducere. Cuius me mei facti poenituit, non tam propter periculum meum, quam propter vitia multa, quae ibi offendi, quo veneram. Quae quum vidissem, desperans victoriam, primum coepi suadere pacem, cuius fueram semper auctor ; deinde, quum ab ea sententia Pompeius valde abhorreret, suadere institui, ut bellum duceret. Hoc interdum probabat et in ea sententia videbatur fore, et fuisset fortasse, nisi quadam ex pugna coepisset suis militibus confidere. Ex eo tempore vir ille summus nullus imperator fuit.

(*b*) Ite, leves elegi, doctas ad consulis auris ;
  Verbaque honorato ferte legenda viro.
Luce minus decima dominam venietis in Urbem,
  Ut festinatum non faciatis iter.
Protinus inde domus vobis Pompeia petatur :
  Non est Augusto iunctior ulla foro.
Copia nec vobis ullo prohibente videndi
  Consulis, ut limen contigeritis, erit.
Aut reget ille suos, dicendo iura, Quirites,
  Conspicuum signis quum premet altus ebur ;
Aut, ut erunt Patres in Iulia templa vocati,
  De tanto dignis consule rebus aget.
Quum tamen a turba rerum requieverit harum,
  Ad vos mansuetas porriget ille manus ;
Quidque parens ego vester agam, fortasse requiret.
  Talia vos illi reddere verba velim :
Vivit adhuc, vitamque tibi debere fatetur,
  Quam prius a miti Caesare munus habet.
Pro quibus ut meritis referatur gratia, iurat,
  Se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum.

II. Sentences.

Translate into Latin :

1. Caesar said that he would have destroyed their whole army had not night come on.

2. We were on the point of starting for Rome when a letter arrived from his uncle to stop us.

3. Tell me who you are, whence you have come, and what you are going to do.

4. Put the following sentence into *Oratio Recta*, omitting the words printed in Italics : (*Camillus palam sceleris plebem arguebat :*) Nam quod illi sperarent, effrenatam licentiam eius magistratus Patres laturos, falli eos. Si tribunicia vis tribunicio auxilio repelli nequeat, aliud telum Patres inventuros esse.

LOWER GREEK.

Saturday, 24*th March*, 1900.—3 to 6 p.m.

I. Translate :

How Generals differ.

καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἔστιν ἐν οἷς τῶν στρατηγικῶν ἔργων οὐ γνώμῃ διαφέροντες ἀλλήλων οἱ μὲν βελτίονες οἱ δε χείρονές εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἐπιμελείᾳ. ἃ γὰρ καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ γιγνώσκουσι πάντες καὶ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι, ταῦτα οἱ μὲν ποιοῦσι τῶν ἀρχόντων οἱ δ' οὔ. οἷον καὶ τόδε γιγνώσκουσιν ἅπαντες, ὅτι διὰ πολεμίας πορευομένους βέλτιόν ἐστι τεταγμένους πορεύεσθαι οὕτως, ὡς ἂν ἄριστα μάχοιντο, εἰ δέοι. τοῦτο τοίνυν γιγνώσκοντες οἱ μὲν ποιοῦσιν οὕτως, οἱ δ' οὐ ποιοῦσι. φυλακὰς ἅπαντες ἴσασιν ὅτι βέλτιόν ἐστι καθιστάναι καὶ ἡμερινὰς καὶ νυκτερινὰς πρὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτου οἱ μὲν ἐπιμελοῦνται ὡς ἔχῃ οὕτως, οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐπιμελοῦνται.

II. Grammar.

1. Give the (1) gender, (2) gen. sing., (3) acc. sing., (4) dat. plur., of ὄρνις, γένος, βοῦς, θυγάτηρ, πούς, θρίξ, πόλις, ἐλπίς.

2. Write down (1) the genitive and acc. sing., all genders, of ἀργυροῦς, γλυκύς, μέγας, φιλῶν (*participle*) ; (2) the dat. and acc. plural, all genders, of χαρίεις, ἑκών, μέλας, τιθείς (*participle*).

3. (1) Compare μέσος, καλός, φίλος, σοφῶς, εὔνους, σαφῶς. (2) Give Greek for five, sixth, seven times, a hundred, three hundred, a thousand.

4. What Greek prepositions with what cases would you use in the following instances (do not translate) : "Riding *on* a horse *through* the city *with* his followers *to* the place where the messengers *from* his brother had perished *after* the battle *because of* their fidelity, he there vowed that *with the help of* the gods he would march *against* the foe, and would avenge the deed done *by* him."

5. Give (1) the 1st sing. aor. act. of ἐῶ, πίνω, ἐσθίω, ῥίπτω ; (2) the fut. infin. act. of ἐλαύνω, ἀκούω, εὑρίσκω, φαίνω ; (3) the 3rd plur. perf. act. of λαμβάνω, ἵστημι, πάσχω, ὁρῶ ; (4) the 3rd sing. aor. pass. of βάλλω, θάπτω, τέμνω, διδωμι.

6. Give Greek for: (1) All the cities; (2) his house; (3) our army; (4) the majority; (5) the city by the sea.

III.

Translate into Greek:

1. This is the same man, and he says he knows our friends.
2. He who will not give is a bad citizen, and I fear this man will not.
3. You hear him: do not perform his commands.
4. He saw we were in difficulty, and did not follow us.
5. If they had been noble they would have received great rewards.

HIGHER GREEK.

Wednesday, 28th March, 1900.

FIRST PAPER—9 TO 11 A.M.

I. Translate:

Alexander's address to his Macedonian troops.

εἰ μὲν δὴ ὑμᾶς πονοῦντας καὶ κινδυνεύοντας αὐτὸς ἀπόνως καὶ ἀκινδύνως ἐξηγούμενος ἦγον, οὐκ ἀπεικότως ἂν προεκάμνετε ταῖς γνώμαις, τῶν μὲν πόνων μόνοις ὑμῖν μετόν, τὰ δὲ ἆθλα αὐτῶν ἄλλοις περιποιοῦντες. νῦν δὲ κοινοὶ μὲν ἡμῖν οἱ πόνοι, ἴσον δὲ μέτεστι τῶν κινδύνων, τὰ δὲ ἆθλα ἐν μέσῳ κεῖται ξύμπασιν. ἥ τε γὰρ χώρα ὑμετέρα καὶ ὑμεῖς αὐτῆς σατραπεύετε. καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τὸ μέρος νῦν τε ἐς ὑμᾶς τὸ πολὺ ἔρχεται καὶ ἐπειδὰν ἐπεξέλθωμεν τὴν Ἀσίαν, τότε οὐκ ἐμπλήσας μὰ Δία ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβαλὼν ὅσα ἕκαστος ἐλπίζοι ἀγαθὰ ἔσεσθαι, τοὺς μὲν ἀπιέναι οἰκάδε ἐθέλοντας εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν ἀποπέμψω ἢ ἐπανάξω αὐτός· τοὺς δὲ αὐτοῦ μένοντας ζηλωτοὺς τοῖς ἀπερχομένοις ποιήσω.

ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα εἰπόντος Ἀλεξάνδρου, πολὺν μὲν χρόνον σιωπὴ ἦν οὔτε ἀντιλέγειν τολμώντων πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος οὔτε ξυγχωρεῖν ἐθελόντων. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ πολλάκις μὲν Ἀλέξανδρος ἐκέλευε λέγειν τὸν βουλόμενον, εἰ δή τις τὰ ἐναντία τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λεχθεῖσι γιγνώσκει· ἔμενε δὲ καὶ ὣς ἐπὶ πολὺ ἡ σιωπή· ὀψὲ δέ ποτε θαρσήσας Κοῖνος ὁ Πολεμοκράτους εἶπε τοιάδε.

II. Translate *one* of the following passages:

(*a*) *Iphigenia pleads with her maidens to assist the escape of Orestes, Pylades, and herself.*

ὦ φίλταται γυναῖκες, εἰς ὑμᾶς βλέπω,
καὶ τἄμ' ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστιν ἢ καλῶς ἔχειν
ἢ μηδὲν εἶναι καὶ στερηθῆναι πάτρας
φίλης τ' ἀδελφῆς φιλτάτου τε συγγόνου.
σιγήσαθ' ἡμῖν καὶ συνεκπονήσατε
φυγάς· καλόν τοι γλῶσσ' ὅτῳ πιστὴ παρῇ.
ὁρᾶτε δ' ὡς τρεῖς μία τύχη τοὺς φιλτάτους,
ἢ γῆς πατρῴας νόστος ἢ θανεῖν, ἔχει.
σωθεῖσα δ', ὡς ἂν καὶ σὺ κοινώσῃς τύχης,
σώσω σ' ἐς Ἑλλάδ'. ἀλλὰ πρός σε δεξιᾶς,

σὲ καὶ σ᾽ ἱκνοῦμαι, σὲ δὲ φίλης παρηίδος,
γονέων τε καὶ τῶν ἐν δόμοισι φιλτάτων.
τί φατέ ; τίς ὑμῶν φησιν ἢ τίς οὐ θέλει ;
φθέγξασθε δῆτα· μὴ γὰρ αἰνουσῶν λόγους
ὄλωλα κἀγὼ καὶ κασίγνητος τάλας.
Χο. θάρσει, φίλη δέσποινα, καὶ σῷζου μονον·
ὡς ἔκ γ᾽ ἐμοῦ σοι πάντα σιγηθήσεται,
ἴστω μέγας Ζεύς, ὧν ἐπισκήπτεις πέρι.

(*b*) *Menelaus wishes to fight with Hector : Agamemnon dissuades him.*

ὣς ἄρα φωνήσας κατεδύσετο τεύχεα καλά.
ἔνθα κέ τοι, Μενέλαε, φάνη βιότοιο τελευτὴ
Ἕκτορος ἐν παλάμῃσιν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν,
εἰ μὴ ἀναΐξαντες ἕλον βασιλῆες Ἀχαιῶν·
αὐτός τ᾽ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
δεξιτερῆς ἕλε χειρός, ἔπος τ᾽ ἔφατ᾽ ἔκ τ᾽ ὀνόμαζεν·
"ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
ταύτης ἀφροσύνης· ἀνὰ δὲ σχέο, κηδόμενός περ,
μηδ᾽ ἔθελ᾽ ἐξ ἔριδος σεῦ ἀμείνονι φωτὶ μάχεσθαι,
Ἕκτορι Πριαμίδῃ, τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
καὶ δ᾽ Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρῃ
ἔρριγ᾽ ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὅ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν ἵζευ ἰὼν μετὰ ἔθνος ἑταίρων,
τούτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Ἀχαιοί."
ὣς εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἥρως,
αἴσιμα παρειπών· ὁ δ᾽ ἐπείθετο. τοῦ μὲν ἔπειτα
γηθόσυνοι θεράποντες ἀπ᾽ ὤμων τεύχε᾽ ἕλοντο.

SECOND PAPER—12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

I. SENTENCES.

Translate into Greek :

1. The walls were abandoned by the enemy, who fled without waiting to be attacked, and collected in the Acropolis.

2. Seeing the walls deserted, the Greeks thought that the town was already taken, but when they discovered the truth, some began to undermine (ὑπορύττειν) the wall, while others placed ladders (κλῖμαξ) against it.

3. The general, fearing that his men would be repulsed, snatched a ladder from one of the bearers and mounted the wall.

4. He knew that if he stayed where he was, he ran a great risk of being shot ; if he fell, his deeds would be worthy of remembrance and his death glorious.

5. When he had leaped from the wall, he slew one man with his sword, another with a stone, so that the barbarians, no longer venturing to approach, stood round in a circle and shot at him from every side.

6. At last he was wounded in the breast by a javelin; and having slain all the Persians, they bore him on his shield to the camp.

II. GRAMMAR.

1. Give the gender, the genitive singular, and the dative plural of *δόρυ, θρίξ, σοφιστής, ὄρος, ἔξοδος.*

2. Parse the following: *ἐπῄνεσαν, ἀνοίσεται, μεθέξοι, εἴργασται, ἐπῆξε, πίῃ, ἐπίῃ, εἵποντο.*

3. Give the Future Active, the Perfects Active and Passive, and the Aorist Active of *ἀφίημι, λείπω, τέμνω, στέλλω, αὐξάνω.*

4. Make short sentences, with English translation, to show the usage of *ἵνα, μέχρι* (conjunction), *οὐκέτι, ὁπόθεν, ὥσπερ, καίπερ.*

5. Distinguish *πρὸς ταῦτα, πρὸς τούτοις, ἐπὶ τούτοις; εὖ ποιεῖν, εὖ πράττειν; ἀποδιδόναι τι, ἀποδίδοσθαί τι; οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο, μὴ γένοιτο, οὐ μὴ γένηται.*

LOWER MATHEMATICS.

Monday, 26th March, 1900.—2 TO 5 P.M.

(*Candidates may obtain* FULL *marks by doing about two-thirds of this paper. But the Examiners may reject a candidate who shows exceptional weakness in any of the sections* A, B, C.)

A.

1. Express £·21 + ·632s. + ·004d. as a decimal of £1 3s. 4d.

2. Simplify $\dfrac{4\frac{1}{5}+5\frac{1}{6}-3\frac{2}{13}}{1\frac{5}{9}+2\frac{1}{10}}$, and express the result as a decimal.

3. Find the cost of 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb. at £3 13s. 6d. a ton.

4. A farmer buys 100 sheep at 35s. each, and sells them afterwards in two lots of 30 and 70 respectively, getting for each of the 30 five-sixths of the price he gets for each of the 70; find the prices at which he sells each, his profit being 14 per cent. on his outlay.

5. A man holds a certain amount of a $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. stock and receives £8 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d. as his dividend, less income tax at 8d. in the pound. How much stock does he hold?

6. State the rule for multiplying one fraction by another, and justify it by means of a concrete example or otherwise.

B.

7. Prove that $(x^3+x^2+x+1)^2+(x^3-x^2+x-1)^2=2(x^2+1)^3$.

8. Express as a single fraction at its lowest terms:

$$\frac{2x-3}{x^2-2x+3}-\frac{3(x-1)}{x^2-1}-\frac{5(x-1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2}.$$

9. Find the H.C.F. of

$$4x^4+12x^3-x^2-27x-18 \text{ and } 2x^4+x^3-11x^2-4x+12.$$

10. Resolve into their simplest factors:

(i.) $9x^2-25y^2$.

(ii.) ax^2-x+2a^2x-2a.

(iii.) $a^4-10a^2b^2+9b^4$.

11. Solve the equations:

(i.) $(2a-bx)(2b+ax)=(a+bx)(b-ax)$.

(ii.) $5x+7y=7x-5y=111$.

(iii.) $(4x+13)(3x+7)+2=0$.

12. Three men and two boys can do a piece of work in 7 days, and two men and three boys can do the same piece of work in 8 days, and a man receives £1 a week; how much should a boy get?

13. Prove that $a^m \times b^m=(a \times b)^m$ where m is a positive integer. Reduce to its simplest form $(2ab^2)^2 \times (-3bc^2)^3 \div (6a^2c)^3$.

C.

14. Prove that triangles on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal.

Two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, and the angles contained by these sides are supplementary; show that the triangles are equal in area.

15. Prove that in any right-angled triangle, the square which is described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the squares described on the sides which contain the right angle.

A rectangular field contains 4860 square yards and its sides are in the ratio 5 : 12; find the length of a diagonal.

16. A straight line AB is bisected at the point C, and divided unequally at the point D; show that the rectangle AD, DB together with the square on CD is equal to the square on CB.

Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the rectangle contained by them shall be the greatest possible.

17. Two circles touch one another internally; show that the straight line joining their centres passes through the point of contact.

The centres of two circles which touch at a point R are A and B, PAP', QBQ', are parallel diameters of the circles; show that PQR or $PQ'R$ is a straight line.

18. Define a tangent to a circle, and prove from your definition that the tangent is perpendicular to the radius drawn through the point of contact.

A parallelogram circumscribes a circle; show that the points of contact divide the sides into two parts, the rectangle contained by them being equal to the square on the radius of the circle.

INTERMEDIATE AND HIGHER MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 29th March, 1900.

FIRST PAPER—9 TO 11 A.M.

Candidates may obtain FULL *marks by doing correctly about two-thirds of this paper; but the Examiners may reject a candidate who shows exceptional weakness in any of the sections A, B, C.*

The pass mark for Intermediate Candidates is fixed with reference to the total number of marks assigned to questions which fall under the syllabus of the Intermediate Standard; but such Candidates will receive credit for any question they may answer.

A.

1. A man holds £10,000 2¾ per cent. consols, which he sells at 106½, and invests the proceeds part in a 3 per cent. corporation stock at 107, and the remainder in a 3½ per cent. corporation stock at 124; how much of each stock does he buy, his income being increased by £25.

2. State the Law of Distribution for Multiplication and Division. Show that

$$(a^2+b^2+c^2)(x^2+y^2+z^2)-(ax+by+cz)^2$$
$$=(bz-cy)^2+(cx-az^2)+(ay-bx)^2.$$

3. Express as a single fraction $\frac{a-b}{a+b}+\frac{b-c}{b+c}+\frac{c-a}{c+a}$.

4. Solve the equations:

$$\text{(i.)}\ \sqrt{a-x}+\sqrt{b+x}=\sqrt{2(a+b)}.$$
$$\text{(ii.)}\ 5x^2+16xy+13y^2+16x-24y=9$$
$$x+\ 2y=4.$$

5. The roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$ are α and β; express $\alpha^3+\beta^3$ in terms of a, b, c.

6. When is an integral function of x, y, z said to be symmetric with respect to x, y, z?
Find a symmetric function of x, y, z of the second degree, which shall vanish when $x=1$, $y=1$, $z=1$, and have the value 1 when $x=1$, $y=2$, $z=-3$.

7. The hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is 169, and the perpendicular from the right angle on it is 60; find the sides of the triangle.

8. Prove that, if $\frac{a}{b}>\frac{c}{d}$, then $\frac{a}{b}>\frac{ma+nc}{mb+nd}>\frac{c}{d}$, where all the quantities are positive.

B.

9. Prove that, in every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle, is less than the sum of the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the projection on it of the other.

If in the triangle ABC, $AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2 - BC \cdot CA$, find the magnitude of the angle ACB.

10. Prove that the angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

Two circles intersect in the points A and B, and through B a straight line is drawn, meeting the circles again in P and Q; show that the locus of the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle APQ is a circle, which passes through the centres of the given circles.

11. Show how to find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

The base BC of a triangle ABC is divided at D so that BD is a mean proportional between BC and DC, and through D a line is drawn parallel to CA to meet BA at E: show that the triangles BDE, ADC are equal in area.

12. Show how to draw a perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

The fixed points A, B are joined to a point P in a given plane, A, B being on the same side of the plane; find the position of P when $AP + PB$ is least.

C.

13. Find the number of radians in the angle $2° 48' 45''$.

14. Solve the equation $\tan x + \cot x = 2$.

15. Prove that in any triangle $b \cos C + c \cos B = a$, where a, b, c are the lengths of the sides, and A, B, C the angles opposite these sides respectively.

16. If a, b, c and A, B, C denote the sides and angles of a triangle, and if another angle be constructed having its sides equal to

$$c, \ (a+b)\sin\frac{C}{2}, \ (a-b)\cos\frac{C}{2},$$

show that the new triangle is right-angled.

SECOND PAPER—12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

Candidates may obtain FULL *marks by doing correctly about two-thirds of the questions in each section of this Paper. But the Examiners may reject a Candidate who shows exceptional weakness in any of the sections A, B, C.*

The pass mark for Intermediate Candidates is fixed with reference to the total number of marks assigned to questions which fall under the Syllabus of the Intermediate Standard; but such Candidates will receive credit for any question they may answer.

A.

1. The weight of a Roman denarius is 60 grains, and it contains $\frac{29}{30}$ths of pure silver. Find the value of 333 Roman denarii when the value of 480 grains of standard silver is 5s. 2d., given that the proportion of pure silver in standard silver is $\frac{37}{40}$ths. The value of the base metal in both cases is to be regarded as negligible.

2. Show that the greatest common measure of two numbers is also the greatest common measure of any divisor, and the corresponding dividend made use of in finding the greatest common measure of the two numbers by the ordinary method.

Reduce to lowest terms:

$$\frac{a^4+a^3b-ab^3-b^4}{a^4-a^3b-ab^3+b^4}.$$

3. Reduce to its simplest form:

$$\left[\frac{x+2y}{x+y}+\frac{x}{y}\right]\div\left[\frac{x+2y}{y}-\frac{x}{x+y}\right].$$

4. Express each of the following expressions as the product of two factors:

$$(1)\ x^2-6x-9a^2-6a+8\,; \qquad (2)\ a^4+x^4.$$

5. Solve the equations:

$$(1)\ \frac{x}{5}+\frac{y}{7}+\frac{z}{8}=\frac{x}{2}-\frac{y}{4}+\frac{z}{4}=\frac{x}{5}+\frac{y}{2}-\frac{z}{2}=1.$$

$$(2)\ 9x^2-9x=10.$$

$$(3)\ \left.\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}&=a\\ \frac{1}{y}+\frac{1}{z}&=b\\ \frac{1}{z}+\frac{1}{x}&=c\end{aligned}\right\}.$$

6. A cyclist starts for a ride at 9 A.M.: he can go 10 miles an hour, and intends to be back at 1 P.M. Owing to a puncture he has to walk the last part of the way at 4 miles an hour, and reaches home at 2.30 P.M. When did the puncture occur?

7. If a, b, c, d are in continued proportion, show that

$$(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2+(d-b)^2=(a-d)^2.$$

B.

8. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

If the angle A of a triangle ABC, and also the adjacent exterior angle be bisected by lines of which the former meets the base BC in D, and the latter the base produced in E, then a straight line drawn through C, parallel to AB, and terminated by AD, produced, and EA, is bisected in C.

9. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base.

AOB, COD are two chords of a circle intersecting in O inside the the circle; show that the angles subtended by the arcs AC, BD at the centre of the circle are together double of AOC.

10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

If BA', CA' are drawn perpendicular to the sides AB, AC of a triangle ABC respectively, and meet in A', show that

$$BC \,.\, AA' = AC \,.\, A'B + AB \,.\, A'C.$$

11. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

If the three vertical angles of a tetrahedron be right angles, and if each of the edges that pass through the vertex be one foot in length, find to two places of decimals the number of square feet in the base.

C.

12. Simplify $\cos A + \cos(120^\circ - A) + \cos(120^\circ + A)$.

13. Prove that $\dfrac{(\sec\theta - \tan\theta)^2 - 1}{(\sec\theta + \tan\theta)^2 - 1} = \dfrac{\sin\theta - 1}{\sin\theta + 1}$.

14. Explain geometrically the ambiguous case in the solution of plane triangles.

If a, b, A are given, show that when there are two solutions the sum of the areas of the two triangles is $\frac{1}{2}b^2 \sin 2A$.

15. In any triangle show that

$$\frac{b^2 - c^2}{\tan A} + \frac{c^2 - a^2}{\tan B} + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{\tan C} = 0.$$

FRENCH.

Tuesday, 27*th March*, 1900.

FIRST PAPER—3 TO 4.30 P.M.

Translate into French :

(*a*) The celebrated King of Prussia occurs to me as a capital instance of the decisive character, and there occurs to me at the same time one of the anecdotes related of him. Intending to make in the night an important movement in his camp, which was in sight of the enemy, he gave orders that by eight o'clock all the lights in the camp should be put out, on pain of death. The moment that the time was passed, he walked out himself to see whether all was dark. He found a light in the tent of a Captain Zietern, which he entered just as that officer was folding up a letter. Zietern knew him, and instantly fell on his kness to entreat his mercy. The king asked to whom he had been writing ; he said it was a letter to his wife. The king coolly ordered him to rise and write one line more, which he would dictate. This line was to inform his wife without any explanation that by such an hour the next day he would be a dead man.

(*b*) 1. Many strange things have happened since we saw each other.

2. Sooner or later you will repent it.

3. He was robbed of his watch on his way home.
4. I like walking better than riding.
5. Mind your business and not mine.

Thursday, 29*th March*, 1900.

SECOND PAPER—3 TO 5 P.M.

I. Translate into English :

(*a*) A quatre lieues de Blois, à une heure de la Loire, dans une petite vallée fort basse, entre des marais fangeux et un bois de grands chênes, loin de toutes les routes, on rencontre tout à coup un château royal, ou plutôt magique. On dirait que contraint par quelque lampe mystérieuse, un génie de l'Orient l'a enlevé pendant une des mille nuits, et l'a dérobé aux pays du soleil pour le cacher dans ceux du brouillard avec les amours d'un beau prince. Ce palais est enfoui comme un trésor ; mais à ses dômes bleus, à ses élégants minarets, arrondis sur de larges murs ou élancés dans l'air, à ses longues terrasses qui dominent les bois, à ses flèches légères que le vent balance, à ses croissants entrelacés partout sur les colonnades, on se croirait dans les royaumes de Bagdad ou de Cachemire, si les murs noircis, leur tapis de mousse et de lierre, et la couleur pâle et mélancolique du ciel n'attestaient un pays pluvieux.

(*b*) On dit que le lion, qui s'abreuve de sang,
Quand il trouve en chemin un cadavre gisant,
Après avoir flairé, d'une avide narine,
S'il ne reste plus d'âme au fond de la poitrine,
Repousse avec dédain le corps inanimé,
Et, réservant pour mieux son courroux affamé,
Cherche ailleurs une proie, où sa dent assouvie
Sous l'ardente douleur fasse frémir la vie,
Et déchire une chair dont le tressaillement
Prouve qu'elle a senti chaque déchirement.
Tarquin, le roi superbe, est le lion,—de sorte
Qu'étant lui le lion, je suis la bête morte,
Et que Tarquin-lion, quand il m'eut bien tourné,
Ne trouvant nulle part une âme, a pardonné.
Il a, par Jupiter ! d'autres gibiers à suivre.
Je ne vaux pas la mort, c'est pourquoi je peux vivre.

II. GRAMMAR.

1. Compose short sentences illustrating the meaning of *demi*, *moitié*, *tiers*, *centaine*.

2. Write the third person plural of the present indicative and of the present conditional of *acquérir*, *savoir*, *maudire*, *boire*.

3. Distinguish between *autre* and *autrui*, *quelconque* and *quiconque*, *chaque* and *chacun*, *que* and *quoi*, with illustrative sentences.

4. Mention four conjunctions or conjunctional phrases *not* governing the subjunctive mood. Form one sentence with each conjunction.

5. Translate into French :

(*a*) She had come before me.
(*b*) They have not spoken to each other.
(*c*) They have sent you three novels ; how many have you read ?
Account for the spelling of the participles.

III. Philology and Literature.

(*Only* ONE *question to be attempted.*)

1. Write a short sketch of the life and works of Regnard, or of Montesquieu, or of Diderot.

2. Give an appreciation of any work or part of a work by Voltaire, Marivaux, or Bernardin de Saint Pierre, that you may have read.

3. Give the etymology of any *ten* of the following words, accounting for the circumflex accent : *âne*, *île*, *aimât*, *mûr*, *sûr*, *chaîne*, *même*, *âge*, *goût*, *impôt*, *âpre*, *âme*.

4. Describe fully the formation of the French future and conditional. Can any reason be given for the disappearance of the Latin future ?

GERMAN.

Wednesday, 28*th March*, 1900.

FIRST PAPER—3 to 4.30 p.m.

(*Candidates may use either English or German Script.*)

Translate into German :

(*a*) After the battle of Jena, Queen Louisa of Prussia fled in great haste with her two sons to the eastern frontier of the country. One day a wheel of her carriage broke suddenly in the open country. Her attendants tried to repair the damage as best they could ; and she herself sat down in the meantime on the edge of the road-ditch. To while away the time she asked the young princes to gather some corn-flowers, of which there were a great many in the adjoining fields. While she was engaged in winding a wreath of them, she bethought herself of the misfortune of her people, and the dark future of her family ; and tear upon tear fell from her eyes, and sparkled like dew-drops on the lovely blue flowers. In his later years, the Emperor William, the younger of the two princes, once said : "Whenever I see a corn-flower, it reminds me of that day, and my noble and beautiful mother, in her deep sorrow ; and this is the reason why I love that flower above all others."

(*b*) (1) Young people should be civil to everybody.

(2) It is a fact not to be denied, that no man has any claim to perfection.

(3) We have obtained peace by making great sacrifices.

(4) I have nothing against your going there.

(5) We desired our friends to come in and take tea with us.

Friday, 30th March, 1900.

SECOND PAPER—9 TO 11 A.M.

I.

Translate into English:

(*a*) Marius Werk ſchien ſeinen Bewunderern keineswegs vollendet. Schwerer als die Barbaren laſtete auf dem Lande die elende Regierung; ihm dem erſten Manne Roms, dem Lieblinge des Volkes, dem Haupt der Oppoſition kam es zu, Rom zum zweitenmal zu retten. Zwar war ihm, dem Bauern und Soldaten, das hauptſtädtiſche politiſche Treiben fremd und unbequem; er ſprach ſo ſchlecht wie er gut commandirte und bewies den Lanzen und Schwertern der Feinde gegenüber eine weit feſtere Haltung als gegen die klatſchende und ziſchende Menge; aber auf ſeine Neigungen kam wenig an. Hoffnungen binden. Seine militäriſche und politiſche Stellung war von der Art, daß, wenn er mit ſeiner ruhmreichen Vergangenheit nicht brechen, die Erwartung ſeiner Partei, ja der Nation, nicht täuſchen, ſeiner eigenen Gewiſſenspflicht nicht untreu werden wollte, er der Mißverwaltung der öffentlichen Angelegenheiten ſteuern und dem Reſtaurationsregiment ein Ende machen mußte; und wenn er nur die inneren Eigenſchaften eines Volkshauptes beſaß, ſo konnte er deſſen, was zum Volksführer ihm abging, allerdings entbehren.

(*b*) Verſchieden iſt der Sterblichen Beſtreben,
Und ihre Sitten mancherlei,
Doch eine That wird ewig leben,
Genug, daß ſie vortrefflich ſei.
Zucht und Belehrung lenkt der Jugend
Bildſame Herzen früh zur Tugend.

Wenn Scham und Weisheit ſich vereinen,
Sieht man die Grazien erſcheinen
Und Sittlichkeit, die fein entſcheidet,
Was ehrbar iſt und eitel kleidet—
Das gibt den hohen Ruhm des Weiſen,
Der nimmer altert mit dem Greiſen.

Groß iſt's, der Tugend nachzuſtreben.
Das Weib dient ihr im ſtillen Leben

Und in der Liebe ſanftem Schooß;
Doch in des Mannes Thaten malen
Sich prangend ihre tauſend Strahlen,
Da macht ſie Städt' und Länder groß.

II. GRAMMAR.

1. In how many different ways can the imperative "let us . . . " be translated into German? Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. Give three cases—with examples—when in German the definite article is used and no article in English, and two cases—with examples—where the indefinite article is used in English and no article in German.

3. Name the prepositions used with the following adjectives and verbs: *bange*, *froh*, *stolz*, *sich freuen*, *sich sehnen*.

4. Write the third person singular of the present indicative and the imperfect subjunctive of *verbieten*, *sich besinnen*, *abweichen*, *nachdenken*, *aushalten*.

III. PHILOLOGY AND LITERATURE.

(*Only* ONE *question to be attempted.*)

1. Explain historically:

(*a*) The change of the stem vowels in *ich laufe*, *du läufst*; *Berg* and *Gebirge*; *fallen* and *fällen*.

(*b*) The absence of the inflective *t* in *er will*.

(2) Give the derivation and meaning of any five of the following: *Geschäft*, *Schlüssel*, *Glut*, *Hieb*, *Zucht*, *Schritt*, *Raufbold*.

(3) Give a brief summary either of one of Schiller's or one of Göthe's dramas, pointing out some features that are characteristic of the author.

(4) State what you know of either Arndt's or Körner's works.

DYNAMICS.

FRIDAY, 30*th March*, 1900.—1 TO 4 P.M.

(*Candidates may obtain* FULL *marks by doing about two-thirds of this paper.*)

1. If the inch, the second and the ounce be taken as units of length, time and mass, what will be the units of velocity, of acceleration, and of force?

If a train move from rest with uniform acceleration, and in five minutes is going sixty miles per hour, find the measure of its acceleration, when the foot and the second are the units of length and time.

2. Enunciate and prove the parallelogram of velocities.

A ship is sailing due east at 7 knots an hour, and another ship is sailing north-east at $7\sqrt{2}$ knots per hour. Find the direction and magnitude of the velocity of the second ship relative to the first.

3. Explain what is meant by the moment of a force about a point, and show how it may be represented geometrically.

A circular hoop hanging vertically is suspended from a smooth hinge about which it can revolve freely in its own plane. A weight, equal to that of the hoop, is attached to the extremity of the diameter perpendicular to that drawn from the hinge: find the position of equilibrium.

4. If three forces which act in a plane keep a rigid body at rest, prove that their lines of action are either parallel, or that they meet in a point.

In both cases show that any two of the forces are inversely proportional to the perpendiculars drawn on their respective lines of action from any point in the line of action of the third.

5. If the inclination to the horizon of a rough plane, on which a body is placed, is slowly increased till the body just slides, prove that the tangent of inclination of the plane is equal to the coefficient of friction.

A uniform ladder inclined at 60° to the horizon rests between a *rough* pavement and a smooth wall of a house: if the ladder is on the point of sliding, find the coefficient of friction between the foot of the ladder and the pavement.

6. If the masses and the positions of the centres of gravity of two portions of a body are given, show how to find the centre of gravity of the whole.

On a uniform cube, whose top is horizontal, rests a uniform sphere of the same material as the cube. The diameter of the sphere is the same length as an edge of the cube, and their centres of gravity are in the same vertical line. Find the position of their common centre of gravity.

7. A force of 100 dynes acts upon a mass of 25 grammes for 5 seconds; what is the velocity generated? How many poundals are there in London in the weight of one ounce, given that the value of g is 32·19?

8. Define "work," "kinetic energy," and "horse-power."

A train weighing 100 tons, moving at the rate of 3 miles in 5 minutes, has its velocity reduced to one-half of that amount. How many foot-pounds of work have been done?

9. Two perfectly elastic spheres impinge directly on one another with different velocities; find their velocities after impact.

One sphere strikes another sphere of five times its mass and at rest: after impact their velocities are numerically equal: find the index of elasticity (coefficient of restitution).

10. If a body fall from rest, prove that the sum of its kinetic and potential energies is constant throughout the motion.

Two bodies of masses m and m' are connected by a weightless string, which passes over a smooth pulley: m moves down from rest under the action of gravity through a height h. Find the resulting velocity of the system.

11. Show that in a homogeneous heavy fluid the pressure at all points at the same depth is constant.

Show also that if the sides of the vessel containing the heavy fluid are not upright, the total vertical pressure on the base, supposed horizontal, is equal to the difference between the weight of the fluid and the resultant vertical pressure on the sides.

12. What are the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating freely?

A cylinder 1 foot long, of which the density is 3, is surmounted by another cylinder of equal radius, of length 3 feet and density 1. Find the depth to which the whole will sink in a liquid of density 2.

13. What is the relation between the pressure, volume, and temperature of a given weight of gas?

A spherical bubble of air, rising through water, is 1 centimetre in diameter at a depth of 8 metres: find its size on reaching the surface.

14. Describe the construction and use of the mercurial barometer.

When the true barometric height is 30 inches, that of a defective barometer is 29·8 inches. Determine what fraction of the space above the mercury the air would fill, if compressed to the pressure of the atmosphere outside.

2. FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

I. FOR ORDINARY DEGREE.

A. DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

LATIN TRANSLATION—Two Hours.

1. Translate the following passages:—

(*a*) Hor. *C.* II. 19, 17—32.
(*b*) Virg. *Aen.* IX. 481—495.
(*c*) Tac. *Ann.* III., c. 25 § 3 to c. 26 § 4.
(*d*) *Either* Hor. *Sat.* I. 4, 28—42 *or* Hor. *Ars Poet.* 285—298.

2. Translate, with short notes explaining allusions:—

(*a*) Non his iuventus orta parentibus
Infecit aequor sanguine Punico,
Pyrrhumque et ingentem cecidit
Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum.

(*b*) Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.

(*c*) Id summi fastigii vocabulum Augustus repperit, ne regis aut dictatoris nomen assumeret, ac tamen appellatione aliqua cetera imperia praemineret

What office is here referred to?

(*d*) *Either*

Deinde eo dormitum, non sollicitus, mihi quod cras
Surgendum sit mane, obeundus Marsya, qui se
Vultum ferre negat Noviorum posse minoris.

Or Adspice, Plautus
Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi,
Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi;
Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis.

LATIN PROSE—Two Hours.

Nelson's quick brain, however, soon found a resource. He sent a boat ashore with a white flag to the Prince, together with a letter informing him that if hostilities were kept up any longer, he would be obliged to burn the ships he had taken, without being able to save the brave Danes who had defended them. Having written the letter with his solitary left hand, he ordered his secretary to close it carefully with wax. The sailor who was sent to fetch the wax was killed while on his message. 'Send another messenger,' said Nelson: and when the wax was brought, he sealed the letter with leisurely care. Some time afterwards, some one asked him why, in circumstances so urgent, he had lingered over such details. Nelson replied that if a letter carelessly fastened had reached the Prince, he would have concluded that it was sent off in a hurry, and that the British had some very pressing reasons for the hurry.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER—Two Hours.

A. Unprepared Translation.

Q. Fabius cum post profectionem dictatoris per exploratores comperisset, perinde omnia soluta apud hostes esse, ac si nemo Romanus in Samnio esset, seu ferox adulescens indignitate accensus, quod omnia in dictatore viderentur reposita esse, seu occasione bene gerendae rei inductus, exercitu instructo paratoque profectus ad Imbrinium—ita vocant locum—acie cum Samnitibus conflixit. Ea fortuna pugnae fuit, ut nihil relictum sit, quo, si adfuisset dictator, res melius geri potuerit. Non dux militi, non miles duci defuit. Eques etiam auctore L. Cominio tribuno militum, qui aliquotiens impetu capto perrumpere non poterat hostium agmen, detraxit frenos equis atque ita concitatos calcaribus permisit, ut sustinere eos nulla vis posset: per arma, per viros late stragem dedere. Secutus pedes impetum equitum turbatis hostibus intulit signa. Viginti milia hostium caesa eo die traduntur. Auctores habeo bis cum hoste signa conlata dictatore absente, bis rem egregie gestam; apud antiquissimos scriptores una haec pugna invenitur; in quibusdam annalibus tota res praetermissa est.

B. Grammar.

1. Parse *commentus*, *quimus*, *consitum*, *concitum*, *expergiscimini*, *bearis*.
2. Scan the following, giving the full title of each line:

Quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa
Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus,
Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro?
Cui flavam religas comam?

3. Translate, with notes on points of syntax:
   (*a*) Omnia discrimina talia concordiae minuendae sunt.
   (*b*) Sensit medios delapsus in hostes.
   (*c*) Quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri tibia sumes celebrare?

C. HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

1. Describe the chief sources of Roman revenue.

2. State exactly what rights were included under the full *jus civitatis*, and enumerate the various classes of citizens.

3. Sketch rapidly the course of events from the battle of Philippi to that of Actium, with dates. Quote any lines in which Horace refers to either battle.

4. What were the causes that led to the Social War? What was the attitude towards the main question involved in that war (1) of the main political parties, (2) of the most prominent statesmen?

GREEK TRANSLATION—TWO HOURS.

1. Translate *one* passage from each of the following sections. A, B, C, D:

A. (*a*) Hom. *Il.* XXII. 250—259.
(*b*) Hom. *Od.* XI. 541—552.
B. (*a*) Aesch. *Prom. Vin.* 752—762.
C. (*a*) Thucyd. V. 46, 1.
D. (*a*) Plat. *Rep.* 548 A–C.
(*b*) Plat. *Apol.* 28 D—29 A.

2. Translate with short notes:

(1) *Either*

Μή με, κύον, γούνων γουνάζεο μηδὲ τοκήων.
αἲ γάρ πως αὐτόν με μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀνείη
ὤμ' ἀποταμνόμενον κρέα ἔδμεναι, οἷά μ' ἔοργας.—Hom. *Il.*

Or Θανάτος δέ τοι ἐξ ἀλὸς αὐτῷ
ἀβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος ἐλεύσεται, ὅς κέ σε πέφνῃ
γήραι ὕπο λιπαρῷ ἀρημένον.—Hom. *Od.*

Remark on the syntax of moods or cases.

(2) Ξυνέβαινε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταέτεις σπονδὰς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλας οὐκ ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, εἰ μή τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνοσουρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει.—Thucyd.

Explain the historical allusions.

(3) *Either*

Τὸν τοίνυν δημοτικὸν ἀναμνήσθητι οἷον ἔφαμεν εἶναι. ἦν δέ που γεγονὼς ἐκ νέου ὑπὸ φειδωλῷ πατρὶ τεθραμμένος, τὰς χρηματιστικὰς ἐπιθυμίας τιμῶντι μόνας, τὰς δὲ μὴ ἀναγκαίους, ἀλλὰ παιδιᾶς τε καὶ καλλωπισμοῦ ἕνεκα γιγνομένας, ἀτιμάζοντι.—Plat. *Rep.*

Describe the transition from democracy to tyranny in the individual.

Or Φέρε δή, πῶς αὖ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐλέγετο; γυμναζόμενος ἀνὴρ καὶ τοῦτο πράττων πότερον παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐπαίνῳ καὶ ψόγῳ τὸν νοῦν προσέχει, ἢ ἑνὸς μόνου ἐκείνου, ὃς ἂν τυγχάνῃ ἰατρὸς ἢ παιδοτρίβης ὤν;—Plat. *Crito.*

How does Socrates apply this argument to his own escape?

GREEK PROSE AND GRAMMAR—Two Hours.

A.

For Greek Prose:

Their notions relating to the duties of parents and children differ extremely from ours. Their opinion is that parents are the last of all others to be trusted with the education of their own children; and therefore they have in every town public nurseries,[1] where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants of both sexes to be reared and educated, until they come to the age of twenty moons. These schools are of several kinds, suited to different qualities, and both sexes. They have certain professors, well skilled in preparing children for such a condition of life as befits the rank of their parents, and their own inclinations. Swift.

B.

1. Parse *εἰσοιχνεῦσιν, κεκραμένη, ἀχθεσθῇ, παρεξίασι, πωλεύμεναι, πλαθείην.* Remark on the forms if necessary.

2. Give the meaning, and if you can the derivation of any *five* of the following words and phrases:

Τὰν θεμερῶπιν αἰδῶ : ἄρδις ἄπυρος : νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ : ταναηλεγέος θανάτοιο : ἠθεῖε : ταλαύρινος πολεμιστής : προμνηστῖναι πολύρηνος.

3. Translate, with notes on the syntax, any *three* of the following passages:

(*a*) *Μή μιν ἐγὼ μὲν ἵκωμαι ἰών, ὁ δέ μ' οὐκ ἐλεήσει.*
(*b*) *ὅν τινα μέν κεν ἐᾷς νεκύων κατατεθνηώτων*
αἵματος ἆσσον ἴμεν, ὁ δέ τοι νημερτὲς ἐνίψει.
(*c*) *ἑλοῦ γάρ, ἢ πόνων τὰ λοιπά σοι*
φράσω σαφηνῶς, ἢ τὸν ἐκλύσοντ' ἐμέ;
(*d*) *Ἠλεῖοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἴχοντο, ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι.*

GREEK GENERAL PAPER—Two Hours.

A. Unprepared Translation.

Οἱ γὰρ κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον τὴν πόλιν διοικοῦντες κατεστήσαντο πολιτείαν οὐκ ὀνόματι μὲν τῷ κοινοτάτῳ καὶ πραοτάτῳ προσαγορευομένην, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πράξεων οὐ τοιαύτην τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι φαινομένην, οὐδ' ἣ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐπαίδευε τοὺς πολίτας ὥσθ' ἡγεῖσθαι τὴν μὲν ἀκολασίαν δημοκρατίαν, τὴν δὲ παρανομίαν ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν δὲ παρρησίαν ἰσονομίαν, τὴν δ' ἐξουσίαν τοῦ ταῦτα ποιεῖν εὐδαιμονίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ μισοῦσα καὶ κολάζουσα τοὺς τοιούτους βελτίους καὶ σωφρονεστέρους ἅπαντας τοὺς πολίτας ἐποίησεν. μέγιστον δ' αὐτοῖς συνεβάλετο πρὸς τὸ καλῶς οἰκεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ὅτι δυοῖν ἰσοτήτοιν νομιζομέναιν εἶναι, καὶ τῆς μὲν ταὐτὸν ἅπασιν ἀπονεμούσης, τῆς δὲ τὸ προσῆκον ἑκάστοις, οὐκ ἠγνόουν τὴν χρησιμωτέραν, ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιοῦσαν τοὺς χρηστοὺς καὶ τοὺς πονηροὺς ἀπεδοκίμαζον ὡς οὐ δικαίαν οὖσαν, τὴν δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν ἕκαστον τιμῶσαν [καὶ κολάζουσαν] προῃροῦντο καὶ διὰ ταύτης ᾤκουν τὴν πόλιν, οὐκ ἐξ ἁπάντων τὰς ἀρχὰς κληροῦντες ἀλλὰ τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τοὺς ἱκανωτάτους ἐφ' ἕκαστον τῶν ἔργων προκρίνοντες.

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[1] Nurseries, *σηκοί τινες.*

B.

1. What part did Argos play in the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars?

2. Describe carefully the resources of the belligerents at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War.

3. How far is the *Prometheus Vinctus* a 'play' in the modern sense?

4. Give some account of any *three* of the following: Bacchylides, Callimachus, Ephialtes, Pheidias, Polygnotus, the Propylaea.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

PAPER A.—THREE HOURS.

I. FOR STUDENTS OF SESSION 1898-99.

(*Answer* NINE *questions, taking* ONE *from* A, ONE *from* B, FOUR *from* C, TWO *from* D, *and* ONE *from* E. *Questions* 7 *and* 17 *must be taken.*

Students who attended the English Class before Session 1893-94 *may substitute for the question from* B *a question from any other section, noting on the outside of their papers the year of their attendance.*)

A. COMPOSITION.

1. *Either* (*a*) discuss the saying, "The style is the man"; *or* (*b*) explain what is meant by "mannerism," and mention writers whose styles show this defect.

2. Attack or defend the use of "poetic prose." How does "fine writing" differ from "poetic prose?"

3. Define and illustrate "metaphor" and "antithesis." Comment on some writers whose style is respectively too metaphorical or too antithetic.

B. PHILOLOGY.

4. Explain fully, with examples, the statement that some English words are cognate with Latin words, and that other English words are derived from Latin words.

5. "The language of the Anglo-Saxon invaders was highly inflected; the English of Chaucer was comparatively uninflected." Trace the history of this change.

6. Identify the dialects of the following extracts, giving your reasons; draw a rough map showing the limits of these dialects in 1400; and trace the history of *one* of these dialects after 1400:

(*a*) Vor to sseawy the lokynge of man wythinne, thellyche ane vorbysne oure lhord iesu crist zayth: "This vorzothe ywyteth."

(*b*) His man said, "schir, that may nocht be;
Abyde ye heir, ye sal soyn se
V. hundreth yarnand you to sla,
And thai ar fele aganis twa."

C. IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE OF WORDSWORTH'S AGE.

7. (COMPULSORY QUESTION.) Give *brief* accounts of *six* of the following poems, with the authors' names and the approximate dates of composition:—(*a*) "Proud Maisie is in the wood"; (*b*) *Kubla Khan*; (*c*) *Yew-trees*; (*d*) *Darkness*; (*e*) "Rarely, rarely comest thou"; (*f*) *To Fancy*; (*g*) *The Simplon Pass*; (*h*) *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty*.

8. How are classical themes treated by Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats respectively?

9. Compare and contrast *either* (*a*) the political creeds of Shelley and of Wordsworth; *or* (*b*) the romanticism of Scott and of Coleridge.

10. Write critical accounts of *two* of the following:—*The Sensitive Plant*; *Manfred*; *Hyperion*; *Ivanhoe*.

11. Briefly characterise Wordsworth, Scott, and Byron as poets of Nature.

12. Write brief introductions to *The Heart of Midlothian*, the *Lyrical Ballads* of 1798, the lyrical poetry of Keats.

13. Discuss *two* of the following:—(*a*) "Our interest in *The Ancient Mariner* is due rather to the poetry for which it gave an opportunity than to the story itself"; (*b*) "When Wordsworth's philosophy obtrudes itself upon the attention, his poetry suffers"; (*c*) "Byron's ear was sadly deficient."

14. Write notes on *two* of the following:—(*a*) Coleridge's treatment of ballad metre in *The Ancient Mariner*; (*b*) Wordsworth as a sonneteer; (*c*) Byron as a satirist.

D. HAMLET.

15. Sketch the plot of *Hamlet*.

16. Discuss *two* of the following:—(*a*) Hamlet's treatment of Ophelia; (*b*) the extent of the Queen's guilt; (*c*) the reason why Hamlet spared the King when he found him on his knees.

17. (COMPULSORY QUESTION.) Explain, with reference to the context:

(*a*) By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets me.

(*b*) And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out.

(*c*) When the wind is southerly I know a hawk from a handsaw.

(*d*) If she should break it now!

(*e*) Nature is fine in love, and where 'tis fine
It sends some precious instance of itself
After the thing it loves.

(*f*) This lapwing runs away with the shell on his head.

E. THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

18. Are there reasons for believing *The Vicar of Wakefield* to be an unfinished work?

19. Sketch briefly the character of the Vicar. What were its weaknesses? Cite some instances of his humour.

20. What literary and political views of Goldsmith may be gathered from this novel?

PAPER B.—THREE HOURS.

II. FOR STUDENTS OF SESSION 1899-1900.

(*Answer* NINE *questions, taking* ONE *from* A, ONE *from* B, FOUR *from* C, TWO *from* D, *one of which must be question* 16. *The remaining question may be taken from any Section of the Paper.*

Students who attended the English Class before Session 1893-94 *may substitute for the question from* B *a question from any other section, noting on the outside of their papers the year of their attendance.*)

A. COMPOSITION.

1. *Either* (*a*) discuss the saying, "The style is the man"; *or* (*b*) explain what is meant by "mannerism," and mention writers whose styles show this defect.

2. Attack or defend the use of "poetic prose." How does "fine-writing" differ from "poetic prose"?

3. Define and illustrate "metaphor" and "antithesis." Comment on some writers whose style is respectively too metaphorical or too antithetic.

B. PHILOLOGY.

4. Explain fully, with examples, the statement that some English words are cognate with Latin words, and that other English words are derived from Latin words.

5. "The language of the Anglo-Saxon invaders was highly inflected; the English of Chaucer was comparatively uninflected." Trace the history of this change.

6. Identify the dialects of the following extracts, giving your reasons; draw a rough map showing the limits of these dialects in 1400; and trace the history of *one* of these dialects after 1400:

(*a*) Vor to sseawy the lokynge of man wythinne, thellyche ane vorbysne oure lhord iesu crist zayth: "This vorzothe ywyteth."

(*b*) His man said, "schir, that may nocht be;
Abyde ye heir, ye sal soyn se
V. hundreth yarnand you to sla,
And thai ar fele aganis twa."

C. ELIZABETHAN DRAMA.

7. Discuss the supernatural element in *Dr. Faustus*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *The Tempest*.

8. Compare and contrast the humour of any scenes in *The Alchemist*, with that of any in Shakespeare's comedies.

9. Sketch the career of Shakespeare as a dramatist by referring to the plays which you have studied.

10. Sketch the plot of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, or *Much Ado about Nothing*, or *The Tempest*.

11. Describe briefly *three* of the following:—Lady Macbeth, Prospero, Touchstone, Desdemona, Sir Giles Overreach.

12. Discuss briefly the following statements:—(*a*) "*Edward II.* and *Richard II.* are each strong where the other is weak"; (*b*) "*Samson Agonistes* proves that observance of the unity of time does not prevent the exhibition of development in a character."

13. (*a*) Indicate any scenes in which Webster seems to have been influenced by Shakespeare; and (*b*) show your acquaintance with Milton's remarks on Tragedy prefixed to *Samson Agonistes*.

14. Write notes on two, or all, of the following:—(*a*) "Had *Macbeth* been written in Greek, it would have been a Trilogy"; (*b*) "of all Shakespeare's plays *Macbeth* is the most rapid, *Hamlet* the slowest, in movement; *Lear* combines length with rapidity"; (*c*) "Hamlet is the intellectual superior not only of the persons in the play named after him, but without exception of all the *dramatis personae* of Shakespeare's plays.

15. Compare Iago, Edmund, and Bosola; *or* discuss the question whether Shakespeare and Webster ever make an unjustifiable use of the horrible.

D. THE GOLDEN TREASURY, BOOKS III. AND IV.

16. Write *short* accounts of *six* of the following, giving the authors' names:—(*a*) *To the Muses* ("Whether on Ida's shady brow"); (*b*) *To Mary* ("The twentieth year is well-nigh past"); (*c*) "Bright Star, would I were steadfast as thou art"; (*d*) *Kubla Khan*; (*e*) "Proud Maisie is in the wood"; (*f*) *Bonnie Lesley*; (*g*) *Ruth*; (*h*) "There be none of Beauty's daughters.'

17. Write out in brief the argument of *four* of the following—*Ode on Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood*; *The Progress of Poesy*; *Ode to a Nightingale*; Coleridge's *Youth and Age*; Shelley's *To a Skylark*.

18. Compare either (*a*) the love-poems of Burns, Byron, and Shelley, or (*b*) the sonnets of Wordsworth and Keats.

19. Write notes upon the lyrics of *two* of the following;—Collins, Hood, Moore.

20. Quote from any of their lyrics lines specially characteristic of Shelley, Wordsworth, Campbell, Scott, and Keats.

21. Complete the following quotations:—
(*a*) There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,
(*b*) Nor second he that rode sublime
(*c*) Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair!
(*d*) Will no one tell me what she sings?
(*e*) Fair youth, beneath the trees, thou canst not leave Thy song
(*f*) That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain of our tears,
(*g*) All thoughts, all passions, all delights,

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

Traduire en anglais :

Ainsi la passion de la Nature a été pour Ruskin le commencement et la fin de tout. Elle a composé chaque trait de sa physionomie ; elle a dicté chacune de ses paroles ; elle a dirigé le cours de chacune de ses pensées. Elle a été le feu qui éclaire ; elle a été le feu qui réchauffe ; elle a été le feu qui purifie. Elle l'a gardé des petitesses de la haine ; elle l'a distrait des tourments de l'amour. Elle l'a fait passer par les sentiers de l'analyse pour mieux connaître l'objet aimé, elle l'a conduit aux sommets de la synthèse pour mieux aimer l'objet connu. Elle lui a fait rechercher la science, car la science pénètre certains domaines de la Nature ; elle l'a sauvé des vanités de la science en lui révélant entre les choses, le domaine des rapports esthétiques que la science ne perçoit ni ne suppose par cette seule raison qu'elle est la science et non pas l'art. Elle a fixé sa vue de l'Art et dicté ses définitions. Enfin elle l'a dressé contre l'Homme triomphant qui prétend corriger la Nature, et courbé vers l'homme souffrant par une sympathie profonde envers ceux qui vivent péniblement parmi les joies de la Nature, ou ceux qui, dans nos cités artificielles du xix^e^ siècle, en sont à jamais privés. . . . S'il n'est point parvenu à ce que nous croyons être la vérité sans mélange, nous ne nous en effraierons ni pour lui, ni pour nous. Peut-être, dans la nuit où nous sommes, de fausses lueurs égarent-elles les savants et les mages, tandis que l'étoile qui les guiderait n'apparait qu'à quelques ignorants pastoureaux. Mais quand on parle de ces esprits errants dont fut Ruskin, qu'importe ce qu'il y a eu dans leur ciel ? Ce qui importe, c'est ce qu'il y a eu dans leur cœur. S'il y a eu le désir de la vérité, s'ils l'ont cherchée sans arrière-pensée, sans retours égoïstes, sans orgueil, quelle que soit l'oasis de foi ou le désert de doute où l'étoile les ait menés, cette oasis ou ce désert aura été tout de même pour eux un Bethléem. Et au vieillard qui cria durant soixante ans de sa vie : "Gloire à la Beauté dans les cieux !" il restera bien quelques anges attardés de la nuit divine pour répondre : "Paix sur la terre à l'homme de bonne volonté !"

Robert de la Sizeranne (*Ruskin et la religion de la beauté*).

Traduire en français :

ALASTOR, OR THE SPIRIT OF SOLITUDE.

Preface..

The poem entitled "Alastor" may be considered as allegorical of one of the most interesting situations of the human mind. It represents a youth of uncorrupted feelings and adventurous genius led forth by an imagination inflamed and purified through familiarity with all that is excellent and majestic, to the contemplation of the universe. He drinks deep of the fountains of knowledge, and is still insatiate. The magnificence and beauty of the external world sinks profoundly into the frame of his conceptions, and affords to their modifications a variety not to be exhausted. So long as it is possible for his desires to point towards

objects thus infinite and unmeasured, he is joyous, and tranquil, and self-possessed. But the period arrives when these objects cease to suffice. His mind is at length suddenly awakened and thirsts for intercourse with an intelligence similar to itself. He images to himself the Being whom he loves. SHELLEY.

ET.

TO THE CUCKOO.

Not the whole warbling grove in concert heard
When sunshine follows shower, the breast can thrill
Like the first summons, cuckoo! of thy bill,
With its twin notes inseparably paired.
The captive, 'mid damp vaults, unsunned, unaired,
Measuring the periods of his lonely doom,
That cry can reach; and to the sick man's room
Sends gladness, by no languid smile declared.
The lordly eagle-race through hostile search
May perish; time may come when never more
The wilderness shall hear the lion roar;
But long as cock shall crow from household perch
To rouse the dawn, soft gales shall speed thy wing,
And thy erratic voice be faithful to the spring.—WORDSWORTH.

N.B.—*Les Candidats sont priés de vouloir bien se trouver Samedi matin, 31 Mars, à 9 heures, dans the Law Class-room, où aura lieu l'examen oral.*

SECOND PAPER—THREE HOURS.

GRAMMAR.

Answer ONE *question of Group* A *and* TWO *of Group* B.

GROUP A.

1. What do you know about the vocabulary and the syntax of the *Middle French* period (14th to 17th century).

2. Define the following terms: *Bas-latin*, *Latin populaire*, *Latin littéraire*, *mot de formation savante*, *langue d'oïl*, *langue d'oc*.

GROUP B.

1. How does the adjective qualifying several substantives agree? Has there been any change in the language in that respect? Give examples.

2. What are the different grammatical functions of *même*? Is that word declinable?

3. Write an account of the modern use of the reflexive pronoun *soi* (se), and give examples.

4. Account for the use of the subjunctive mood in the following sentences:

(*a*) Vous le voulez? Soit!
(*b*) Je ne sache rien de si beau.
(*c*) Puissiez-vous réussir.
(*d*) Il n'est pas sûr qu'il ait raison.

LITERATURE.

(*For Students of Session* 1899-1900.)

COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE.

Traiter l'*un* des sujets suivants :

(*a*) En quoi ces trois personnages : *Hernani*, *Ruy Blas*, *Chatterton*, se ressemblent-ils? Y a-t-il dans le théâtre d'Alex. Dumas des caractères que l'on peut rapprocher de ceux-là?

(*b*) Parler du *grotesque*, de la *couleur locale*, du *vers* dans le théâtre de Victor Hugo, et montrer comment le poète a mis en œuvre dans ses drames les théories qu'il a exprimées dans la *Préface de Cromwell.*

LITERATURE.

(*For Students of Session* 1898-1899.)

Traiter l'*un* des sujets suivants :

(*a*) Raconter les relations de Pascal avec Port-Royal.

(*b*) Analyser le chapitre " de la Société et de la Conversation " de la Bruyère.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST PAPER—TWO HOURS.

Translate into English :

Wer das grüne, krystallene Feld
Pflügt mit des Schiffes eilendem Kiele,
Der vermählt sich das Glück, dem gehört die Welt,
Ohne die Saat erblüht ihm die Ernte !
Denn das Meer ist der Raum der Hoffnung
Und der Zufälle launisch Reich :
Hier wird der Reiche schnell zum Armen,
Und der Ärmste dem Fürsten gleich.
Wie der Wind mit Gedankenschnelle
Läuft um die ganze Windesrose,
Wechseln hier des Geschickes Loose,
Dreht das Glück seine Kugel um,
Auf den Wellen ist alles Welle,
Auf dem Meer ist kein Eigentum.
Aber nicht bloss im Wellenreiche,
Auf der Wogenden Meeresflut,
Auch auf der Erde, so fest sie ruht
Auf den ewigen, alten Säulen,
Wanket das Glück und will nicht weilen.
— Sorge gibt mir dieser neue Frieden,
Und nicht fröhlich mag ich ihm vertrauen ;
Auf der Lava, die der Berg geschieden,
Möcht' ich nimmer meine Hütte bauen.
Denn zu tief schon hat der Hass gefressen,
Und zu schwere Thaten sind geschehn,

Die sich nie vergeben und vergessen;
Noch hab' ich das Ende nicht gesehn,
Und mich schrecken ahnungsvolle Träume!
Nicht Wahrsagung reden soll mein Mund;
Aber sehr missfällt mir dies Geheime,
Dieser Ehe segenloser Bund,
Diese lichtschen krummen Liebespfade,
Dieses Klosterraubs verwegne That;
Denn das Gute liebt sich das Gerade,
Böse Früchte trägt die böse Saat.

(*Answer* SIX *of the following questions, taking* TWO *from* A, TWO *from* B, *and* TWO *from* C. *The answers are to be given in German.*)

A.

1. Welche Einflüsse bestimmen die Philosophie Goethes und welche die Philosophie Schillers?

2. Welche Geistesbewegungen beherrschen Deutschland in den Tagen Goethes und Schillers?

3. Schildern Sie Goethes Verdienste um die Naturwissenschaft und Schillers Verdienste um die Geschichte.

4. Teilen Sie die Stoffe von Schillers Balladen nach den Weltanschauungsepochen ein, aus denen sie entlehnt sind, und zeigen Sie, warum jeder Stoff dieser besonderen Periode angehört.

B.

5. Vergleichen Sie den Don Carlos Schillers mit dem Don Carlos der Geschichte und dem Don Carlos in dem Romane von St. Réal.

6. Erzählen Sie kurz den Inhalt von Schillers drei Wallensteindramen mit deutlicher Abtrennung derselben gegen einander.

7. Welches sind die Hauptquellen für Goethes Faust?

8. Geben Sie eine Skizze des Inhaltes von Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahren und Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahren.

C.

9. Schildern Sie den Einfluss Weimars und der italiänischen Reise auf Goethe.

10. Vergleichen Sie Goethes Aufenthalt in Strassburg mit demjenigen in Wetzlar.

11. Schildern Sie Schillers Leben von seiner Reise nach Leipzig bis zu seiner Niederlassung in Jena.

12. Geben Sie ein Bild von der Freundschaft Schillers und Goethes und ihrer Wirkung auf beide Dichter.

SECOND PAPER—Two Hours.

A.

Translate into German:

In *Der Spaziergang* Schiller returned to a theme which he had treated before in *Die Künstler*. But how much firmer, how much more

personal and concrete is the treatment of this theme, the progress of human civilization, here than it was in the earlier poem! From the gloom of the study, which to Schiller so often was a sick-room also, we see the poet, restored to health and hopefulness, wander forth into his beloved Saale valley to enjoy once more the silent communing with nature. For a time he gives himself up to the fleeting impressions of the moment. He greets the mountain with its reddish summit bathed in sunlight, he revels in the calm and coolness of the forest, he delights in the view of the valley below with its winding river and its hilly roads. But he would not be Schiller if he long contented himself with mere observation. The changing scenes of landscape suggest to his inner eye the change of man in his development from primitive simplicity to complex culture, and the intermingling of these inner visions of humanity with the impressions received from brook and meadow and forest constitute the bulk of the poem and form its supreme artistic charm.

B.

Write a German essay on Faust's bargain with Mephistopheles in Goethe's *Faust*, and on the solution of it.

(*Answer* FOUR *of the following questions, taking* TWO *from* C *and* TWO *from* D. *The answers may be given either in English or in German.*)

C.

1. What do you know of the history of declensions in the Germanic languages? What is the origin of the modern German weak declension?

2. Explain historically and as to meaning:—bass, Insasse, Menscher, Jungens, zu Handen, meinetwegen, meines Gleichen, dero Gnaden, weshalb, nichts, mit nichten, gemahlen, bescheiden, erküren, triftig.

3. How many historical classes of verbs are there in German? What are their subdivisions? Give examples for each subdivision in German and English.

D.

4. Give the rule about the gender of the compounds with Mut, Scheu, Woche, and Wort, with examples; the rule about the plural of the compounds of Mann, with examples; and ten German words which occur only in the plural.

5. What do you know about the unsettled syntactical usage as to strong and weak forms of adjectives? In what direction is the modern German language settling this usage at present?

6. Explain the phrases: es giebt, seiner Zeit, das Schloss derer von Bismarck, so ein, flugs, ein Jahr fünfzehn, was will das werden? der König gefolgt vom Minister, Mund halten, du hast gut reden, schlafen liegen, ungegessen, das ist wohl geschrieben, mir zum Trotze, Schurke von einem Wirt, zum besten haben, gen Himmel, an der Zeit.

7. What objections have you to the following sentences?—

(*a*) Sieh da die Verse, die er schrieb und seine Glut gesteht.

(*b*) Für was drein geht und nicht drein geht, ein kräftig Wort zu Diensten steht.

(*c*) Und wie er winkt mit dem Finger, auf thut sich der weite Zwinger.

(*d*) Eines Hauptes länger denn alles Volk.

(*e*) Ich lebte so eingezogen als ich in Meissen nicht gelebt hatte.

(*f*) Er entfernte sich niemals weit, er sagte es ihr denn.

(*g*) Mutig sprach er zu Reinekens besten, so falsch auch dieser bekannt war.

(*h*) So du kämpfest ritterlich, freut dein alter Vater sich.

(*i*) Dürfte ich Ew. Wohlgeboren zu einer vorhabenden Reise um deren Pistolen bitten?

(*k*) Und thu nicht mehr in Worten kramen.

HEBREW.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

I. Point and translate the following:

ואברהם זקן בא בימים ויהוה ברך את־אברהם בכל: ויאמר אברהם אל־עבדו זקן ביתו המשל בכל־אשר־לו שים־נא ידך תחת ירכי: ואשביעך ביהוה אלהי השמים ואלהי הארץ אשר לא־תקח אשה לבני מבנות הכנעני אשר אנכי יושב בקרבו: כי אל־ארצי ואל־מולדתי תלך ולקחת אשה לבני ליצחק: ויאמר אליו העבד אולי לא־תאבה האשה ללכת אחרי אל־הארץ הזאת ההשב אשיב את־בנך אל־הארץ אשר יצאת משם: ויאמר אליו אברהם השמר לך פן־תשיב את־בני שמה: יהוה אלהי השמים אשר לקחני מבית אבי ומארץ מולדתי ואשר דבר־לי ואשר נשבע־לי לאמר לזרעך אתן את־הארץ הזאת הוא ישלח מלאכו לפניך ולקחת אשה לבני משם:

אשרי האיש אשר לא הלך בעצת רשעים ובדרך חטאים לא עמד ובמשב לצים לא ישב: כי אם בתורת יהוה חפצו ובתורתו יהגה יומם ולילה:

II. Give the following in punctuated idiomatic Hebrew:

Once upon a time there was an old man, who had an only son but very little of this world's goods; and when he came to die, he called his son and said to him: "My son, I am about to die, and I have nothing to leave as an inheritance to thee but good advice. And this is what I advise thee: build to thyself houses in every part of the world." And the son, who was a youth without understanding, wondered to himself how he was to fulfil his father's words, seeing that he had no money wherewith to build houses. So he set out on a journey in search of some wise man who could explain to him his father's charge. And he travelled for many years, and gained for himself friends in every city to which he came, and at last he found a wise man who told him that he had already done as his father had commanded, "for," said he, "thou hast made friends every where, and is not thy friend's house thine own?"

III. Give a list of Hebrew forms accented on the penult.

IV. What light does the LXX. throw on the *writing* and on the *pronunciation* of the Hebrew Text?

SECOND PAPER—THREE HOURS.

I. Genesis xi. 4—9.

(1) Translate these verses.

(2) Explain the syntax of וראשׁו בשׁמים in v. 4.

(3) Parse יזמו in v. 6, and ונבלה in v. 7. Parse החלם in v. 6, and explain the clause in which it occurs.

(4) The A.V. and the R.V. differ in their rendering of the words הן עם אחד in v. 6. What is the precise meaning?

(5) What other construction might be employed for ויחדלו לבנות in v. 8? What is the syntax of קרא in v. 9?

II. (1) Translate Psalm xi.

(2) Give reasons for preferring קרי or כתיב in v. 1. The LXX. has *μεταναστεύου ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη ὡς στρουθίον*. What reading does this imply?

(3) What is the force of the perfect מה־פעל in v. 3?

(4) Remark on the syntax of יהוה בשׁמים כסאו in v. 4.

(5) For פחים in v. 6 some would read פחם or פחמי; what is the word meant, and why should it be preferred?

(6) Examine the syntax of v. 7.

III. (1) Translate Micah vi. 9—16.

(2) In v. 9 the LXX. has *καὶ σώσει φοβουμένους τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ. ἄκουε, φυλή, καὶ τίς κοσμήσει πόλιν*; How is this accounted for? Defend your own translation of the verse.

(3) Remark on האשׁ in v. 10, and on האזכה in v. 11. For this word Jerome gives *justificabo*. How did he read it?

(4) What meanings have been given to החלתי הכותך in v. 13? Explain the construction וישתמר חקות עמרי, and say what you think is meant by the expression.

IV. (1) Enumerate and characterise the various "sources" of the book of Genesis. To which of them does the passage set belong?

(2) Name all the accents in Gen. xi. 4 and indicate their relations. What are the main points of difference between the accentual system of the books אמ״ת and that of the other books?

(3) Discuss the political situation in the time of Hezekiah. What is the social condition implied in the book of Micah?

B. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

LOGIC—Three Hours.

(Ten *questions to be taken.*)

1. (*a*) Explain generally the significance of the principles of Contradiction and Excluded Middle, and show how they are involved in the process of obversion.

(*b*) If it is false that some plants are not organized, and equally false that some crystals are plants, does it follow that it is false that some crystals are organized? If not, point out the fallacy involved in that conclusion.

(*c*) Given that everything is either Q or R, and that all R is Q unless it is not P, prove that all P is Q.

2. (*a*) Explain clearly the grounds for the syllogistic rule regarding distribution of the middle term, and show that violation of that rule is analogous to affirming the consequent in a hypothetical syllogism.

(*b*) All P is M and all S is M yield no conclusion; but from their equivalents all not-M is not-P, and all not-M is not-S a conclusion does follow. Does this conflict with the above syllogistic rule?

3. (*a*) Examine the following, stating figure and mood, and fallacy, if any:

(1) AB and CD are each equal to EF; therefore they are equal to each other.

(2) Some planets have satellites,
Some stars have not satellites,
∴ some stars are not planets.

(3) None but utilitarians are hedonists,
Practical men are utilitarians,
∴ they are hedonists.

(4) All exercises are not so easy as they look,
No exercises are not done by students,
∴ some things done by students are not so easy as they look.

(*b*) Explain the nature and mention some prominent forms of the fallacy of Petitio Principii. How is the comparative frequency of this fallacy to be accounted for?

4. (*a*) What figure must have a negative conclusion? Why must it?

(*b*) Determine how many undistributed terms may be in the premisses more than in the conclusion.

(*c*) Show why IE is an inadmissible, while EI is an admissible mood in every figure.

(*d*) Prove generally that if the minor premiss is negative, the major premiss must be universal.

5. (*a*) "The Method of Agreement is a Method of Observation, the Method of Difference is a Method of Experiment." Critically discuss the above statement.

(*b*) How far can the process of examining an object under a microscope be called experimental?

6. Define the part played by hypothesis in inductive enquiry. When can an hypothesis be said to be *proved*?

7. Analyse the processes of Induction and Deduction, and discuss their relation to one another.

8. (*a*) Distinguish between a descriptive inference and a causal explanation.

(*b*) Point out and explain the distinctions that must be made to ensure clear conceptions of what is meant by "cause" and "effect."

9. What are the data of Psychology? By what methods are these data elaborated?

10. What processes of mind are involved in the use of signs? Examine the grounds for the statement that the process of thinking is impossible without the employment of words.

11. (*a*) By what features are a percept and a representative idea distinguished from one another.

(*b*) How far do you think it correct to say that the process of "recognising" a rose consists in a comparison of the present percept with the revived idea of a rose?

12. Distinguish between Association and Revival (or Reproduction). Discuss the part played by *Interest* in the development of these two processes, defining in psychological terms the notion of Interest.

13. (*a*) What is meant by an Emotion?

(*b*) How far do you think it correct to describe the expression of the Emotions as a type of voluntary movement?

14. Show how the individual Consciousness comes to distinguish itself from its world and to give the latter meaning and coherency.

15. Characterise Descartes' Method and compare it with the processes of the syllogism. Examine the nature of the argument "Cogito, ergo sum."

16. "The three proofs for the existence of God given by Descartes have this in common, that they all turn on the idea of *perfection*." Discuss this statement.

17. "Material bodies are not truly apprehended either by sense or by imagination, but only by means of the understanding."

Discuss this statement of Descartes, explaining carefully what Descartes understood by the terms "imagination and "understanding."

18. Point out and explain the thoughts that are combined in the theory called *Occasionalism*. How is that theory applied to explain external perception?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—THREE HOURS.

(*All Candidates for the degree are required to answer not less than* TWO *nor more than* THREE *questions in Section* A, *and not less than* SIX *nor more than* SEVEN *in either Section* B OR *Section* C.)

SECTION A.

1. Give the arguments adduced in the *Republic* in support of the view that the State is founded upon contract. Examine them.

2. "The central aim of all Education is to teach the soul to love the good." How does Plato propose to carry out this principle in his scheme of Education? Criticise his view.

3. What does Plato understand by the genuine philosopher, and on what grounds would he make him king?

4. Give and criticise Plato's view of the four virtues characteristic of the Ideal State.

5. Comment upon the following passages and refer them to their context:

(*a*) "Then, to all appearance, it turns out that the just man is a kind of thief."

(*b*) "May we not assert that each single thing involves three particular arts,—the province of the first being to use the thing, of the second to produce it, of the third to imitate it?"

(*c*) "Do you think that God is a wizard, and likely to appear for special purposes in different forms at different times?"

(*d*) "This passion you may describe as a kind of huge, winged drone."

SECTION B. FOR STUDENTS OF 1894-95 AND SUBSEQUENT SESSION.

1. What characteristics must a "self" have in order to be moral?

2. Indicate briefly the different ways of conceiving the relation between man and the world; and show how they affect the fundamental conditions of morality.

3. Distinguish carefully between an Abstract and a Concrete Universal, and exemplify the importance of the distinction for ethical theory.

4. "Socrates was the first to bring together the subjective and objective aspects of morality." Discuss this statement.

5. Compare and contrast the ethical views of the Cynics and Stoics.

6. What are the more characteristic differences between the Greek and the Modern conceptions of Virtue?

7. How far does Utilitarianism escape the difficulties of Egoistic Hedonism?

8. Discuss the statement that only that which is done solely from Duty is moral.

9. State and criticise the first and the second of the definitions given by Kant of the moral imperative.

10. Analyse the nature of "Desire" and of "Will," and give your views of the relation between passion and reason.

Section C. For Students of any Session before 1894-95.

Discuss briefly—

1. The relation between man as a moral agent and his natural and social environment.

2. The nature and the conditions of moral freedom.

3. The points of comparison and contrast between Socrates and the Sophists.

4. The merits and the defects of the doctrine that Virtue is a mean.

5. The doctrine that the State is founded on contract.

6. The ethical doctrine of either Bentham, or Mill, or Spencer.

7. Kant's conception of the moral law.

8. The relation between passion and reason, or desire and will.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—Three Hours.

(*Only* EIGHT *questions to be attempted,* FIVE *from Section I., and* THREE *from Section II.*)

Section I.

1. What is meant by saying that Economics is (1) the science of measurable motives, (2) the science of every-day life? Point out the connection.

2. What factors enter into the supply of Labour?

3. Discuss Interest—the remuneration of Capital—from the two sides of Supply and Demand.

4. Discuss the economic advantages and disadvantages of a localized industry, with illustrations.

5. Discuss the economic forces that are affecting and are likely to affect the price of khaki cloth.

6. Show how the conception of the National Dividend stands at the centre of economic theory.

7. Discuss the comparative theoretical merits of Collective and Individual Bargaining in the fixing of wages.

8. How would you define "selling at cost?" Is there anything in economic theory against selling under cost?

9. What is the economic theory of the system known as Co-operation? Compare it with private enterprise.

SECTION II.

10. Discuss the merits and demerits of the precious metals, in view of the qualities necessary to fulfil the functions of money.

11. Explain what is meant by the variation of the Rate of Exchange, and show its action in international trade.

12. Can an economist be a protectionist?

13. Explain how the relative amounts of Imports and Exports tell us nothing as to the prosperity of a country. If the exports of a prosperous country exceeded its imports, what conclusion would you draw?

14. Is buying foreign goods a discouragement of home industry?

15. Give a brief account of the functions of Banks in modern industry?

EDUCATION.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. The true relation between voluntary and non-voluntary attention in the process of Education.

2. Distinguish between observation and deduction. What fallacy underlies much that is written under the head of "Training of the Senses"? Define "the gaping point."

3. What is the relation between the concept and the definition? Mention three substitutes that are commonly used for the definition in the work of Education, and state the special advantages of each.

4. Explain briefly the following terms: (*a*) temperament, (*b*) the attuitional plane, (*c*) psychic fringes, (*d*) the recept, (*e*) interest, (*f*) "the torpedo's shock."

5. The correlation of Humanism and Realism in a true theory of Education.

6. What do you understand by the Heuristic Method? From the *Emile* give an example of its application. Show in which respects the Heuristic method resembles, and in which respects it differs from the Socratic method.

7. Distinguish between a diagram and a picture, and indicate the educational applications which make the distinction important.

8. Explain what is meant by (*a*) the Concentric System, and (*b*) Correlation of Studies. Give illustrations, and indicate certain dangers that accompany the application of these methods of teaching.

9. Define the terms: Studium generale, Universitas, Collegium, Facultas, Nationes, Rector.

10. Describe the systems of teaching known as regenting, and show why its abolition so seriously affected graduation in arts.

11. Give an account of Montaigne's Contribution to Education, or examine Jacotot's educational paradoxes.

12. Describe the Froebelian system of gifts and occupations, laying special stress on the *gifts.*

13. State the various methods of teaching to read, indicating the educational principles underlying each. How are these methods applied in our ordinary elementary schools?

14. Give some indications of the best way to profit by a model lesson. Draw up a scheme of headings under which your notes might be arranged.

15. Give some account of the text books published by Comenius, and show their importance in the History of Education.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Explain briefly the following: (*a*) *orbis sensualium pictus;* (*b*) *jus ubique docendi*; (*c*) *ratio studiorum;* (*d*) *Katharsis;* (*e*) the seven *free* arts.

2. Compare the Jesuits with the Sophists as teachers; and indicate the exact points of difference between the Jesuits and the Port-Royalists.

3. Give an account of Ratke's educational principles, and show to what extent he has anticipated modern principles and methods.

4. Give the educational bearing of Aristotle's saying "The state is prior to the individual." Explain the following terms: (*a*) *orchesis*, (*b*) the *pentathlon*, (*c*) *Kalokagathia.*

5. Trace the progress of Education from Aristotle through Quintilian and Plotinus to the first Christian schools.

6. Give Locke's definition of virtue. What does he regard as "the true secret of Education"? Upon what motive-power does he depend in seeking for educational results?

7. Rousseau's treatment of (*a*) curiosity, (*b*) the will of the pupil, (*c*) rote learning, (*d*) children's crying, (*e*) learning to read.

8. Examine the following statements found in the *Emile*, giving the context in each case:

(*a*) Children sometimes flatter old people, but they never love them.

(*b*) Children ahould have many sports by night.

(*c*) What he [Emile] did yesterday has no influence on what he does to-day.

(*d*) The time of faults is the time for fables.

(*e*) The only habit which the child should be allowed to form is to contract no habit whatever.

9. Give an analysis of the Factors in Mental Development.

10. The relation of brain process and nervous process generally to the work of Education.

11. The Laws of Association and their application to the work of teaching.

12. Give some rules for the training of the memory. How far are Mnemonics legitimate in teaching? What is "cram," and why is it objectionable?

13. What do you understand by the Imagination? Distinguish the different kinds of imagination, and show the use to be made of each in the work of education.

14. State and criticise Herbert Spencer's views on punishment.

15. What are the following, and what is the educational importance of each :—*intuition*, *sensation*, *perception*, *conception?*

C.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. Prove that the sum of the three interior angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

ABC is an isosceles triangle whose equal sides are AB, AC; $B'C'$ is any secant cutting the equal sides in B', C' so that $AB'+AC'=AB+AC$; show that $B'C'$ is greater than BC.

2. The square described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides.

If the lengths of the three sides of a right-angled triangle be in arithmetical progression, they must be proportional to 3, 4 and 5.

3. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also externally into two unequal segments, the sum of the squares on the two unequal segments is double the sum of the squares on half the line and on the line between the points of section.

Prove that the locus of a point such that the sum of the squares of its distance from the sides of a given square is constant, is a circle.

4. The radius of a circle drawn to the point of contact of a tangent is perpendicular to the tangent.

Describe a circle to touch a given circle internally at a given point and to touch a given chord of the circle.

5. If two chords of a circle cut one another, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

Of all rectangles equal to a given rectangle that which has the smallest perimeter is a square.

6. Define the radical axis of two circles and prove that it is a straight line perpendicular to the line joining the centres of the circles.

Show how to describe a system of coaxal circles and prove that the locus of a point from which tangents drawn to two circles have a constant ratio is a third circle coaxal with the given circles.

7. Circumscribe a circle about a triangle.

Given the vertical angle in position and magnitude and the point of intersection of the tangents to the circumscribed circle at the extremities of the base, construct the triangle.

8. Inscribe a regular pentagon in a circle.

If AB, BC are consecutive sides of a regular pentagon inscribed in a circle, and D the middle point of the arc BC, show that the difference between AD and DB is equal to the radius of the circle.

9. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one side of a triangle it will cut the other sides, or those sides produced, proportionally.

$ABCD$ is a parallelogram; through B a line is drawn cutting AC in E, AD in G and CD produced in F. Show that BE is a mean proportional between GE and EI.

10. The perpendicular drawn to the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle from the opposite vertex is a mean proportional between the two segments into which it divides the hypotenuse.

ABC is a triangle right-angled at A. AP the bisector of the angle A meets BC in P, and Q is the foot of the perpendicular drawn from A to BC. Prove that $BQ : QC =$ duplicate of $BP : PC$.

11. ABC is a triangle; D, E are points on BC, CA, and F is a point on AB produced, such that

$$\frac{BD}{DC} \cdot \frac{CE}{EA} \cdot \frac{AF}{FB} = 1;$$

show that D, E, F are collinear.

A square is described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle and from its centre perpendiculars are drawn to the three sides of the triangle; show that the feet of these perpendiculars are collinear.

12. If two intersecting planes be each perpendicular to a third plane their common section shall be perpendicular to that plane.

Draw a straight line which will be perpendicular to a given plane and which will intersect two given lines not in the same plane.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Show that if the expression

$$ax^n + bx^{n-1} + cx^{n-2} + \dots + k, \; n \text{ a positive integer,}$$

be divided by $x - p$, the remainder is

$$ap^n + bp^{n-1} + cp^{n-2} + \dots + k.$$

Deduce the condition that $x - p$ may be a factor of the given expression.

(i) Show that $x + 2$ is a factor of $x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24$, and find the other factors.

(ii) Show, *without actual expansion*, that

$$a(b-c)(b+c-a)^4 + b(c-a)(c+a-b)^4 + c(a-b)(a+b-c)^4$$
$$= -16abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a).$$

2. Solve the equations:

$$\text{(i)}\quad \frac{x+6}{x+2}-\frac{3x+8}{x+3}+\frac{2x-8}{x-7}=0;$$

$$\text{(ii)}\quad (x-2)(x+3)(x-4)(x+5)=72;$$

$$\text{(iii)}\quad x^2+2yz=y^2+2zx=z^2+2xy+3=13.$$

3. How is x^n defined when n is not a positive integer? Find the meaning of $x^{\frac{p}{q}}$, where p, q are positive integers, and show that $(x^m)^n=x^{mn}$ for *all* values of m and n.

Prove that
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}-1}-\frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2}+1}=2\sqrt[3]{2}.$$

4. If a, b, c, d are in *continued* proportion express a and b in terms of c and d, and show that

$$\frac{a+b+c}{b+c+d}=\frac{a^2(b+c)}{b^2(a+b)}.$$

5. If A, G, H are the arithmetic, the geometric and the harmonic means between two positive quantities a, b, prove that

$$G^2=AH, \text{ and that } A>G>H.$$

If x, y, z be the pth, qth and rth terms of an arithmetical progression and also of a geometrical progression, show that

$$(y-z)\log x+(z-x)\log y+(x-y)\log z=0.$$

6. Find the number of distinct combinations of n unlike things taken r together in each combination, and show that

$$_nC_{r-1}+{}_nC_r={}_{n+1}C_r.$$

If the alphabet consists of 21 consonants and 5 vowels how many words can be formed containing 3 consonants and 2 vowels, the 2 vowels never being together?

7. Assuming the lemma in question 6, prove, by mathematical induction, the Binomial Theorem for the case in which the index is a positive integer.

Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(x+a)^n$, when

$$x=3,\ a=2 \text{ and } n=15.$$

8. Expand $\dfrac{1-x+x^2}{(1-x)^3}$ in a series of ascending powers of x, when

$$-1<x<1.$$

Show that the coefficient of x^n in the expansion is $\frac{1}{2}(n^2+n+2)$.

9. Deduce from the expansion of a^x in a series of powers of x, the logarithmic series

$$\log_e(1+y)=y-\frac{y^2}{2}+\frac{y^3}{3}-\frac{y^4}{4}+\dots,$$

stating carefully the limitation on the value of y that the series may be convergent.

Find from this series the more rapidly converging series from which the logarithms of numbers are usually found.

10. Draw the straight lines whose equations are

$$2x-y-5=0,\ x+y+4=0,\ 2y-x-3=0;$$

and show that they form an isosceles triangle whose vertical angle is $\tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4}$.

11. Prove geometrically that $\cot(90^\circ+A)=-\tan A$,

(i) when $0^\circ<A<90^\circ$,

(ii) when $180^\circ<A<270^\circ$.

Express in terms of the ratios of acute angles

$$\operatorname{cosec} 670^\circ \text{ and } \cot\left(-\frac{3\pi}{5}\right).$$

12. Prove that $\cos(A-B)=\cos A\cos B+\sin A\sin B$, A and B being acute angles; assuming this result to hold for all values of A and B, deduce the formula for $\cos(A+B)$ and write down $\cos S+\cos T$ and $\cos S-\cos T$ as products.

If $A+B+C=180^\circ$, prove that

$$\cos A-\cos B-\cos C=1-4\sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}.$$

13. Prove that the radius of the circumscribed circle of the triangle ABC is $\dfrac{a}{2\sin A}$.

If D, E, F be the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from A, B, C to the opposite sides of the triangle, find the sides and angles of triangle DEF; show that the radius of its circumscribed circle is $\dfrac{a}{4\sin A}$ and that its area is $\frac{1}{4}a^2\cot A\sin 2B\sin 2C$.

14. Prove the formula $\tan\dfrac{A}{2}\tan\dfrac{B-C}{2}=\dfrac{b-c}{b+c}$.

If in the triangle ABC, $b=56{\cdot}73$, $c=78{\cdot}14$ and $A=65^\circ\ 37'$, find a, B, and C.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

(*Candidates are recommended not to attempt more than* TEN *questions.*)

1. Define relative velocity, and show how to find relative velocity of two points which are moving in given directions with given velocities.

A ship steaming north at the rate of 12 miles an hour observes a ship, due north of itself and distant 15 miles, which is steaming in a direction 30° south of east at the same rate; after what time will the ships be at the least distance from one another, and what is this least distance?

2. Define simple harmonic motion, and show that the acceleration of a point moving with simple harmonic motion is proportional to its distance from the centre of its path.

A point moving with simple harmonic motion takes 3 seconds to come from the position of rest to the centre of its path and has then acquired a velocity of π feet per second. Find the amplitude of its motion and its velocity at a distance of 3 feet from the centre of its path.

3. How may it be shown that a falling body moves with *constant* acceleration?

From the top of a tower a stone is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 48 feet per second; one second later, a second stone is projected in the same direction with a velocity of 24 feet per second. If both stones arrive at the foot of the tower at the same instant find the height of the tower.

4. Find the acceleration of a particle moving down a smooth inclined plane; if the particle start from rest, show that its velocity at a given depth below its initial position is the same as if it were to fall freely through that distance.

A particle is projected down a smooth plane inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizon; if it arrive at the foot of the incline in the same time as a particle falling freely from rest through the same vertical distance, show that its initial velocity was $\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2gh}$, where h is the height of the inclined plane.

5. State Newton's Second Law of Motion and show that it leads to the equation $F=mf$, where f is the acceleration produced in a body of mass m by an impressed force whose measure is F.

Two masses of 4 and 5 pounds are connected by a light string passing over a smooth peg; if the system be allowed to move, find the acceleration of either mass and the tension of the string. If the mass of 5 pounds be replaced by a mass of 3 pounds, and a mass of 2 pounds be hung from it by a second string, find the tension of this string; if, after this system has been in motion for 3 seconds the lower string be cut, show that in $2\frac{1}{3}$ seconds more the motion will be reversed.

6. State Newton's Third Law of Motion. Define momentum, and show that in any system of particles under no forces except those due to their mutual actions, the total momentum of the system in any direction remains unaltered.

Two spheres whose masses are m and $2m$, moving in opposite directions, impinge directly; the larger is reduced to rest and the other rebounds with a velocity equal to its velocity before the impact; show that the coefficient of restitution is $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. When is a force said to do work on a body? How is the work done measured? Define a foot-poundal, a foot-pound and a horse-power.

Find the rate at which an engine of 400 horse-power can draw a train whose mass is 100 tons up an incline of 1 in 100, the resistance to the motion being uniform and estimated at 8 pounds weight per ton on the level.

8. Define moment of inertia and radius of gyration.

Find an expression for the kinetic energy of a cylinder (i) rotating round its axis which is fixed, (ii) rolling on a plane without slipping, expressing both results in terms of ω the angular velocity.

A mass of 10 pounds is attached to the end of a light string which is coiled round the surface of a cylinder whose mass is 100 pounds. If the cylinder is free to turn round its axis which is fixed and horizontal, show that the mass of 10 pounds will descend with uniform acceleration $\frac{g}{6}$.

9. Deduce from Newton's Second Law of Motion the "Parallelogram of Forces."

The resultant of two forces P and Q is equal to $\sqrt{3}Q$ and makes an angle of 30° with the direction of P; show that P is either equal to, or is double of Q.

10. Define the moment of a force about a given point and show that the algebraic sum of the moments of two forces (whose lines of action intersect) about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant.

$ABCD$ is a square and forces P, P, $2P$ and $4P$ act along AB, CB, DC and AD respectively; prove that their resultant is a force $3\sqrt{2}P$ acting in a line parallel to AC and passing through a point on BC produced distant $2BC$ from B.

11. State one form of the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body.

A uniform beam rests in a vertical plane with one end against a smooth vertical wall and with the other in contact with a smooth floor; a string is attached to the lower end of the beam and to a hook on the wall. Show that for different positions of the hook, the tension in the string is inversely proportional to the height of the upper end of the beam above the floor.

12. State Boyle's Law for the relation between the pressure and the volume of a gas, whose temperature remains constant.

A cylindrical diving-bell 8 feet high is immersed under water until the top of it is at a depth of $53\frac{2}{3}$ feet. If the height of the water barometer is 34 feet, find the height to which the water will rise within the bell.

13. Define the centre of pressure of a plane surface immersed in a liquid. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangular area having its upper edge in the surface of the liquid, and show that its position is independent of the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

A hollow cube is filled with liquid. One vertical face of the cube is movable about a hinge at the base; it is kept in position by a string fastened to the middle point of its upper edge and to the middle point of the upper edge of the opposite face. Show that the tension in the string is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole weight of the liquid.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

Note.—*Not more than* THREE *questions in any one of the sections A, B, C, D are to be attempted.*

A. Heat.

1. Define carefully the points called 0° C. and 100° C. on a thermometer. Explain how these points are fixed experimentally, detailing any precautions which it is necessary to take for accuracy in either case.

2. State Gay Lussac's Law of the expansion of gases. Explain very carefully how the temperatures on the scale of (1) a constant pressure, (2) a constant volume air thermometer are defined.

Prove that if the law of Boyle (which state) be assumed, and the volume, pressure, and temperature of the gas are connected by a constant relation, the constant pressure scale agrees with the constant volume scale.

3. What is meant by a saturated vapour? Describe an experiment to show that the pressure of saturated vapour depends only on the temperature.

What mass of dry air and of aqueous vapour is contained in 200 litres of the atmosphere taken at barometric pressure represented by 800 millimetres of mercury, and temperature 20° C., in which the aqueous vapour has a pressure represented by 9 millimetres of mercury? [Note.—One litre of dry air at 0° C. and pressure due to 760 millimetres of mercury contains 1·293 grammes. Aqueous vapour under the same circumstances has a density 5/8 of that of dry air.]

4. Define conductivity of a substance for heat.

How can the conductivities of two bars be compared by maintaining one end of each at the same temperature, while the remainder of each bar is exposed to the air? How is the ratio of conductivities to be deduced from the observations?

Or, Describe how the absolute value of the conductivity of a bar can be obtained by observations on a single bar heated as just described, supplemented by certain other observations. The nature and object of these observations should be explained.

5. Define a calorie and a British thermal unit. Explain how quantities of heat are measured in such units by means of a water calorimeter.

A calorimeter consists of a copper vessel weighing 26 grammes, and contains 136 grammes of water. Steam at 100° C. is passed into the water until the temperature of the water is raised from 10° C. to 15° C. Find the mass of steam added to the water, taking the specific heat of copper as ·092.

6. Give an account of a method of determining the latent heat of water-vapour, pointing out any advantages of the arrangement you specify.

B. Sound.

7. Define the two specific heats of a gas. Supposing one of these is known, show how the other can be obtained.

Give, without proof, Newton's mode of calculating the velocity of sound in air. On what supposition is this calculation made? State the condition under which propagation of sound actually takes place, and the correction this leads to on Newton's calculation.

8. A sound wave is travelling say from one side of your paper to the other. Describe exactly how you conceive an air particle would be seen to move if its motions could be traced by the eye.

Explain how it is that sound is transmitted with comparatively small loss to the surroundings by a speaking-tube, or along a rod of wood, connecting the source of sound with the ear of a listener.

9. A string is stretched by a weight W, and is set into transverse vibration, sounding its fundamental note. Show how you could calculate the frequency of the note.

A string of the same material and length, but of double the diameter of the former is stretched by double the weight used in the former case. Compare the pitches of the two fundamental notes.

How does the rigidity [want of flexibility] of the string affect the pitch of the note sounded by it when in transverse vibration, and why? What is the general effect of this on the harmonics of the string, and how is this effect avoided in the bass strings of the piano?

10. Describe the motion of the air in an organ-pipe, and explain why it is that at the nodes the density undergoes much variation, while at the anti-nodes or loops the density remains nearly constant.

How may these facts be demonstrated experimentally?

Two organ pipes are of the same length, but one is open and the other closed. Give the relative pitches of the fundamental notes, and specify the series of harmonics in each case.

C. LIGHT.

11. Suppose a wave of light to be transmitted by the oscillations of of an electric medium, specify clearly the manner in which you suppose the particles of the medium to move.

Describe carefully some method by which the velocity of light has been determined.

12. State the elementary laws of reflection and refraction of light, and explain some simple method of verifying them.

Prove that the depth of a pool of water viewed normally from above appears less than its true depth in the ratio of 3 to 4. Make a neat diagram to illustrate your proof, showing the course of the rays from an object on the bottom.

13. What is the general effect of a concave mirror or a convex lens on a beam of light received by it?

Draw for a concave mirror a careful diagram showing the formation of the image of an object, say an arrow, standing across the axis of the mirror.

Prove the relation between any linear dimension of the image and the corresponding linear dimension of the object.

14. Prove the formula of a concave mirror

$$\frac{1}{f}+\frac{1}{f^1}=\frac{1}{F},$$

giving the value of F and stating the properties of the points considered. Give a graphical representation of this equation, inferring the corresponding positions of the conjugate foci as the object is brought from infinity up to the mirror.

D. Electricity and Magnetism.

15. Describe Faraday's ice-pail experiment. What inferences can be drawn from the result of this experiment?

Explain fully an application of it to the formation of an ideal induction machine for the multiplication of electric charges.

16. Define electric potential and electrostatic capacity. Give a proof that the energy of the electric charge on a conductor is equal to half the product of the potential of the conductor into the charge.

A conducting sphere of radius 10 centimetres alone in its own field is charged to a potential of 1000 c.g.s. units, find its energy in ergs, and the heat in calories this would generate in a wire used to discharge the sphere.

17. Define magnetic dip, magnetic declination, and horizontal magnetic intensity, in the magnetic field of the earth.

Describe the chief steps in a method of determining the horizontal magnetic intensity of the earth's field, giving an outline of the mode of deriving the result from the observations.

18. Give a full account of Oersted's experiment showing the effect of a current on a magnet. Describe any other experiments which show that a circuit carrying a current produces a magnetic field.

Give an expression for the magnetic force produced at a point P by an element of a circuit carrying a current, if the element is situated at a point Q at a distance r from P, and makes an angle θ with the QP, and indicate the direction of the force. Hence find the magnetic force produced at the centre of a circular conductor by a current in the circle, and use the result for the definition of unit current.

19. State the laws of induction of currents by the motion of a conductor in a magnetic field and show how they may be experimentally verified.

A conductor of length 150 centimetres is moving at a speed of 3000 cms. per second across the lines of force of a uniform magnetic field of intensity ·4 c.g.s. units: find the difference of potential between its terminals.

ASTRONOMY—Three Hours.

1. (*a*) Draw the celestial sphere for latitude 20° at sidereal time 3 hours. Enter (*a*) the local apparent position of the sun for March 24, (*b*) the position corrected for refraction, (*c*) the position at which it appears from the centre of the earth, (*d*) the geocentric position but freed from aberration.

(*b*) Full moon occurred 1900, March 15·8. Calculate the approximate right-ascension and declination of the moon on March 24·9. Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere for the time when the moon sets and enter the lunar orbit. Sidereal period of moon 27·3 days, node of lunar orbit passed the vernal point in 1894.

(*c*) How are absolute right-ascensions of stars determined?

2. (*a*) Give a short account of precession, including a diagram which exhibits the effect of precession on a right-ascension and declination of a star.

(*b*) Enumerate the several corrections which must be applied to a star place given for the mean equinox of 1750·0 to reduce it to the apparent place for 1900, March 24.

(*c*) Find by means of a diagram towards what point the position of a star at finite distance would be displaced on the local celestial sphere if the sphere were transferred to the sun. How could an appreciable parallax of a star be found from observations?

3. (*a*) Three stars each of the 5th magnitude are so close together that they appear as one to the naked eye. What is the apparent magnitude?

(*b*) Prove the principle on which the sextant is constructed.

(*c*) Give the several steps by which the polar axis of an equatorial is directed towards the pole of the heavens.

4. (*a*) Give a short account of aberration.

(*b*) Mention the corrections which have to be applied to the meridional altitude of the moon's upper limb measured from the visible horizon. How does this determine the latitude of the place if the geocentric declination is taken from the *Nautical Almanac*?

(*c*) Find the date when a star which culminates at 7 hours local mean time on March 24, passes the meridian at midnight. What is the star's right-ascension?

5. (*a*) Find the ratio of the diameters of sun and moon on the assumption that they have the same angular diameter. Parallax of the sun = 9″, parallax of the moon = 57′.

(*b*) Define sidereal and tropical year; derive the relation between a mean solar and a sidereal day.

(*c*) Define the astronomical mean sun, sidereal time at mean noon, and equation of time.

6. (*a*) Construct the position of a comet in its orbit for a time which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the periodic time from the perihelion. Eccentricity of orbit=0·9.

(*b*) Draw the sun's orbit with reference to the earth for 1900 and 2400. Longitude of perihelion 280° and yearly sidereal motion 0′·2.

(*c*) With what object is the beginning of the astronomical year defined by the mean longitude of the sun = 280°?

CHEMISTRY—See p. 578.
ZOOLOGY—See p. 579.
BOTANY—See p. 579.

D.—DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND LAW.

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

(*Do not attempt more than* EIGHT *questions.*)

1. How far did local and ecclesiastical differences prevent national unity in England or Scotland before the ninth century?

2. Is it right to attribute the success of Swegen and Cnut mainly to the personal deficiencies of Æthelred the Unready?

3. Describe and account for any difference between the policy of the later Anglo-Saxon Kings and that of the Norman Kings towards Scotland.

4. Trace the steps by which the Papal power was increased in England between the reign of William I. and the submission of John.

5. In what ways was England affected by the long absence of Richard I.?

6. Examine the grounds of Edward I.'s claim to suzerainty over Scotland.

7. What justification may be found for Edward III.'s war against France?

8. Account for the social discontent in England towards the close of the fourteenth century.

9. What do you know of the House of Lancaster before the accession of Henry IV.?

10. Account for the weakness of the executive government under the Lancastrians.

11. By what classes or parties were the Yorkists and Lancastrians respectively supported?

12. Write short notes on the Assize of Clarendon, Mise of Amiens, Confirmation of the Charters, Good Parliament, Treaty of Troyes.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

(*Do not attempt more than* EIGHT *questions.*)

1. Compare the England of Henry VII. with the Scotland of James IV. as regards (i) industries, (ii) military power, (iii) internal order.

2. Discuss the several views of More, Cromwell, and Cranmer with regard to religious reform.

3. Illustrate from 16th century history the continuance of the connexion between France and Scotland.

4. Summarize the chief points in the Parliamentary opposition to James I. in England.

5. Compare the policy of James I. and Charles I. towards the Kirk of Scotland.

6. By what combination of parties was the restoration of Charles II. secured in both kingdoms?

7. Give some account of the origin of the Bank of England, and of the growth of the National Debt.

8. Trace and account for the dying-out in Scotland of the opposition to the Union.

9. Examine the claims of the Duke of Marlborough to be called the greatest soldier Britain ever produced.

10. Examine the claims of Sir Robert Walpole to be considered a great statesman.

11. Could the quarrel with the American colonies have been averted?

12. Account for the successful share taken by Great Britain in the final overthrow of Napoleon.

Constitutional Law and History—See p. 593.
Roman Law--See Civil Law, p. 586.

II. FOR THE DEGREE WITH HONOURS.

(And for Snell Exhibition, April, 1900.)

A.—GROUP OF CLASSICS.

LATIN TRANSLATION.

1. Translate:

(*a*) Virg. *Aen.* XI. 42—58.
(*b*) Hor. *Epp.* I. 17, 11—22.
(*c*) Cic. *Phil.* VI. c. 5, §§ 14—15.
(*d*) Tac. *Ann.* II. 77.
(*e*) Liv. XXII. 36.

2. Any *two* (or more) of the following passages:

(*a*) Lucr. I. 968—981.

Re-state the argument in your own words.

(*b*) Juv. X. 114—125.
(*c*) Propert. II. 13, 17—26.
(*d*) Mart. II. 29.

3. For unprepared translation:

Quis latet hic superum? quod numen ab aethere pressum
Dignatur caecus inclusum habitare cavernas?
Quis terram coeli patitur deus, omnia cursus
Aeterni secreta tenens, mundique futuri
Conscius, ac populis sese proferre paratus,
Contactusque ferens hominum, magnusque potensque,
Sive canit fatum, seu, quod iubet ille canendo,
Fit fatum? Forsan terris inserta regendis,
Aere libratum vacuo quae sustinet orbem,
Totius pars magna Jovis, Cirrhaea per antra
Exit, et aetherio trahitur connexa Tonanti.
Hoc ubi virgineo conceptum est pectore numen,
Humanam feriens animam sonat, oraque vatis
Solvit, ceu Siculus flammis urgentibus Aetnam
Undat apex: Campana fremens ceu saxa vaporat
Conditus Inarimes aeterna mole Typhoeus.

Lucan, *Pharsalia* V. 86—101.

LATIN PROSE.

Translate into Latin :

Thus fell the curtain on the Peninsular campaign, which had lasted within a few weeks of six years—the mightiest conflict in which Great Britain ever has borne a part, and profoundly affecting the destiny of the whole human race. By a singular concurrence of genius and circumstance, a design, audacious in its scope, yet practical in every detail of it, formed itself in the mind of one of Britain's many generals, and was entrusted to its author for execution, because of the accidental friendship of a few aristocratic families. No doubt Sir Arthur Wellesley's personality was one to inspire confidence ; when he laid his scheme before Canning and Castlereagh he had already shown in India that he was a capable officer and administrator. Through good report and ill, through difficulties and disappointments from random foreign Governments, headlong allies, and ill-trained officers, through sunshine and storm, summer and winter, seedtime and harvest, while every throne in Europe rocked or was engulfed, alliances melted away or formed afresh for menace, this steadfast spirit maintained its purpose, this vigilant brain converted every changing circumstance to its use. Ministers at home, distraught by faction, harassed for means, weakened by wars in other regions, drew courage and constancy from their inflexible servant, who never veiled a truth and never glozed a peril. Calm, confident, resourceful, he went from strength to strength, till Europe began to recognize her true deliverer, and designed to withdraw him from the work of his choice, and set him face to face with Napoleon himself.

LATIN GENERAL PAPER—Two Hours.

A. Translate, with notes on the syntax of moods and tenses :

(*a*) 'Nil satis est,' inquit, 'quia tanti quantum habeas sis.'
Hor. *Sat.* I. 1. 62.

(*b*) Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus
Illis nullus erat. Hor. *Sat.* II. 2. 89—90.

(*c*) Deciens centena dedisses
Huic parco paucis contento, quinque diebus
Nil erat in loculis. Hor. *Sat.* I. 3. 15—17

(*d*) Ignarum quibus est ius aptius. Hor. *Sat.* II. 4. 38.

(*e*) Non aeris acervus et auri
Aegroto domini deduxit corpore febris. Hor. *Epp.* I. 2. 48-9.

(*f*) Troum socia arma secutum
Obruerent Rutuli telis ; animam ipse dedissem.
Virg. *Aen.* XI. 167—8.

B. Translate and explain with reference to the context :

(*a*) Cuius tu imperatoris quaestor fueras, dictatoris magister equitum, belli princeps, crudelitatis auctor, praedae socius, testamento, ut dicebas ipse, filius, appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas. Cic. *Philippic* II. c. 29, § 71.

(*b*) Sub idem tempus de flamine Diali in locum Servii Maluginensis defuncti legendo, simul roganda nova lege, disseruit Caesar. Nam patricios, confarreatis parentibus genitos, tres simul nominari, ex quis unus legeretur, vetusto more; neque adesse, ut olim, eam copiam, omissa confarreandi assuetudine aut inter paucos retenta.

Tac. *Ann.* IV. c. 16, §§ 1—3.

(*c*) Ob haec ratus auspiciis ementiendis Latinarumque feriarum mora et consularibus aliis impedimentis retenturos se in urbe, simulato itinere privatus clam in provinciam abiit. Liv. XXI. c. 63, § 5.

(*d*) Any TWO of the following, according to your profession:

(1) Dicat: 'da mihi, vir, kalendis meam qui matrem inverim:
Da qui farcit, da qui condit: da quod dem quinquatribus
Praecantatrici, coniectrici, ariolae atque aruspicae:
Flagitiumst, si nil mittetur: quo supercilio spicit.'
Plaut. *Mil. Glor.* 690—693.

(2) Aequales habitus illic similemque videbis
Orchestram et populum: clari velamen honoris
Sufficiunt tunicae summis Aedilibus albae. Juv. III. 177—9.

(3) Ille quoque eversus mons est, quem maximum in oris
Progenies Thiae clara supervehitur,
Cum Medi peperere novum mare, cumque iuventus
Per medium classi barbara navit Athon.
Catull. LXVI. 43—46.

(4) Iure: etenim id summum, quid dexter senio ferret,
Scire erat in voto; damnosa canicula quantum
Raderet; angustae collo non fallier orcae;
Neu quis callidior buxum torquere flagello. Pers. III. 48—51.

C. [*The first question should in all cases be answered. Of the others, not more than* TWO *Literary and* TWO *Historical questions need be attempted.*]

(1) Define *senatus auctoritas*, *aerarii*, *capitis deminutio minor*, *centesima rerum venalium*, *Gabinus cinctus*, *interrex*, *duoviri perduellionis*, *vindicatio per sponsionem*.

(2) Quote Horace's criticism of Plautus, and discuss its justice.

(3) What use did Roman Satire make of proper names at various periods? How far was it personal in attack?

(4) What influences contributed to form the prose style of Livy, and wherein does it chiefly differ from the Ciceronian model?

(5) Describe carefully the part which Cicero played after Caesar's murder?

(6) Discuss the importance of sea-power at various periods of Roman history.

(7) What inherent defects in the Republican system precipitated the advent of Monarchy?

GREEK TRANSLATION—THREE HOURS.

Translate:

(1) "Τί δέ;" ἦ δ' ὅς· "ἦ πάσχομέν τι τοιοῦτον περὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ξύλοις τε καὶ οἷς νῦν δὴ ἐλέγομεν τοῖς ἴσοις; ἆρα φαίνεται ἡμῖν οὕτως ἴσα εἶναι ὥσπερ

αὐτὸ ὃ ἔστιν ἴσον, ἢ ἐνδεῖ τι ἐκείνου τοῦ τοιοῦτον εἶναι οἷον τὸ ἴσον, ἢ οὐδέν;” “καὶ πολύ γε,” ἔφη, “ἐνδεῖ.” “οὐκοῦν ὁμολογοῦμεν, ὅταν τίς τι ἰδὼν ἐννοήσῃ, ὅτι βούλεται μὲν τοῦτο, ὃ νῦν ἐγὼ ὁρῶ, εἶναι οἷον ἄλλο τι τῶν ὄντων, ἐνδεῖ δὲ καὶ οὐ δύναται τοιοῦτον εἶναι ἴσον οἷον ἐκεῖνο, ἀλλ’ ἔστιν φαυλότερον, ἀναγκαῖόν που τὸν τοῦτο ἐννοοῦντα τυχεῖν προειδότα ἐκεῖνα ᾧ φησιν αὐτὸ προσεοικέναι μέν, ἐνδεεστέρως δὲ ἔχειν;” “ἀνάγκη.” “τί οὖν; τοιοῦτον πεπόνθαμεν καὶ ἡμεῖς, ἢ οὔ, περί τε τὰ ἴσα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἴσον;” “παντάπασί γε.” “ἀναγκαῖον ἄρα ἡμᾶς προειδέναι τὸ ἴσον πρὸ ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου, ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον ἰδόντες τὰ ἴσα ἐνενοήσαμεν, ὅτι ὀρέγεται μὲν πάντα ταῦτα εἶναι οἷον τὸ ἴσον, ἔχει δὲ ἐνδεεστέρως.” “ἔστι ταῦτα.” “ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τόδε ὁμολογοῦμεν, μὴ ἄλλοθεν αὐτὸ ἐννενοηκέναι μηδὲ δυνατὸν εἶναι ἐννοῆσαι, ἀλλ’ ἢ ἐκ τοῦ ἰδεῖν ἢ ἅψασθαι ἢ ἔκ τινος ἄλλης τῶν αἰσθήσεων· ταὐτὸν δὲ πάντα ταῦτα λέγω.” “ταὐτὸν γάρ ἐστιν, ὦ Σώκρατες, πρός γε ὃ βούλεται δηλῶσαι ὁ λόγος.”

Plat. *Phaedo*, 74D–75A.

Restate and criticise the argument.

(2) Καὶ ἐλασσούμενοι γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δίκαις καὶ παρ’ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐν τοῖς ὁμοίοις νόμοις ποιήσαντες τὰς κρίσεις φιλοδικεῖν δοκοῦμεν. καὶ οὐδεὶς σκοπεῖ αὐτῶν, τοῖς καὶ ἄλλοθί που ἀρχὴν ἔχουσι καὶ ἧσσον ἡμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους μετρίοις οὖσι διότι τοῦτο οὐκ ὀνειδίζεται· βιάζεσθαι γὰρ οἷς ἂν ἐξῇ, δικάζεσθαι οὐδὲν προσδέονται. οἱ δὲ εἰθισμένοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὁμιλεῖν, ἤν τι παρὰ τὸ μὴ οἴεσθαι χρῆναι ἢ γνώμῃ ἢ δυνάμει τῇ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ὁπωσοῦν ἐλασσωθῶσιν οὐ τοῦ πλέονος μὴ στερισκόμενοι χάριν ἔχουσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς χαλεπώτερον φέρουσιν ἢ εἰ ἀπὸ πρώτης ἀποθέμενοι τὸν νόμον φανερῶς ἐπλεονεκτοῦμεν. ἐκείνως δ’ οὐδ’ ἂν αὐτοὶ ἀντέλεγον ὡς οὐ χρεὼν τὸν ἥσσω τῷ κρατοῦντι ὑποχωρεῖν.—Thuc. I. 77. 1–3.

How far was this plea true in fact?

(3) Ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐποποιία τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ μετὰ μέτρου μεγάλου μίμησις εἶναι σπουδαίων ἠκολούθησεν· τῷ δὲ τὸ μέτρον ἁπλοῦν ἔχειν καὶ ἀπαγγελίαν εἶναι ταύτῃ διαφέρουσιν· ἔτι δε τῷ μήκει, ἐπεὶ ἡ μὲν ὅτι μάλιστα πειρᾶται ὑπὸ μίαν περίοδον ἡλίου εἶναι ἢ μικρὸν ἐξαλλάττειν, ἡ δὲ ἐποποιία ἀόριστος τῷ χρόνῳ, καὶ τούτῳ διαφέρει· καίτοι τὸ πρῶτον ὁμοίως ἐν ταῖς τραγῳδίαις τοῦτο ἐποίουν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσιν.—Arist. *Poet.* V. 4.

Discuss (*a*) the reading of the first clause; (*b*) the meaning of ὑπὸ μίαν περίοδον ἡλίου εἶναι.

(4) Παρὰ δὲ Κυανεᾶν πελάγει διδύμας ἁλὸς
ἀκταὶ Βοσπόριαι ἰδ’ ὁ Θρῃκῶν ἄξενος
Σαλμυδησὸς, ἵν’ ἀγχίπολις Ἄρης
δισσοῖσι Φινεΐδαις
εἶδεν ἀρατὸν ἕλκος
τυφλωθὲν ἐξ ἀγρίας δάμαρτος
ἀλαὸν ἀλαστόροισιν ὀμμάτων κύκλοις
ἀραχθέντων ὑφ’ αἱματηραῖς
χείρεσσι καὶ κερκίδων ἀκμαῖσιν.—Soph. *Antig.* 966–976.

Explain the allusions.

(5) Ὡς δ’ ὑπὸ λαίλαπι πᾶσα κελαινὴ βέβριθε χθὼν
ἤματ’ ὀπωρινῷ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ
Ζεὺς, ὅτε δὴ ῥ’ ἄνδρεσσι κοτεσσάμενος χαλεπήνῃ,
οἳ βίῃ εἰν ἀγορῇ σκολιὰς κρίνωσι θέμιστας,

ἐκ δὲ δίκην ἐλάσωσι, θεῶν ὄπιν οὐκ ἀλέγοντες·
τῶν δέ τε πάντες μὲν ποταμοὶ πλήθουσι ῥέοντες,
πολλὰς δὲ κλιτῦς τότ' ἀποτμήγουσι χαράδραι,
ἐς δ' ἅλα πορφυρέην μεγάλα στενάχουσι ῥέουσαι
ἐξ ὀρέων ἐπὶ κὰρ, μινύθει δέ τε ἔργ' ἀνθρώπων·
Ὣς ἵπποι Τρῳαὶ μεγάλα στενάχοντο θέουσαι.

Hom. *Il.* XVI. 384–393.

Explain the change of mood in lines 385, 386 ; and the phrase ἐπὶ κάρ.

(6) Ὄφρ' ἂν μέν κ' ἀγροὺς ἴομεν καὶ ἔργ' ἀνθρώπων,
τόφρα σὺν ἀμφιπόλοισι μεθ' ἡμιόνους καὶ ἅμαξαν
καρπαλίμως ἔρχεσθαι· ἐγὼ δ' ὁδὸν ἡγεμονεύσω.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν πόλιος ἐπιβείομεν, ἣν πέρι πύργος
ὑψηλὸς, καλὸς δὲ λιμὴν ἑκάτερθε πόληος,
λεπτὴ δ' εἰσίθμη· νῆες δ' ὁδὸν ἀμφιέλισσαι
εἰρύαται· πᾶσιν γὰρ ἐπίστιόν ἐστιν ἑκάστῳ.
ἔνθα δέ τέ σφ' ἀγορὴ. καλὸν Ποσιδήϊον ἀμφὶς,
ῥυτοῖσιν λάεσσι κατωρυχέεσσ' ἀραρυῖα.

Hom. *Od.* VI. 259-267.

Explain the form of ἐπιβείομεν, and the meaning of ἐπίστιον.

(7) Νῦν, ταῦτα πάντα τλᾶσ', ἀπενθήτῳ φρενὶ
λέγοιμ' ἂν ἄνδρα τόνδε τῶν σταθμῶν κύνα,
σωτῆρα ναὸς πρότονον, ὑψηλῆς στέγης
στῦλον ποδήρη, μονογενὲς τέκνον πατρὶ,
καὶ γῆν φανεῖσαν ναυτίλοις παρ' ἐλπίδα,
κάλλιστον ἦμαρ εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χείματος,
ὁδοιπόρῳ διψῶντι πηγαῖον ῥέος.
τερπνὸν δὲ τἀναγκαῖον ἐκφυγεῖν ἅπαν.
τοιοῖσδε τοί νιν ἀξιῶ προσφθέγμασιν.
φθόνος δ' ἀπέστω· πολλὰ γὰρ τὰ πρὶν κακὰ
ἠνειχόμεσθα· νῦν δέ μοι, φίλον κάρα,
ἔκβαιν' ἀπήνης τῆσδε, μὴ χαμαὶ τιθεὶς
τὸν σὸν πόδ', ὦ 'ναξ, 'Ιλίου πορθήτορα.—Aesch. *Ag.* 895–907.

At what juncture and in which sense are these words spoken ?

Optional Books.

Translate any *two* of the following passages :

(1) Ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἡσυχάζοντάς τε καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν θεραπεύοντας καὶ ἀρχὴν μὴ ἐπικτωμένους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ μηδὲ τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύοντας ἔφη περιέσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ ταῦτά τε πάντα ἐς τοὐναντίον ἔπραξαν, καὶ ἄλλα ἔξω τοῦ πολέμου, δοκοῦντα εἶναι κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας φιλοτιμίας καὶ ἴδια κέρδη, κακῶς ἔς τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπολίτευσαν, ἃ κατορθούμενα μὲν τοῖς ἰδιώταις τιμὴ καὶ ὠφελία μᾶλλον ἦν, σφαλέντα δὲ τῇ πόλει ἐς τὸν πολέμον βλάβη καθίστατο. αἴτιον δ' ἦν ὅτι ἐκεῖνος μὲν δυνατός ὢν τῷ τε ἀξιώματι καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ, χρημάτων τε διαφανῶς ἀδωρότατος γενόμενος, κατεῖχε τὸ πλῆθος ἐλευθέρως, καὶ οὐκ ἤγετο μᾶλλον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἢ αὐτὸς ἦγε, δια τὸ μὴ κτώμενος ἐξ οὐ προσηκόντων τὴν δύναμιν πρὸς ἡδονήν τι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἔχων ἐπ' ἀξιώσει καὶ πρὸς ὀργήν τι ἀντειπεῖν.

Thuc. II. 65, 7–8.

(2) Πῶς δῆτ᾽ ἐμοὶ τυραννὶς ἡδίων ἔχειν
ἀρχῆς ἀλύπου καὶ δυναστείας ἔφυ ;
οὔπω τοσοῦτον ἠπατημένος κυρῶ
ὥστ᾽ ἄλλα χρῄζειν ἢ τά σὺν κέρδει καλά.
νῦν πᾶσι χαίρω, νῦν με πᾶς ἀσπάζεται,
νῦν οἱ σέθεν χρῄζοντες αἰκάλλουσί με·
τὸ γὰρ τυχεῖν αὐτοῖς ἅπαντ᾽ ἐνταῦθ᾽ ἔνι.
πῶς δῆτ᾽ ἐγὼ κεῖν᾽ ἂν λάβοιμ᾽ ἀφεὶς τάδε ;
οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο νοῦς κακὸς καλῶς φρονῶν.
ἀλλ᾽ οὔτ᾽ ἐραστὴς τῆσδε τῆς γνώμης ἔφυν
οὔτ᾽ ἂν μετ᾽ ἄλλου δρῶντος ἂν τλαίην ποτε.

Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 592-602.

(3) Εἶτα σοφίζεται, καὶ φησὶ προσήκειν, ἧς μὲν οἴκοθεν ἥκετ᾽ ἔχοντες δόξης περὶ ἡμῶν ἀμελῆσαι, ὥσπερ δ᾽, ὅταν οἰόμενοι περιεῖναι χρήματά τῳ λογίζησθε, ἂν καθαραὶ ὦσιν αἱ ψῆφοι καὶ μηδὲν περιῇ, συγχωρεῖτε, οὕτω καὶ νῦν τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ λόγου φαινομένοις προσθέσθαι. θεάσασθε τοίνυν ὡς σαθρὸν, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἔστι φύσει πᾶν ὅ τι ἂν μὴ δικαίως ᾖ πεπραγμένον. ἐκ γὰρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ σοφοῦ τούτου παραδείγματος ὡμολόγηκε νῦν γ᾽ ὑμᾶς ὑπάρχειν ἐγνωσμένους ἐμὲ μὲν λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, αὐτὸν δ᾽ ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου· οὐ γὰρ ἂν μεταπείθειν ὑμᾶς ἐζήτει μὴ τοιαύτης οὔσης τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως περὶ ἑκατέρου.

Dem. *De Cor.* 227, 228.

GREEK PROSE AND UNPREPARED TRANSLATION.

Three Hours.

I. For Greek Prose :

"Nevertheless I grant you, Fra Ambrogio" (says Farinata), "it had been better to have our quarrel out alone, among Florentines. Civil war is so grand and generous a thing, and of such nicety that, if it were possible, foreign hands should not be used in it. I would rather have it left wholly to fellow-citizens, and for choice to gentlemen, able to labour at it with a tireless arm and a subtle mind. I shall not say so much of foreign wars. They are expedient, or may be necessary undertakings for maintaining or enlarging the boundaries of States, or for furthering the barter of merchandise. Generally there is neither much advantage nor much honour to be won by carrying on such great wars with our own help. A shrewd people is glad to devolve them upon mercenaries, and commits their conduct to practised captains who know how to get many conquests with few men. They want only professional valour, and it is proper to spend upon them more gold than blood. You cannot put your heart into the business. For it would be a sort of folly to hate a foreigner because his interests are contrary to ours, whereas it is in nature and reason to hate a fellow-citizen opposed to what one judges good and expedient oneself. It is only in civil war a man may show a piercing brain, an unbending soul, and the might of a heart brimful of anger and love."

II. For Unprepared Translation :

(*a*) Κἀγώ, ἔτι γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἠμφεγνόουν τὸν λόγον ὅ τι ἐβούλετο, Ἆρ᾽ ἐννοῶ, ἔφην, οἷον λέγεις τὸν φιλόσοφον ἄνδρα : δοκεῖς γάρ μοι λέγειν οἷον ἐν τῇ ἀγωνίᾳ εἰσὶν οἱ πένταθλοι πρὸς τοὺς δρομέας ἢ τοὺς παλαιστάς. καὶ γὰρ *ἐκεῖνοι τούτων μὲν λείπονται κατὰ τὰ τούτων ἆθλα καὶ δεύτεροί εἰσι πρὸς τούτους, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἀθλητῶν πρῶτοι καὶ νικῶσιν αὐτούς. τάχ' ἂν ἴσως τοιοῦτόν τι λέγοις καὶ τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν ἀπεργάζεσθαι τοὺς ἐπιτηδεύοντας τοῦτο τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα· τῶν μὲν πρώτων εἰς ξύνεσιν περὶ τὰς τέχνας ἐλλείπεσθαι, τὰ δευτερεῖα δ' ἔχοντας τῶν ἄλλων περιεῖναι, καὶ οὕτως γίγνεσθαι περὶ πάντα ὕπακρόν τινα ἄνδρα τὸν πεφιλοσοφηκότα. τοιοῦτόν τινά μοι δοκεῖς ἐνδείκνυσθαι. Καλῶς γέ μοι, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, φαίνει ὑπολαμβάνειν τὰ περὶ τοῦ φιλοσόφου, ἀπεικάσας αὐτὸν τῷ πεντάθλῳ. ἔστι γὰρ ἀτεχνῶς τοιοῦτος, οἷος μὴ δουλεύειν μηδενὶ πράγματι μηδ' εἰς τὴν ἀκρίβειαν μηδὲν διαπεπονηκέναι, ὥςτε διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἑνὸς τούτου ἐπιμέλειαν τῶν ἄλλων ἁπάντων ἀπολελεῖφθαι, ὥςπερ οἱ δημιουργοί, ἀλλὰ πάντων μετρίως ἐφῆφθαι.*

Plat. *Amat.* 135 d—136 b.

(*b*)

Ἔρωτι μέν νυν ὅστις ἀντανίσταται
πύκτης ὅπως ἐς χεῖρας, οὐ καλῶς φρονεῖ.
οὗτος γὰρ ἄρχει καὶ θεῶν ὅπως θέλει,
κἀμοῦ γε, πῶς δ' οὔ; χἀτέρας οἵας γ' ἐμοῦ·
ὥστ' εἴ τι τὠμῷ τ' ἀνδρὶ τῇδε τῇ νόσῳ
ληφθέντι μεμπτός εἰμι, κάρτα μαίνομαι,
ἢ τῇδε τῇ γυναικί, τῇ μεταιτίᾳ
τοῦ μηδὲν αἰσχροῦ μηδ' ἐμοὶ κακοῦ τινος.
οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτ'. ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν ἐκ κείνου μαθὼν
ψεύδει, μάθησιν οὐ καλὴν ἐκμανθάνεις·
εἰ δ' αὐτὸς αὑτὸν ὧδε παιδεύεις, ὅταν
θέλῃς γενέσθαι χρηστὸς, ὀφθήσει κακός.

Soph. *Trach.* 441-452.

GREEK GENERAL PAPER—Two Hours.

(*Not more than* SIX *questions need be attempted.*)

1. *Καὶ γὰρ τοῦ σοῦ πατρὸς Ἀπημάντου ἤκουον, ὅτι ἡ Ἰλιὰς κάλλιον εἴη ποίημα τῷ Ὁμήρῳ ἢ ἡ Ὀδύσσεια, τοσούτῳ δὲ κάλλιον, ὅσῳ ἀμείνων Ἀχίλλευς Ὀδυσσέως εἴη* (Plato, *Hippias Minor*, c. 1). Discuss this.

2. What is Aristotle's view of the importance of *ὄψις* in Tragedy, and how far does it agree with the practice of the Greek Tragedians?

3. What is the main theme of the *Phaedo*?

4. What is meant by saying that Thucydides wrote Old Attic?

5. "In the view of the Eternal Justice, both Creon and Antigone were wrong, because they were one-sided; but at the same time both were right." Criticise this dictum of Hegel's.

6. In what sense can party government be said to have existed in Athens?

7. Describe the part played by Aegina in Greek politics.

8. What conditions determined the survival of particular Greek authors?

9. Explain the terms: Triglyph, frieze, pronaos, parabasis, peripeteia, *τρυγῳδία*, dithyramb, clepsydra.

10. How are the chief uses of the Greek Infinitive derived from its original case-force?

B.—GROUP OF MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Give in some detail an account of the doctrines of Anaxagoras, noting their relations to preceding or contemporary views, and pointing out the ways in which they influenced the later philosophy of Plato and Aristotle.

2. What doctrines of Antisthenes and of the Megaric school seem specially to have been criticised by Plato? Refer to the dialogues in which the criticisms are worked out.

3. What traces are there of the Ascetic principle in Greek views of life as expressed in Greek philosophy? Indicate generally what you take to be essential in the Ascetic principle.

4. "Each (*i.e.* Democritus and Plato) seems to run counter to his own hypothesis. The former who refers sense qualities to affections of sense, yet defines them as having a self-existent nature; the latter who gives the qualities a substantive being, yet connects them with affections of sense." Comment on this passage and consider generally the answer that might be given from Plato's point of view to the questions, What is the sense-perceived object? What kind or measure of real existence belongs to it? Distinguish, if you think necessary, earlier and later forms of the Platonic answer.

5. State and comment briefly on the points (*a*) in which the Platonic and Aristotelian views are most nearly in accord, (*b*) in which they diverge most widely.

6. 'What is fundamental in the philosophy of Plato is his view of the Soul.' Explain and discuss this, giving as detailed a statement as you think necessary, of the general nature and functions of the Soul according to Plato.

7. In what ways does the conception of degrees of real existence appear in the Platonic system? Compare Plato's manner of distinguishing real and phenomenal existence and his recognition of grades of knowledge with the corresponding doctrines in Spinoza, Kant, and Hegel.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Give a summary statement of the chief points in Hume's and Leibniz's theories of Knowledge by which Kant's analysis of experience was directly influenced, and point out the general relation of Kant's view to these theories.

2. 'There is a total want of internal connexion between Kant's doctrines of space and of the original synthetical unity of consciousness.' Explain this statement and discuss in detail the grounds for it.

3. What, according to Kant, constitutes an external real object of perception?

4. Explain the meaning of the term *Reason* in the Kantian system, distinguishing the several functions assigned to it. In what way is it connected with Understanding?

5. Give a general statement of the main lines of development from the Kantian system.

6. What seem to you the chief points at issue in modern theories of the perception of space. Comment on the statement that the representation of space, in so far as it contains what is qualitatively peculiar to particular kinds of sense-presentation, must be held to be of only subjective validity.

7. Discuss the opposition between Immediate and Mediate Knowledge.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. 'To Aristotle the ideal state is a democracy, to Plato an oligarchy.' Examine this statement.

2. 'The moral principle is undemonstrable.' On what grounds is this view held by Aristotle, and what is the value of it?

3. State and examine the views of 'pleasure' held by Plato and Aristotle.

4. Hegel says that, for Aristotle, 'Political philosophy is the whole of practical philosophy.' Discuss this statement, and compare Aristotle with Kant in this respect.

5. Examine Spinoza's statement that 'virtue is power.'

6. What do Kant, Green, and Mill respectively mean by a 'good will'? Compare and criticise their views.

7. What is the distinction between *natural* good and *moral* good? And what truth is there in the view that 'Hedonism can yield no imperative, no moral ideal, or universal law.'

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. In what ways have the individualistic presuppositions of Kant affected his view of the moral imperative?

2. State and discuss Plato's view as to the voluntariness of wrongdoing, and compare his view of freedom with that of Aristotle.

3. Compare Schopenhauer's view of reason with that of Kant.

4. 'An optimist theory of the world necessarily issues in a prudential view of morality.' Discuss this statement.

5. Examine the view that truth, goodness, and beauty are self-contradictory abstractions.

6. What place do the postulates of the practical reason hold in Kant's system of ethics? Examine their relation to the ideas of reason.

7. Discuss Green's conception of the self.

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY—Four Hours.

1. Define the notion of 'unity of consciousness,' and discuss the significance of unity of consciousness in psychology and metaphysics.

2. Compare the Aristotelian with more modern conceptions of the Syllogism and of its relation to Induction.

3. Discuss the place of Feeling in the mental life, noticing different views, and pointing out the chief psychological problems involved.

4. 'The conception of End is wholly practical.' Develop this view, and discuss the grounds for it.

5. 'To explain the whole, we must presuppose the whole.' Is this true? If so, does philosophy imply a vicious circle?

6. Is it possible to cut ethical theory loose from metaphysical doctrine? Illustrate by reference to the latest forms of Hedonism.

7. 'The division between sense and thought, passion and reason, can be taken neither as real nor as unreal; nor does the idea of Evolution solve the difficulty.' Explain and discuss this statement.

8. 'The essential function of Thought is to further the Ends of the Will and the Emotions.' Discuss this statement and compare it with Kant's assertion of the primacy of the Practical over the Speculative Reason.

C.—GROUP OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Draw two tangents to an ellipse from an external point.

PCP' is a line passing through the centre C of an ellipse and terminated by the directrices; show that if tangents be drawn to the ellipse from P and P' they will intersect on the circumference of the auxiliary circle.

2. Prove that the equation $ax^2+2hxy+by^2=0$ represents two straight lines through the origin, and find the angle between them.

A chord PQ of a conic subtends a right angle at a fixed point O; show that the locus of the foot of the perpendicular from O on PQ is a circle, and that two of the common chords of this circle and the conic pass through O. Deduce that if the conic be a parabola, the circle touches it at two points on a line perpendicular to the axis.

3. Show that the equation

$$17x^2-12xy+8y^2+26x-8y+2=0$$

represents an ellipse, the equation of whose axes is

$$4x^2-4y^2+6xy+7x+4y+3=0.$$

4. Show that the equations of any four straight lines may be written in the form $x \pm y \pm z = 0$, where x, y, z are homogeneous co-ordinates; and find the general equation of a conic touching four given straight lines.

If a conic be inscribed in a quadrilateral, prove that the straight lines joining the points of contact of opposite sides pass through a diagonal point.

5. Find the shortest distance between two straight lines whose equations are given.

Show that the shortest distance between two opposite edges of the tetrahedron formed by the planes $y+z=0$, $z+x=0$, $x+y=0$, $x+y+z=a$, is $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}$, and show that the three lines of shortest distance intersect in the point given by $x=y=z=-a$.

6. If l_1, m_1, n_1; l_2, m_2, n_2; l_3, m_3, n_3 are the direction-cosines of three straight lines which are mutually perpendicular, prove that

$$\frac{l_1}{m_2n_3 - m_3n_2} = \frac{m_1}{n_2l_3 - n_3l_2} = \frac{n_1}{l_2m_3 - l_3m_2} = \pm 1.$$

Show that the straight lines which bisect the angles between the two generating lines in which the cone $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=0$ is cut by the plane $x+y+z=0$ are generating lines of the cone

$$(b-c)x^2+(c-a)y^2+(a-b)z^2=0.$$

7. Find the equation of the tangent cone from the point (α, β, γ) to the surface $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=1$.

If the section of the enveloping cone by one of the principal planes of the conicoid be a circle, the locus of the vertex is a conic in one of the other principal planes.

8. Find and interpret geometrically the conditions that the line

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$$

may be a generating line of the surface

$$ax^2+by^2+cz^2=1.$$

The generating lines through a point P on an hyperboloid of one sheet meet the generating lines at a fixed point O in K and L; if the rectangle $OK \cdot OL$ be constant show that P lies on a cone whose vertex is at O; show also that OK, OL are generating lines of this cone, and that the planes drawn through them to touch the cone pass through the centre of the hyperboloid.

9. Find the co-ordinates of the point of intersection of the normals drawn to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ at the points whose eccentric angles are α and β.

Deduce the co-ordinates of the centre of curvature at any point and the equation of the evolute of the ellipse. Show also that if O be the centre of the ellipse, the radius of curvature at any point P is $\frac{r'^3}{ab}$, where r' is the length of the semi-diameter conjugate to OP.

10. Find the conditions that a point should be a double point on a curve of the nth degree, and show that the maximum number of such points is $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$.

Show that on the curve $x^3+y^3=3x+2$ there is a cusp at the point $(-1, 0)$. Trace the curve.

11. In a spherical triangle ABC show that

$$\frac{\sin A}{\sin a}=\frac{\sin B}{\sin b}=\frac{\sin C}{\sin c}.$$

If θ be the arc of a great circle drawn from A to the middle point of BC, prove that

$$2\cos\theta\sin\frac{a}{2}=\frac{\sin b}{\sin B}\sin(B+C).$$

12. Demonstrate Delambre's Analogies:

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)\cos\frac{c}{2}=\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)\cos\frac{C}{2},$$

$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)\cos\frac{c}{2}=\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)\sin\frac{C}{2};$$

and show that

$$\sin\frac{E}{2}=\frac{\sin C\sin\frac{a}{2}\sin\frac{b}{2}}{\cos\frac{c}{2}},$$

where E is the spherical excess.

If C be a right angle show that

$$\cos E=\frac{\cos a+\cos b}{1+\cos a\cos b}.$$

13. Obtain the Interpolation-formula

$$u_x=u_a+B(x-a)+C(x-a)(x-b)+D(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)+\text{etc.},$$

in which $B=\frac{\Delta u_a}{b-a}$, $C=\frac{\Delta B}{c-a}$, $D=\frac{\Delta C}{d-a}$, etc.

where $\Delta\phi(a, b, \ldots)\equiv\phi(b, c, \ldots)-\phi(a, b, \ldots)$.

Deduce the simpler formula for the case in which n consecutive, equidistant values $u_0, u_1, \ldots u_{n-1}$ of the function u_x are given:

$$u^x=u_0+x\Delta u_0+\frac{x(x-1)}{1\,.\,2}\Delta^2u_0+\ldots+\frac{x(x-1)\ldots(x-n+2)}{1\,.\,2\ldots n-1}\Delta^{n-1}u_0.$$

Given

$L\tan 32°\,10'=9{\cdot}7985964,$

$L\tan 32°\,20'=9{\cdot}8013957,$

$L\tan 32°\,30'=9{\cdot}8041873,$

$L\tan 32°\,40'=9{\cdot}8069714,$

find an approximate value of

$$L\tan 32°\,12'\,30''.$$

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Prove De Moivre's Theorem, viz., that for all real values of n, $\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$ is a value of $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$.

If
$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma = 0$$
and
$$\sin\alpha + \sin\beta + \sin\beta = 0,$$
show that
$$\Sigma \cos 4\alpha = 2\Sigma \cos 2(\beta+\gamma),$$
and
$$\Sigma \sin 4\alpha = 2\Sigma \sin 2(\beta+\gamma).$$

2. If V be a homogeneous function of x and y of the nth degree, prove that
$$x^2\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + 2xy\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x\,\partial y} + y^2\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = n(n-1)V.$$

State the general form of Euler's Theorem, of which this is a particular case.

If
$$u = \sin^{-1}\frac{x^3+y^3}{x+y},$$
show that
$$x^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\,\partial y} + y^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2\tan u + 4\tan^3 u.$$

3. If $u = \phi(x, y, z)$, x, y, z being connected by the equations
$$f_1(x, y, z) = 0, \quad f_2(x, y, z) = 0;$$
explain Lagrange's method of Undetermined Multipliers for finding the maxima and minima values of u.

Find the maximum and minimum values of
$$(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 + (z-\gamma)^2 \equiv u,$$
subject to the conditions
$$a\alpha(x-\alpha) + b\beta(y-\beta) + c\gamma(z-\gamma) = 0,$$
and
$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1.$$

What is the geometrical meaning of this problem?

4. Prove that, under certain conditions,
$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{\underline{|2}}f''(x) + \ldots + \frac{h^{n-1}}{\underline{|n-1}}f^{n-1}(x) + \frac{h^n}{\underline{|n}}f^n(x+\theta h);$$
and specify all these conditions.

5. Define the envelope of a family of curves whose equation involves one arbitrary parameter, and find its equation.

Normal chords are drawn at the extremities of the latera-recta of a series of ellipses confocal with the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$; show that they envelope the two parabolas $y^2 = \pm 4cx$, where $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$.

6. Obtain the following integrals:
$$\text{(i)} \int \frac{x\log x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx,$$
$$\text{(ii)} \int \frac{dx}{x}\sqrt{\frac{a^2-x^2}{x^2-b^2}},$$

$$\text{(iii)} \int \frac{2x+1}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)^2}dx,$$

$$\text{(iv)} \int x^{\frac{5}{3}}(1+x^{\frac{4}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}}dx.$$

7. Prove that, in general, if the limits of x and y are independent

$$\int_{y_0}^{y_1}\int_{x_0}^{x_1} f(x, y)\,dx\,dy = \int_{x_0}^{x_1}\int_{y_0}^{y_1} f(x, y)\,dy\,dx.$$

Show that $$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2}\,dx = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$$

and evaluate $$\int_0^{\infty} \cos x^2 dx.$$

8. Evaluate

$$\text{(i)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(\sin\theta)\,d\theta,$$

$$\text{(ii)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x}dx,$$

$$\text{(iii)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}\log\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

9. Show how to find the area and the volume of the surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a curve about a line in its plane; find the volume of the spheroid $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^3}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{b^2}=1$.

Prove that the area of the surface generated by the revolution of the cardioid $r=a(1-\cos\theta)$ about its axis is $\frac{32}{5}\pi a^2$.

10. Prove that the *necessary* and *sufficient* condition that the equation $X(x, y)dy+Y(x, y)dx=0$ be *exact*, is that

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}.$$

Integrate $$\text{(i)} \frac{2x}{y^3}dx+\left(\frac{1}{y^2}-\frac{3x^2}{y^4}\right)dy=0;$$

$$\text{(ii)} (x^2y^2+xy)y\,dx+(x^2y^2-1)x\,dy=0.$$

11. Explain the methods for obtaining the singular solution of a differential equation of the first order, and account for the appearance of loci obtained with the singular solution, but which do not satisfy the equation.

Find the general and the singular solutions of the equation

$$(ap^2-b)xy+(bx^2-ay^2+1)p=0.$$

12. Solve the equations:

$$\text{(i)} x(y-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+y(z-x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z(x-y);$$

$$\text{(ii)}\quad \frac{dx}{dt}+2(x+y)=\sin \mu t+\cos \mu t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt}+2(x+y)=\sin \mu t-\cos \mu t\,;$$

$$\text{(iii)}\quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}-z\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2.$$

13. Semicircles are described on the sides of a square remote from the centre; if one of the diagonals of the square be taken as the initial line, prove that the curve formed by the semicircles is represented by the equation

$$r=\frac{4a}{\pi}\cos\frac{\pi}{4}\left\{1-2\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty}\frac{1}{16n^2-1}\cos 4n\theta\right\}.$$

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. If a system of forces acting in any manner on a rigid body be reduced to three forces X, Y, Z acting at the origin along the axes of coordinates and three couples L, M, N in the coordinate planes, show that $LX+MY+NZ$ is an invariant for all axes.

2. Find the differential equation of the curve in which a heavy string hangs under gravity.

A heavy chain of variable density is suspended from two fixed points in the same horizontal line; if it hangs in the form of a cycloid show that the density at any point is inversely proportional to the cube of the radius of curvature at the point.

3. Find the centre of gravity of that part of the area between two concentric circles which is cut off by two radii inclined at a given angle.

Hence, or otherwise, prove that the centre of gravity of the volume generated by an ellipse, revolving through an angle 2α round the tangent at the extremity of the minor axis, is distant from the axis of rotation

$$\tfrac{5}{4}b\frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha},$$

where b is the semi-minor axis.

4. Investigate the motion of a particle moving towards a fixed point under the action of a force varying as the distance from the point.

A string of natural length a is stretched between two fixed points at a distance na apart, and a particle of mass m is attached to the middle point of the string; the particle is then displaced towards one of the fixed points through a space not exceeding $\frac{n-1}{2}a$, and then liberated; show that it will perform oscillations in a period independent of n and of the distance through which it is displaced.

5. Prove the formula $P = \frac{h^2}{p^3} \frac{dp}{dr}$ for the motion of a particle in a central orbit.

A particle moving with a central acceleration $\mu(18a^2u^5 - 8u^3)$ starts from a point at distance a from the origin in a direction perpendicular to the radius vector, and with the velocity from infinity. Show that the equation of the path is $r = a \cos 3\theta$.

6. Investigate the motion of a particle moving under gravity on a smooth surface of revolution whose axis is vertical.

A particle is projected horizontally from a fixed point on the inner surface of a smooth paraboloid of revolution, with velocity V; show that the highest point of its path is at a height $\frac{V^2}{2g}$ above the vertex, and that its velocity at that point is independent of V.

7. A heavy rod, free to move only in a vertical line, presses with its lower end on a smooth wedge which can slide along a smooth fixed horizontal plane. If m be the mass of the rod, m' that of the wedge, and α the inclination of the face of the wedge to the horizon, show that the acceleration of the wedge is

$$\frac{m \tan \alpha}{m' + m \tan^2 \alpha} g.$$

8. Define the moment of inertia of a system of particles about an axis; show that the moment of inertia of a rigid body about an axis passing through a given point is inversely proportional to the square of the radius vector of a certain ellipsoid whose centre is at the given point.

If a be the radius of a circular cylinder, h the altitude, show that there will be two points at which the ellipsoid becomes a sphere, provided $h^2 < 3a^2$, and that, if this condition be satisfied, these points are on the axis of the cylinder at distances $\pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{1}{3}h^2}$ from the centre of gravity.

9. Prove that, if the potential energy of a system slightly deflected from a position of equilibrium be a homogeneous quadratic function of the changes of the coordinates, $\Sigma Q dq' = \Sigma Q' dq$, where Q, dq and Q', dq' are representative forces and displacements, in deflections under two different systems of applied forces.

Hence show that if a beam rests horizontally on trestles, and a weight W be applied at a point A, the deflection at another point B is the same as would be produced at A if the weight were applied at B.

10. Two equal rods AB, BC freely jointed at B are moving forward in line with a velocity v perpendicular to their lengths; if A suddenly become fixed, show that the velocity of the middle point of AB is reduced to $\frac{9}{14}v$, and that the rods will coincide after a time $\frac{7}{6} \frac{a\pi}{v}$, $2a$ being the length of each rod.

11. A hoop, of diameter $2a$ and mass M, is capable of turning about a horizontal axis perpendicular to its plane and passing through a point P on its circumference; from the opposite end of the diameter through P a particle of mass m is suspended by a string of length $2l$. If the system

make a small oscillation during which the inclination of the string to the vertical is always twice that of the diameter of the hoop through P, show that

$$\frac{2m}{M}=\frac{l-a}{l+a}.$$

12. Find the attraction of a uniform thin rod on unit mass at an external point.

A thin plate is bounded by two parallel lines and stretches to infinity in both directions; find the components of the attraction on unit mass at an external point, parallel and perpendicular to the plate, and prove that the locus of a point at which these are constant is two sets of orthogonal cylinders.

13. Establish the equations of equilibrium of a fluid in the form

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}=\rho X, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}=\rho Y, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}=\rho Z.$$

If

$$X=y^2+z^2-x(y+z)$$
$$Y=z^2+x^2-y(z+x)$$
$$Z=x^2+y^2-z(x+y),$$

prove that the surfaces of equal pressure are spheroids having the same focus and directrix.

SECOND PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. State the fundamental experimental facts on which the theory of the flow of heat in a solid body depends. Define *conductivity* and *diffusivity* of a substance for heat.

Explain, giving the theory of the method, how the conductivities of two bars can be compared by means of the steady flow of heat along them from a heated end.

How has this experimental process been extended so as to give the absolute value of the conductivity of a substance?

2. A rectangular plate has one end kept at each point at a temperature which is a function of the distance of the point from the central line of the plate, and has its two lateral edges maintained at temperature zero. Supposing the faces covered with varnish impermeable to heat, and that the plate may be considered as infinitely long, find the steady temperature at a specified point in the plate.

3. Find the differential equation for the flow of heat in a homogeneous right circular cylinder in which the distribution of temperature is symmetrical about the axis. Modify the equation to suit (1) the case in which the cylinder is infinite in both directions along the axis, and has been heated so that the isothermal surfaces within it are coaxial cylinders, and has then been immersed in a medium of zero temperature, and (2) the case in which the cylinder is infinite in one direction along the axis from a circular base, over which has been maintained for a long time a distribution of temperature expressed by a finite continuous function of the distance r of any point of the base from the centre, the convex surface being surrounded by a medium at temperature zero. Give the surface condition applicable in both cases.

4. Find for one of the cases (1) and (2) specified in question 3 a solution expressing the temperature at any point of the cylinder.

5. Find the work done by the mutual attractions of the particles in the condensation to a uniform sphere of finite radius of a finite quantity of matter uniformly distributed through a sphere of infinite radius.

Taking the earth's radius as $6{\cdot}4 \times 10^8$ centimetres and the gravitation constant as $6{\cdot}5 \times 10^{-8}$ C.G.S., find this work for the earth regarded as a sphere of uniform density 5·5, and the heat which it would generate.

What is the bearing of this theory on the maintenance of the sun's heat?

6. Define the terms *centre of buoyancy* and *metacentre*. Show how stability of equilibrium depends upon the position of the metacentre.

Prove that if a floating body be inclined over through a small angle θ to a new position, the righting moment of the forces on the body is the excess of the moment of inertia about a certain axis of the plane of flotation of the body, supposed loaded with mass per unit area equal to the mass per unit volume of the liquid multiplied by θ, over the capsizing moment due to the displacement in space of the centre of gravity of the body and the former centre of buoyancy.

Show that a uniform solid right circular cylinder of radius a will float stably with its axis vertical in any liquid if its radius exceeds the height of the cylinder divided by $\sqrt{2}$.

7. Prove the equation of continuity of a fluid in the general case in which the fluid is compressible. Explain the physical meaning of the equation.

Transform the equation to suit the case in which the distribution of flow is symmetrical about a straight line.

8. Prove that the moment of momentum of an infinitesimal sphere of liquid (of moment of inertia μ about a diameter) about an axis through its centre parallel to the axis of x is

$$\tfrac{1}{2}\mu\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right).$$

Define irrotational motion of a liquid, and show that if the motion is irrotational, the velocity components u, v, w are derivable from a function ϕ of the coordinates.

What is the peculiarity of the motion when the function ϕ is multiple-valued?

9. Define circulation in fluid-motion, and prove Lord Kelvin's theorem of circulation, namely,

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_s (u\,dx + v\,dy + w\,dz) = -\int_s \frac{dp}{\rho} - \{\Omega_1 - \Omega_0 - \tfrac{1}{2}(q_1^2 - q_0^2)\},$$

where $\int_s$ denotes integration along a path s drawn in the fluid, and moving with it, q_1, q_0 the velocity at the final and initial ends of the path of integration, and Ω_1, Ω_0 the force potential at the same points.

Hence show that under certain conditions, which state, the circulation, if zero at any one instant, is always zero, and sketch briefly how this can be shown to lead to the result that if in any portion of a perfect fluid the motion is at one instant irrotational it remains for ever irrotational.

10. By means of the equation given in Question 9, or otherwise, prove that in a liquid revolving in steady motion about a vertical axis under gravity the surfaces of equal pressure are paraboloids of revolution about the vertical axis of the motion.

11. Define height of the homogeneous atmosphere at any point, and show that if the temperature is uniform it is the same for all points in the same vertical.

Prove that if the equilibrium of temperature in the atmosphere were purely convective, without communication of heat by conduction or radiation, so that the adiabatic condition ($pv^\gamma = \text{constant}$) held, the height H of the homogeneous atmosphere, at distance x vertically above a point at which it is H_0, would be given by the equation

$$H = H_0 - x\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}.$$

Hence show that there would be a limit for the total height of the atmosphere of about 28,000 metres if H_0 (at the ground) were taken as 8000 metres.

What physical reasons are there for supposing that this limit does not exist?

12. State Ampère's law of the magnetic force at a point due to the current in an infinitesimal element of a linear circuit.

By means of this law prove that the total magnetic induction through a circular conductor produced by a current in a wire laid along a screw thread of any pitch, cut in a right circular cylinder coaxial with the circle, is precisely that which would be produced through the circle, if the current were uniformly distributed over the part of the cylinder occupied by the helix, and flowed round it everywhere perpendicular to the generating lines, and the return wire were carried back from the terminal to the initial point along a generating line of the cylinder.

13. A point P of unit mass moves in a plane, under forces which have a potential V, and its motion is referred to two rectangular axes $O\xi$, $O\eta$ turning in the plane with uniform angular velocity n, find its equations of motion. Show by finding a first integral of these equations that the total energy E is given by

$$\frac{1}{2}(\dot{\xi}^2 + \dot{\eta}^2) - \frac{n^2}{2}(\xi^2 + \eta^2) - V = E.$$

By writing $\xi = x_1$, $\eta = x_2$, $\dot{\xi} - n\eta = y_1$, $\dot{\eta} + n\xi = y_2$, show that the two equations of motion are equivalent to the four so-called canonical equations

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_1}, \quad \frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial y_2}, \quad \frac{dy_1}{dt} = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial x_1}, \quad \frac{dy_2}{dt} = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial x_2}.$$

14. Find the potential of a thin uniform rod at a point P, and show that this is the same for all parallel rods of the same mass per unit of length, having their extremities on two straight lines passing through P.

Hence show that the potential produced by a uniform triangular plate at its vertex is equal to the potential produced at the same point by a plate of breadth equal to the height of the triangle, and of the same mass per unit of area, having its sides parallel to the base and terminated by the sides of the triangle produced.

Explain clearly why this theorem is not applicable to the attraction of rods or strips, thus situated, on a particle at P.

D.—GROUP OF ENGLISH (LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND BRITISH HISTORY).

FIRST PAPER—TWO HOURS.

ANGLO-SAXON.

(*Answer the* FIRST TWO *questions first.*)

1. Translate with notes:

(*a*) Ðā ic ðā ðis eall gemunde, ðā gemunde ic ēac hū ic geseah, ǣr ðǣm ðe hit eall forhergod wǣre ond forbærned, hū ðā ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stōdon māðma ond bōca gefylda, ond ēac micel menigeo Godes ðīowa; ond ðā swīðe lȳtle fiorme ðāra bōca wiston, for ðǣm ðe hīe hiora nānwuht óngiotan ne meahton, for ðǣm ðe hīe nǣron ón hiora āgen geðīode āwritene. Swelce hīe cwǣden: 'ūre ieldran, ðā ðe ðas stōwa ǣr hīoldon, hīe lufodon wīsdōm, ond ðurh ðone hīe begēaton welan, ond ús lǣfdon. Hēr món mæg gīet gesīon hiora swæð, ac wē him ne cunnon æfter spyrigean, ond for ðǣm wē habbað nú ǣgðer forlǣten ge ðone welan ge ðone wīsdōm, for ðǣm ðe wē noldon tō ðǣm spore mid ūre mōde ónlūtan.'

(*b*) Wið ymbe. Nim eorþan, oferweorp mid þīnre swíþran handa under þīnum swīþran fēt, and cweð:

'*F*ō ic under *f*ōt; *f*unde ic hit.
Hwæt, *eo*rðe mæg wið *ea*lra wihta gehwilce,
and wið *a*ndan, and wið *ǣ*minde,
and wið þā *m*icelan *m*annes tungan.'
Forweorp ofer grēot, þonne hī swirman, and cweð:
'*S*ītte gē, *s*igewīf, *s*īgað tō eorþan!
nǣfre gē *w*ilde tō *w*uda flēogan!
bēo gē swā ge*m*indige *m*īnes gōdes
swā bið *m*anna gehwilc *m*etes and ēþeles!'

(*c*) Slōh ðā *w*undenlocc
þone *f*ēondsceaðan *f*āgum mēce
*h*eteþoncolne, þæt hēo *h*ealfne forcearf
þone *s*wēoran him, þæt hē on *s*wīman læg,
*d*runcen and *d*olhwund. Næs ðā *d*ēad þā gȳt,
*ea*lles *o*rsāwle: slōh ðā *eo*rnoste
*i*des *e*llenrōf *ō*þre sīðe
þone *h*ǣðenan *h*und, þæt him þæt *h*ēafod wand
*f*orð on ðā *f*lōre; læg se *f*ūla lēap
*g*ēsne beæftan, *g*ǣst ellor hwearf
under *n*ēowelne *næss* and ðǣr ge*n*yðerad wǣs,
*s*ūsle ge*s*ǣled *s*yððan ǣfre,
*w*yrmum be*w*unden, *w*ītum gebunden,
*h*earde ge*h*æfted in *h*ellebryne
æfter *h*insīðe. Ne ðearf hē *h*opian nó,
*þ*ȳstrum forðylmed þæt hē ðonan mōte
of ðām *w*yrmsele, ac ðǣr *w*unian sceal
*ā*wa tō *a*ldre būtan *e*nde forð
in ðām *h*eolstran *h*ám *h*yhtwynna lēas.

(*d*) Singen wē Dryhtne; wuldurlīce sōðlīce geārad is. Hors ond onstīgend āwearp in sǣ; fultum ond gescildend geworden is mē in hǣlu. Đes God mīn, ond āriu hine; God feadur mīnes, ond ic ūp heb[b]u hine. Dryhten forðrǣstende gefeht; Dryhten noma is him. Scrid Phārāōnes ond weoredu his āwearp in sǣ; gecorene ūp-stīgende ðrēo fœ̄ðan besencte in ðere Rēadan Sǣ; wīdsǣ oferwrāh hīe; bicwōmun in grund swē swē stān. Swīðre ðīn, Dryhten, gewuldrad is in m*e*gne; sīe swīðre hond ðīn. Dryhten, gebrēc[e] fēond; ond ðorh mengu m*e*genðrymmes ðīnes ðū forðrǣstes wiðerbrocan. Đū sendes eorre ðīn; ond ēt hīe swē swē halm; ond ðorh gāst eorsunge ðīnre tōdǣled is w*e*ter. Heardadun swē swē wall w*e*ter; heardadon ȳðe in midre sǣ. Cw*e*ð fēon[d]: œ̄htende ic befoo; dǣlu hererēaf, gefyllu sāwle mīne; ic ofslēa sweorde mīnum; waldeð hond mīn. Đū sendes gāst ðīnne; ond oferwrāh hīe sǣ; bisenctun swē swē lēad in w*e*tre ðǣm strengestan. Hwelc gelīc ðē in godum, Dryhten? Hwelc gelīc ðē, wuldurf*e*st in hālgum, wundurlic in m*e*genðrymmum, dōnde forebēcen?

2. Translate the following, with short grammatical notes:

(*a*) Ond þā geāscode hē þone cyning lȳtle werode on wīfcȳþþe on Merantūne, ond hine þǣr berād, ond þone būr

ūtan beēode, ǣr hine þā men*n* onfunden þe mid þām kyninge wǣrun.

(*b*) Of marne oð ēfen geendas mec; from ēfenne oð margen swē swē lēa swē forðrǣste all bān mīn; of marne ot ēfen geendas mec.

(*c*) Ond twā þūsendu swīna ic heom sello mid þēm londum, gif hīo hīo gehaldeð mid þāre clǣnnisse þe uncer wordgecweodu seondan.

(*d*) *F*lēo on *f*yrgenhēafde;
*h*āl wes-t*u*! *h*elpe ðīn Drihten!
Nim þonne þæt seax, ādō on wǣtan.

(*e*) Þā hē hæfde þæt *f*olc *f*ægere getrymmed,
hē lihte þā mid *l*ēodon, þǣr him *l*ēofost wæs,
þǣr hē his *h*eorðwerod *h*oldost wiste.

(*f*) þā wæs hyra *t*īres æt ende,
*ē*ades and *e*llendǣda.

3. Give a scheme classifying the conjugations of weak verbs in Anglo-Saxon; and write a note upon the use of the Dative case.

4. Write notes upon (*a*) Anglo-Saxon religious lyrics, (*b*) Romance in Anglo-Saxon poetry.

SECOND PAPER—Two Hours.

MIDDLE ENGLISH.

(*Answer the* FIRST TWO *questions first.*)

1. Translate:

(*a*) Leofemen we uindeð in halie boc. *þet* ieremie þe p*ro*ph*et*e stod in ane putte. *and* *þet* in þe uenne up to his muðe *and* þa he hefede þer ane hwile istonde. þa bi-co*m* his licome swiðe feble. *and* me nom rapes *and* caste i*n* to hi*m* for to draȝen hine ut of þisse putte. Ah his licome wes se swiðe feble: *þet* he ne mihte noht iþolie þe herdnesse of þe rapes. þa sende me claðes ut of þes kinges huse for to biwinden þe rapes. *þet* his licome þe feble wes ne sceolde noht wursien. Leofemen þeos ilke weord þe ic habbe her iseid, habbeð muchele bi-tacnu*n*ge *and* god ha beoð to heren and muchele betere to et-halden. Is hit god for to hiheren godes weordes and heom athalden: ȝe fuliwis. for ure lauerd godalmihtin seið in þan halie godspelle. *Beati qui audiunt uerbum & custodiunt illud.* Ædie *and* blessede beon alle þeo þe ihereð godes weordes *and* heom athaldeð.

(*b*)
Þa ȝet spæc Hængest⹎
cnihten alre hendest.
Lauerd ich wulle þin iwil⹎
driȝe*n* her & ouer-al.
& don al mine dæde⹎
æfter þine ræde.
Nu ic wulle biliue⹎
sende after mine wiue.
& æfter mire dohter⹎
þe me is swa deore.
& æfter ohte mo*n*nen⹎
þa bezste of mine cunne.
and þu ȝif me swa muchel lond⹎
to stonden a mire aȝere ho*n*d.
swa wule anes bule hude⹎
ælches weies ouer-spræden.
feor from ælche castle⹎
amidden ane ualde.
Þen*n*e ne mai þe atwite⹎
þe hæne ne þe riche.
þat þu æi hæhne burhȝe⹎
hæðene monne habbe bitæht.

(*c*) Go we alle þane wei for he us wile bringe
Mid þo feawe faire men bifore þe heuen kinge
Þar is alre blisse mast mid angles songe.
Þe is a þusend wintre þar ne þuncheð hit him naht longe.
Þe last haueð blisse he haueð swo muchel þat he ne bit no more
Þe þat blisse forgoð hit sal him rewen sore.
Ne mai non euel ne non wane ben in godes riche
Þeih þar ben wuniinges fele elch oðer uniliche
Sume þar habbeð lasse blisse *and* sume þar habbeð more
Elch after þat he dude her after þane þe he swanc sore
Ne sal þar ben bread ne win ne oðer kennes este
God one sal ben ache lif *and* blisse *and* ache reste.
Ne sal þar ben foh ne grai ne cunin ne ermine
Ne aquerne ne metheschéle ne beuer ne sabeline.

(*d*) A man þat es yhung and light,
Be he neuer swa stalworth a*n*d wyght,
A*n*d comly of shap, lufly and fayre,
Angers and yuels may hym appayre,
And his beuté and his streng[t]h abate,
And mak hym in ful wayk state,
And chaunge alle [his] fayre colour,
Þat son fayles a*n*d fades, als dos þe flour.
For a flour þat semes fayre & bright
Thurgh stormes fades, & tynes þe myght.
Many yuels, angers, and mescheefes,
Oft comes til man þat here lyues,
Als feuyr, dropsy and Iaunys,
Tysyk, goute and other maladys,
Þat hym mas streng[t]h & fayrnes tyne,
Als grete stormes dose a flour to dwyne;
Þarfor a man may likend be
Til a flour þat es fayre to se,
Þan, son aftir þat it es forth broght,
Welkes a*n*d dwynes til it be noght.

(*e*) Franche men put þam to pine
At Cressy, when þai brak þe brig,
Þat saw Edward with both his ine.
Þan likid him no langer to lig;
Ilk Inglis man on oþers rig,
Ouer þat water er þai went;
To batail er þai baldly big,
With brade ax and with bowes bent.
With bent bowes þai war ful bolde,
Forto fell of þe Frankisch men;
Þai gert tham lig with cares colde,
Ful sari was sir Philip þen.
He saw þe toun o-ferrum bren,
And folk for ferd war fast fleand;
Þe teres he lete ful rathly ren
Out of his eghen, I vnderstand.

(*f*) Þa*n*ne anone þe scheltroms smyte to-gedders wyþ Roland hys song*e*, þat was bygonne in þe Normans syde. Þe batayl durede vram vndern of þe day to euesong tyme, & ner*e* noþ*er* p*ar*ty wolde wyþ-drawe ; bote þe duc hys archers hadde her*e* vorþ. Þa*n*ne þe duc made a token to hys men þat hy scholde feyne to vle, and by þat wyle Englysch*e* men were bygyled & desarayed ham, as hyt were, vor to pursywe & to rese on here enymyes. Bote wha*n*ne Englysch*e* men wer*e* so out of aray, þe Normans arayede ham efte, & tornde aȝe oppon þe Englysch*e* men þat were out of aray, & chasede ham in eu*er*yche syde. Atte laste Harold was y-hyt wyþ an arewe & loste hys on ye, & was yhurt on þe breyn, & vul dou*n* in þat plas, & on of þe knyȝtes stykede hym in þe þyȝ whyle a lay þar*e*; þar*e*-vore William potte þat knyȝt out of cheualry, vor he hadde ydo an vnkunnyng*e* dede. Þ*a*t day William loste þre þe beste hors þat he hadde, & were ystyked ryȝt vnder hym; bote he bar*e* hym so þat no blod com out of hys body.

2. (*a*) Show the confusion of grammatical forms in passage (*a*) in question 1.

(*b*) Prove that passage (*a*), or (*b*), or (*f*), is written in a Southern dialect, and that passage (*d*) or (*e*) is written in a Northern dialect.

(*c*) Point out any words not of A.S. origin in the passages in question 1.

3. Which of the specimens in Morris and Skeat's volumes seem to you most akin to Anglo-Saxon literature?

4. Write a short account, with reference to the specimens, of the incoming of French words during the Middle English period.

THIRD PAPER.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1899.

I.

(*Answer about* FIVE *questions.*)

1. Expand the following statements: (*a*) "The literary origins of *Hudibras* are not far to seek"; (*b*) "As a poet Blake was in advance of his time."

2. Write notes on (*a*) the relation of Addison to Pope; (*b*) Ballad and song collections of the eighteenth century.

3. "Dryden's subjects are the one and only reason why he has lost his vogue." Discuss.

4. Give an account of the tone and tendencies of theological literature in England between the Restoration and the Revolution.

5. Give some account of the early history of Journalism.

6. Compare Swift and Carlyle, or Fielding and Scott.

7. Illustrate from the works of Addison, Goldsmith, and Lamb the chief characteristics of the English Essay.

8. "The eighteenth century novel is a proof that the current descriptions of the spirit of that century are false." Discuss.

9. Consider Gray and Cowper as poets of a period of transition.

FOURTH PAPER.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1899.

II.

(*Answer about* FIVE *questions.*)

1. Compare the influence of Classical literature on English from 1700 to 1750 with its influence from 1800 onwards.

2. Is it the secret of Burns' greatness that he "built a princely throne on humble truth"?

3. Write notes on (*a*) the Medieval Revival, (*b*) the Transcendental Movement.

4. Characterise the historical methods of Gibbon, Macaulay, and Carlyle respectively.

5. Notice any marked differences between the poetry of Wordsworth's age and the poetry of Tennyson's age in regard to the treatment of Nature.

6. Discuss the place of the novel in later Victorian literature.

7. Discuss the description of *In Memoriam* as "the greatest poem of the Victorian era."

8. Is it true that Keats has influenced later poetry much more than Shelley? If so, what is the reason?

9. Give the authors and subjects of the following: *Hyperion*, *Lalla Rookh*, *Lucretius*, *A Vision of Poets*, *Saul*, *Rugby Chapel*, *Past and Present*, *Stones of Venice*, *Political Justice*, *Culture and Anarchy*, *The English Mail Coach*, *History of Rationalism*.

FIFTH PAPER.

SHAKESPEARE.

I.

(*Answer about* FIVE *questions.*)

1. Discuss the education of Shakespeare as exhibited in his plays.

2. Give some account of the general development of Shakespeare's verse from the earliest to the latest period of his authorship.

3. When does Shakespeare employ verse, when prose, in his dramas? On what occasions does Falstaff use verse, on what occasions does Hamlet use prose?

4. Discuss Shakespeare's share in any two of the following: *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Pericles*, *Timon of Athens*, *The Two Noble Kinsmen*.

5. What is *Die Schöne Sidea*, and what interest has it for students of Shakespeare?

6. Give your own opinion on the questions, Are the Sonnets autobiographical? and Who was Mr. W. H.?

7. Write a note upon the characteristics of the Roman plays, *or* the English historical plays.

8. Notice some of Shakespeare's departures from the facts of history.

9. Write notes on the following, giving the context in each case:

(*a*) And certain stars shot madly from their spheres
To hear the sea-maid's music.

(*b*) He's fat and scant of breath.

(*c*) And a' babbled o' green fields.

(*d*) The Prince of darkness is a gentleman:
Modo he's called, and Mahu.

(*e*) This is not yet an Alexandrian feast.

(*f*) Dead shepherd, now I find thy saw of might.
"Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?"

SIXTH PAPER.

SHAKESPEARE.

II.

(*Answer about* FIVE *questions.*)

1. Do you think it is probably true that there is more of Shakespeare's personality in Romeo, Hamlet, and Macbeth than in Othello or Coriolanus?

2. Illustrate the distinctive characteristics of Shakespeare's last plays by reference to one or more of them.

3. Discuss fully one of the following: Shylock, Falstaff, Iago.

4. How does Shakespeare conceive the characters of Glendower, Gonzalo, Malvolio, and Jacques?

5. "There is a certain coldness in Shakespeare's treatment of Helena and Isabella." Discuss.

6. Are there any characters in Shakespeare which are now only partly intelligible because they represent fashions or foibles of the time?

7. Do you agree with the opinion that *King Lear* is the greatest of Skakespeare's plays?

8. Write notes on (*a*) the influence of chance in the action of *Romeo and Juliet*, (*b*) the construction of *Antony and Cleopatra*, (*c*) the age of Hamlet.

9. Write notes on the following: To trash for overtopping—To try with the main course—Your manor of Pickthatch—Under which king, Bezonian?—Ephesians, my Lord, of the old church—Whipped for o'erdoing Termagant—Hold or cut bowstrings.

SEVENTH, EIGHTH, NINTH PAPERS.

On selected authors, the following is a specimen:

WORDSWORTH.

1. How does Wordsworth's later poetry differ from his earlier?

2. Can Wordsworth be justly charged with "facile optimism"?

3. Comment on some of his poems on flowers, or on some of his references to clouds.

4. "Even at his best Wordsworth can hardly be said to *sing*." Discuss.

5. What truth does his theory of poetic diction seem to you to contain?

6. "In description of Nature Wordsworth has not the felicity of Keats or Tennyson, but that of which he writes always becomes a 'living presence.'" Discuss.

7. Consider Wordsworth as a patriotic poet, comparing him with any other British poets.

8. Write brief estimates of two of the following: *The Brothers*, *Peter Bell*, *Ode to Duty*, *The Borderers*, *The White Doe of Rylstone*.

9. Quote the immediate context of the following lines, and name the poems from which they are taken:

(*a*) The light that never was on sea or land.
(*b*) Elysian beauty, melancholy grace.
(*c*) And something evermore about to be.
(*d*) The sleep that is among the lonely hills.
(*e*) Our haughty life is crowned with darkness.
(*f*) Listen! the mighty Being is awake.
(*g*) A presence which is not to be put by.

TENTH PAPER—TWO HOURS.

BRITISH HISTORY, 1714-1815.

I.

(*Not more than* FIVE *questions to be attempted.*)

1. Discuss the chances both in England and Scotland of a restoration of the Stuarts on the death of Queen Anne.

2. How far was Walpole justified in his extravagant belief in the necessity of peace, 1721-1739?

3. Describe the conditions of the North American Colonies at the outbreak of their rebellion.

4. What actual amount of help was given by England to Prussia during the seven years war?

5. What circumstances led to the general unrest in English politics in the first twenty-four years of the reign of George III.?

6. Examine the commercial and financial position of Great Britain at the end of the eighteenth century.

7. Describe the events leading up to the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

8. What circumstances led to the war with America in 1812?

ELEVENTH PAPER.

BRITISH HISTORY, 1714—1815.

II.

(*Candidates are not to attempt more than* FIVE *questions, and these should include question* 1.)

1. Explain the allusions in the following passages:

(*a*) A new project was devised by a certain set of intriguing men, totally different from the system of administration which had prevailed since the accession of the house of Brunswick. This project I have heard was first conceived by some persons in the court of Frederick Prince of Wales.

(*b*) A large and liberal construction in ascertaining offences, and a discretionary power in punishing them, is the idea of the *Criminal Equity*, which is in truth a monster in jurisprudence.

(*c*) That the Civil List should have been exceeded in the two former reigns, especially in that of George I., was not at all surprising.

(*d*) America had the compensation of your capital, which made her bear her servitude. (I. 119.)

(*e*) This Dr. Tucker is already a dean, and his earnest labours in this vineyard will, I suppose, raise him to a Bishoprick.

(*f*) Surely it is proper, that some authority might legally say, "Tax yourselves for the common supply, or Parliament will do it for you."

(*g*) Judge, sir, of my surprise when I found that a very great proportion of the Assembly was composed of practitioners in the law.

(*h*) The wealthy of a country is another, and no contemptible standard, by which we may judge whether a government be protecting or destructive.

2. How far is Burke's indictment of the original policy of the Stamp Act justifiable in the light of later events?

3. Summarize Burke's opinions on "Place Bills" and on the "Duration of Parliaments."

4. Discuss the leading commercial grievances of the Colonies, as apart from their political ones.

5. Was Burke right in his statement that after the Repeal of the Stamp Act the provinces were quiet?

6. Discuss Burke's views on State religious establishments as exemplified in the "Reflexions."

7. Examine Burke's judgment on Necker and on Calonne respectively.

8. What is meant by the following: "The General Epistle to the Americans," "Nec color imperii nec frons erat ulla Senatus," "The Noble had upon the Floor," the "Capitation"?

E.—GROUP OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

Translate into French:

The stars move still, time runs, the clock will strike,
The devil will come, and Faustus will be damn'd.
O, I'll leap up to heaven!—Who pulls me down!—
See, where Christ's blood streams in the firmament!
One drop of blood will save me: O my Christ!—
Rend not my heart for naming of my Christ;
Yet will I call on him: O, spare me, Lucifer!—
Where is it now! 'tis gone;
And, see, a threatening arm, an angry brow!
Mountains and hills, come, come, and fall on me,
And hide me from the heavy wrath of heaven!
No!
Then will I headlong run into the earth:
Gape, earth! O, no, it will not harbour me!
You stars that reigned at my nativity,
Whose influence hath allotted death and hell,
Now draw up Faustus, like a foggy mist,
Into the entrails of yon labouring clouds,
That, when you vomit forth into the air,
My limbs may issue from your smoky mouths;
But let my soul mount and ascend to heaven.

Marlowe, *Doctor Faustus*, v. 4.

AND,

THE TROAD.

Methley recovered almost suddenly, and we determined to go through the Troad together.

My comrade was a capital Grecian: it is true that his singular mind so ordered, and disposed his classic lore, as to impress it with something of an original and barbarous character—with an almost Gothic quaintness, more properly belonging to a rich native ballad than to the poetry of Hellas; there was a certain impropriety in his knowing so much Greek—an unfitness in the idea of marble fauns, and satyrs, and even Olympian gods, lugged in under the oaken roof and the painted light of an odd, old Norman hall. But *Methley* abounding in Homer, really loved him (as I believe) in all truth, without whim, or fancy. . . .

I, too, loved Homer, but not with a scholar's love. The most humble and pious among women, was yet so proud a mother that she could teach her first-born son no Watts' hymns—no collects for the day; she could teach him in earliest childhood no less than this—to find a home in his saddle, and to love old Homer, and all that old Homer sung. True it is, that the Greek was ingeniously rendered into English—the English of Pope even, but not even a mesh like that can screen an earnest child from the fire of Homer's battles.

KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, chap. iv.

Traduire en anglais :

GREUZE : *L'Accordée de Village.*

Le fiancé est d'une figure tout à fait agréable. Il est hâlé de visage; mais on voit qu'il est blanc de peau; il est un peu penché vers son beau-père; il prête attention à son discours, il en a l'air pénétré; il est fait au tour, et vêtu à merveille, sans sortir de son état. J'en dis autant de tous les autres personnages.

Le peintre a donné à la fiancée une figure charmante, décente et réservée; elle est vêtue à merveille. Ce tablier de toile blanc fait on ne peut pas mieux: il y a un peu de luxe dans sa garniture; mais c'est un jour de fiançailles. Il faut voir comme les plis de tous les vêtements de cette figure et des autres sont vrais. Cette fille charmante n'est point droite; mais il y a une légère et molle inflexion dans toute sa figure et dans tous ses membres qui la remplit de grâce et de vérité. Elle est jolie vraiment, et très-jolie. DIDEROT (*Salons*).

ET,

SUR TROIS MARCHES DE MARBRE ROSE.

En ces lieux où l'ennui repose,
Par respect aussi j'ai dormi.
Ce n'était, je crois, qu'à demi :
Je rêvais à quelque autre chose.
Mais vous souvient-il, mon ami,
De ces marches de marbre rose,
En allant à la pièce d'eau
Du côté de l'Orangerie,
A gauche, en sortant du château ?

. . . . . .

Que ces trois marches sont jolies !
Combien ce marbre est noble et doux !
Maudit soit du ciel, disions-nous,
Le pied qui les aurait salies !
N'est-il pas vrai ? Souvenez-vous.
—Avec quel charme est nuancée
Cette dalle à moitié cassée !
Voyez-vous ces veines d'azur,
Légères, fines et polies,
Courant, sous les roses pâlies,
Dans la blancheur d'un marbre pur ?

. . . . . .

Elles sont près d'un vase blanc,

Proprement fait et fort galant.
Est-il moderne? Est-il antique?
D'autres que moi savent cela;
Mais j'aime assez à le voir là;
Etant sûr qu'il n'est point gothique.
C'est un bon vase, un bon voisin;
Je le crois volontiers cousin
De mes marches couleur de rose;
Il les abrite avec fierté.
O mon Dieu! dans si peu de chose
Que de grâce et que de beauté.

A. DE MUSSET.

N.B.—*Les Candidats sont priés de vouloir bien se trouver Samedi matin, 31 Mars, à 9 heures précises, dans the Law Class-room, où aura lieu l'examen oral.*

SECOND PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. Traduire en français moderne:

En Roncesvals en est Charles entrez:
Des morz qu'il troueveṭ comenceṭ a plorer.
Dist as Franceis: "Seignor, lo pas tenez;
Car mei meḍesme estuet avant aler
Por mon nevoṭ, que voldreie trover.
Aḍ Ais esteie aḍ une feste anvel,
Si se vanterent mi vaillant bacheler
De granz batailles, de forz estors champels:
D'une raison oḍi Roḍlant parler:
Ja ne morreit en estrange regnéṭ
Ne trespassast ses omes e ses pers,
Envers paiens avreit son chief tornéṭ,
Conquerantment si finereit li ber."
Plus qu'on ne puet un bastoncel geter
Devant les altres est en un pui montez.

2. Traduire, expliquer, et commenter le passage suivant:

Imaginez, de vrai, combien serait une vie perdurable moins supportable à l'homme et plus pénible que n'est la vie que je lui ai donnée. Si vous n'aviez la mort vous me maudiriez sans cesse de vous en avoir privés. J'y ai à escient mêlé quelque peu d'amertume, pour vous empêcher, voyant la commodité de son usage, de l'embrasser trop avidement et indiscrètement. Pour vous loger en cette modération, ni de fuir la vie, ni de refuir à la mort que je demande de vous, j'ai tempéré l'une et l'autre entre la douceur et l'aigreur. J'appris à Thalès, le premier de vos sages, que le vivre et le mourir était indifférent: par où, à celui qui lui demanda pourquoi donc il ne mourait, il répondit très-sagement: "*Pour ce qu'il est indifférent.* L'eau, la terre, l'air et le feu, et autres membres de ce mien bâtiment ne sont non plus instruments de ta vie qu'instruments de ta mort. Pourquoi crains-tu ton dernier jour? Il ne confère non plus à ta mort que chacun des autres.

Le dernier pas ne fait pas la lassitude : il la déclare. Tous les jours vont à la mort : le dernier y arrive."

Voilà les bons avertissements de notre mère Nature.

MONTAIGNE, *Les Essais*, Livre I., iv.

3. GRAMMAR. *One* of the following to be attempted :

(*a*) Show how the addition of *s* to substantives, in Old French, was an important element of variation in the endings of words.

(*b*) Give examples of the declensions of nouns, adjectives, articles, and personal pronouns in Old French.

THIRD PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE—Traiter l'*un* des sujets suivants :

(*a*) Ganelon, Roland et Olivier, dans *La Chanson de Roland.*

(*b*) Les épopées françaises : leur origine, leurs caractères généraux, leur classification.

(*c*) "L'épopée française est le produit de la fusion de l'esprit germanique, dans une forme romane, avec la nouvelle civilisation chrétienne et surtout française."

Développer cette définition.

2. COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE—Traiter l'*un* des sujets suivants :

(*a*) Chateaubriand, père du Romantisme.

(*b*) Apprécier Victor Hugo, poète dramatique.

(*c*) Balzac, romancier réaliste.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FIRST PAPER—TWO HOURS.

1. Translate into English :

Hört, was ich bei mir selbst erwogen,
Als ich müssig daher gezogen,
Durch des Korns hochwallende Gassen,
Meinen Gedanken überlassen.
Wir haben uns in des Kampfes Wut
Nicht besonnen und nicht beraten,
Denn uns bethörte das brausende Blut.
Sind sie nicht unser, diese Saaten ?
Diese Ulmen, mit Reben umsponnen,
Sind sie nicht Kinder unsrer Sonnen ?
Könnten wir nicht in frohem Genuss
Harmlos vergnügliche Tage spinnen,
Lustig das leichte Leben gewinnen ?
Warum ziehn wir mit rasendem Beginnen
Unser Schwert für das fremde Geschlecht ?
Es hat an diesen Boden kein Recht.
Auf dem Meerschiff ist es gekommen
Von der Sonne rötlichtem Untergang ;

Gastlich haben wirs aufgenommen,
(Unsre Väter! Die Zeit ist lang)
Und jetzt sehen wir uns als Knechte
Unterthan diesem fremden Geschlechte.

2. Translate into English:

Ohne Zweifel wollte man gern mit einem deutschen Originale anfangen, welches hier noch den Reiz der Neuheit habe. Der innere Wert des Stückes konnte auf eine solche Ehre keinen Anspruch machen. Die Wahl wäre zu tadeln, wenn sich zeigen liesse, dass man eine viel bessere hätte treffen können. Olint und Sophronia ist das Werk eines jungen Dichters, und sein unvollendet hinterlassenes Werk. Cronegk starb allerdings für unsere Bühne zu früh; aber eigentlich gründet sich sein Ruhm mehr auf das, was er, nach dem Urteile seiner Freunde, für dieselbe noch hätte leisten können, als was er wirklich geleistet hat. Und welcher dramatische Dichter, aus allen Zeiten und Nationen, hätte in seinem sechs und zwanzigsten Jahre sterben können, ohne die Kritik über seine wahren Talente nicht ebenso zweifelhaft zu lassen?

3. Translate into German:

Lessing has fully demonstrated that each art follows its own laws, that the modes of expression in different arts must be different, that to engraft the principles of one art upon another destroys the main principle of all art: beauty. This lesson is by no means antiquated. Wagner's painful efforts at a musical expression of the purely intellectual, the failure of the pre-Raphaelites in attempting to paint lyrics, are striking instances of the truth of Lessing's observation. But the scope and range of aesthetic speculation has been so immensely widened since Lessing's days, so that new problems have arisen, and are continually arising, that his teaching, true and suggestive as it is, does not hold the same attention now which it held a century ago.

4. (*a*) Give Grimm's law as regards the Aryan mutae.

(*b*) Give Verner's law.

(*c*) Give Grimm's law as regards the growth of Old-High-German.

(*d*) Show the result of the combined operation of Verner's law and the second half of Grimm's law in German and English conjugations and word-formations.

(*e*) Give the Gothic vowel gradation table, and show why a difference of consonants within the same verb could arise, and in what way and by what reasons it was wiped out to a large extent.

SECOND PAPER—Two Hours.

SIX *of the following questions to be answered. The answers are to be given in German.*

1. Geben Sie ein Bild der heidnischen deutschen Dichtung.

2. Was wissen Sie von der Tiersage in der deutschen Literatur?

3. Erzählen Sie den Inhalt des Nibelungenliedes.

4. Was ist die Stellung von Sebastian Brants Narrenschiff in der deutschen Literatur?

5. Geben Sie eine Übersicht über die Entwicklung der deutschen Literaturgeschichte nach Perioden.

6. Was wissen Sie über die Entstehung der Faustsage und das älteste deutsche Volksbuch von Faust?

7. Schildern Sie die Dichtung und Wirksamkeit Gellerts und Klopstocks.

8. Was wissen Sie von Goethes Jugendwerken Goetz, Werther und Clavigo?

9. Erzählen Sie den Inhalt von Schillers Wilhelm Tell.

10. Geben Sie eine chronologische Skizze von Goethes Leben.

11. Erzählen Sie die Haupterreignisse in Schillers Leben.

12. Geben Sie ein Bild vom Dichten Heinrichs von Kleist.

13. Schildern Sie die Dichter der älteren romantischen Schule.

14. Was wissen Sie über den deutschen historischen Roman im neunzehnten Jahrhundert?

15. Was wissen Sie von Hermann Sudermann?

16. Was wissen Sie über die Dichter des Sturmes und Dranges?

THIRD PAPER—Two Hours.

1. Write a German essay on Lessing's Faust-fragments, his position towards the Faust-legend, the Faust-drama, the old Faust-problem, and his influence on the later Faust-poems.

2. Describe in German the struggle fought by German poetry with the laws of Latin verse and metre, and the influence of that struggle on German prosody since the sixteenth century in connection with the names of Opitz, Voss, and Platen.

3. Describe in English the more striking differences between the best German usage of the eighteenth century as exemplified by Lessing, and the best written German of to-day.

4. Translate the following phrases, and point out the deviations from Modern German which occur in them: So was ist grässlich; Corneille setzt das Grässliche in den Unwillen, den es gegen den Urheber desselben verursacht; Aristoteles hat diese Manier so wohl gekannt, dass er sie für angemessener der Komödie als Tragödie erklärt hat; diese Manier gehört nicht zu dem vorhabenden Falle; Du Bos will lasterhafte Personen bloss zur Abstechung erlauben, Corneille aber will das vornehmste Interesse auf sie beruhen lassen; dieser Ausweg lief dahin; Krügern gehört nichts als die dramatische Form; die erste Vorstellung des Tamerlans.

FOURTH PAPER—Two Hours.

A. Answer in German *five* of the following questions:

1. Geben Sie ein Bild von der deutschen Literatur von Lessings erstem literarischen Auftreten bis zu seinem Tode.

2. Inwiefern steht das moralische Problem von Emilia Galotti auf

dem Boden des klassischen Altertums und nicht auf dem Boden des Christentums?

3. Legen Sie die religiösen Anschauungen dar, welche Nathan in Lessings Nathan dem Weisen ausspricht.

4. Geben Sie einen Abriss der Ausführungen in Lessings Laokoon.

5. Was wissen Sie über die Essex-dramen aus der Hamburger Dramaturgie?

6. Welche Schriften Lessings kann man als Streitschriften bezeichnen und warum verdienen dieselben diesen Namen?

7. Inwiefern ist Lessing ein Fortsetzer der deutschen Reformation des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts?

8. Erzählen Sie den Inhalt von Miss Sarah Sampson.

9. Schildern Sie Lessings wechselvolle Thätigkeit als Publizist.

10. Inwiefern liegen in Lessings Jugenddramen schon die Themen seiner reifsten Productionen eingeschlossen?

11. Schildern Sie den Einfluss der Kritik Lessings auf das deutsche Theater.

12. Vergleichen Sie Lessings und Gottscheds Stellung zur französischen Literatur.

B. Answer in German *two* of the following questions:

13. Geben Sie eine Analyse des dramatischen Aufbaues von Kleists Penthesilea.

14. Inwiefern ist Heinrich von Kleist ein romantischer Dichter?

15. Erzählen Sie den Inhalt von Michael Kohlhaas.

16. Was verdankte Goethe seinem Aufenthalte in Strassburg?

17. In welchen Punkten hat Goethe den historischen Stoff zu seinem Egmont umgebildet, um ihn dramatisch zu gestalten?

18. Geben Sie eine Darlegung des Problemes von Goethes Faust.

F.—GROUP OF HISTORY.

OUTLINES OF BRITISH HISTORY TO 1837.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions to be attempted.*

1. Describe with a map the settlements of the various tribes in Britain in the eighth century. What political changes or migrations had taken place before the close of the eleventh?

2. Account for the final triumph of Wessex over the other English kingdoms.

3. Explain the slight resistance made to Rome by Northern and Irish Christianity from the seventh to twelfth centuries.

4. William I. or Henry II., which was the greater man? Give reasons for your choice.

5. Discuss the question whether Scotland lost or gained more from her connection with France.

6. Examine the extent at any time of English conquests in France, and explain the inability of English kings to hold them permanently.

7. Point out some of the difficulties of the early kings of Scotland in subjecting the Highlands.

8. Account for the high position occupied by the Church in England in the thirteenth century. When and why did this begin to be lowered?

9. On what sources of riches did the prosperity of mediæval England rest?

10. Account for the turbulence of the Scots nobility in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

11. Draw a map of English possessions in Ireland showing (1) the farthest limits of mediæval conquest, (2) the shrinkage to the Pale.

12. What do you take to have been the principal causes of the Wars of the Roses?

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

Not more than SEVEN *questions to be attempted.*

1. Compare and contrast the foreign policy of Henry VII. with that of Henry VIII.

2. Account for the late date at which Scotland accepted the principle of the Reformation.

3. Discuss the general attitude of the Tudors towards Parliament.

4. Estimate the importance of the part played by the Scots nobles in upsetting the monarchy of Charles I.

5. Compare Cromwell and William III. as great European statesmen.

6. Explain the failure of Ireland to effect anything serious for the Stuart cause in seventeenth century.

7. On what bases geographical or other did our naval and colonial power rest at the death of Queen Anne?

8. Draw a map of the Netherlands and illustrate from it Marlborough's principal objects in the war of the Spanish Succession.

9. Was Walpole rightly or wrongly blamed for his attitude towards the quarrels of France and Austria—1721-1741?

10. Separate the commercial from the political grievances of the North American colonies at the period of their revolt.

11. By what methods and at what approximate cost did Great Britain support the long war against the French Revolution and Empire?

12. Compare the attitude of Canning and Peel (1) to the question of Catholic emancipation, (2) to the question of parliamentary reform.

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Not more than SEVEN *questions should be attempted and these must include question* 1.

1. Translate and explain briefly the following passages :

(*a*) Agri pro numero cultorum ab universis vicis occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur.

(*b*) Clerici rectati et accusati de quacunque re, summoniti a Justitia regis venient in curiam ipsius, responsuri ibidem de hoc unde videbitur curiae regis quod ibidem sit respondendum ; et in curia ecclesiastica, unde videbitur quod ibidem sit respondendum.

(*c*) Comites et barones non amercientur nisi per pares suos, et non nisi secundum modum delicti.

(*d*) Non liceat alicui de cetero dare terram suam alicui domui religiosae ita quod illam resumat tenendam de eadem domo.

(*e*) De turno vicecomitis provisum est, ut necesse non habeant ibi venire archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, nec aliqui religiosi seu mulieres, nisi specialiter eorum praesentia exigatur ; sed teneatur turnus sicut temporibus praedecessorum domini regis teneri consuevit.

(*f*) Nullum tallagium vel auxilium per nos vel haeredes nostros de cetero in regno nostro imponatur seu levetur, sine voluntate et assensu communi archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, et aliorum praelatorum, comitum, baronum, militum, burgensium et aliorum liberorum hominum in regno nostro.

2. Discuss the sources and general characteristics of feudalism, and the special features of the feudal system as established in England and Scotland respectively.

3. Compare the relations of Church and State under William I., Henry II., and Edward III., respectively.

4. "The chief problem of medieval history is to show how the manor grew out of the mark." Explain and criticise this dictum.

5. Trace the history of Trial by Jury in England.

6. Comment on the social and political status implied in the words *ceorl*, *serf*, *villein*, *copyholder*, with reference to one another.

7. "Edward I. replaced land tenure by representation as the principle of government." Explain, criticise, illustrate.

8. "The obligations of fealty, homage, and allegiance, although their result is nearly the same, are founded on three different principles." Explain this statement of Dr. Stubbs.

9. Discuss the constitutional questions involved in the trial and condemnation in England of Mary Queen of Scots.

10. Criticise the doctrine that "during the reign of George II. the power of the Crown depended on the venality of the House of Commons."

11. Illustrate from the two last centuries of British History the principal arguments for and against government by party.

12. Has modern English law anything corresponding to (*a*) Martial law, (*b*) Press law, (*c*) *Droit administratif*?

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions should be attempted, and these must include question* 1.

1. Comment briefly on the following, explaining the context:

(*a*) And as for Tonnage and Poundage, it is a thing I cannot want, and was never intended by you to ask, nor meant by me—I am sure—to grant.

(*b*) And the said Earl hath been an incendiary of the wars between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, all which offences have been sufficiently proved against the said Earl upon his impeachment.

(*c*) The canons and power of canon-making are blasted by the votes of both Houses.

(*d*) And we have authorized you our Commissioners or any three of you after such array made, from time to time, to train and take musters of our said bands.

(*e*) That the Representative may not give judgment upon any man's person or estate, where no law hath before provided ; save only in calling to account and punishing public officers for abusing or failing in their trust.

(*f*) That the clerk called the clerk of the Commonwealth in Chancery for the time being . . . shall for the next Parliament, and the two succeeding triennial Parliaments, the next day after such return, certify the names of the several persons so returned . . . unto the Council, who shall peruse the said returns, and examine whether the persons so elected and returned be such as is agreeable to the qualifications, and not disabled to be elected.

2. How does the career of Sir Edward Coke illustrate the relations of the common law courts to competing jurisdictions and to the executive?

3. Define 'prerogative.' Compare the prerogatives of the Crown in England and Scotland respectively in the early part of the seventeenth century.

4. "James was out of touch with the national feeling, and though he was often wiser in his aims than the House of Commons, he usually sought to obtain them in an unwise way." (*S. R. Gardiner.*) Examine this estimate of James I., illustrating your answer from the events of the reign.

5. How far were the English and Scots Parliaments at the Union of the Crowns representative of their respective nations?

6. Explain accurately the terms *Tonnage and Poundage*, *Distraint of Knighthood*, *Ship Money*, *Purveyance*, *Subsidy*, *Fifteenth*.

7. Compare the influence (constitutional or otherwise) of the Church upon national life and character in England and Scotland respectively during the reign of Charles I.

8. "It is impossible to turn from the Petition of Right to the Grand Remonstrance without feeling that one has passed from a distinctly legal to a distinctly political atmosphere." Explain, criticise, illustrate.

9. Compare the Star Chamber and the High Commission Court in their composition and jurisdiction, and also as to the historical circumstances of their origin and fall.

10. Account for the success of Wentworth's policy with the Irish Parliament and its failure with the English Parliament.

11. "On January 15, 1649, whilst the King's fate was still in suspense, the Council of the Army set forth a document known as the Agreement of the People." Comment on this, sketching the history of this document.

12. "By this time it will be too sensibly evident, that the arms I took up were only to defend the fundamental laws of this Kingdom against those who have supposed my power hath totally changed the ancient government." On which side rests the responsibility for the actual outbreak of hostilities?

SECOND PAPER—THREE HOURS.

Not more than SEVEN *questions should be attempted, and these must include questions* 1 *and* 2.

1. Comment briefly on the following:

(*a*) There are few circumstances in our history which have caused more perplexity to inquirers than the conduct of Cromwell and his friends towards the King in the year 1647. (*Hallam.*)

(*b*) The changes which the Parliament [4th September, 1654, to 22nd January, 1655] had made on the Instrument of Government were, after all, not extensive; all the essentials of the original constitution promulgated by Cromwell and his officers had been retained. (*W. D. Christie.*)

(*c*) The Constitution which had been virtually modified in 1629 to the profit of Monarchy, was legally modified in 1641 to the disadvantage of Monarchy. (*S. R. Gardiner.*)

(*d*) When Charles returned to London on November 25 his speech to the Recorder showed that he was aware where his real strength lay, and his policy was completely in accordance with his conscience. (*S. R. Gardiner.*)

2. Comment briefly on these quotations from Macaulay:

(*a*) The causes, which after the dissolution of the Oxford Parliament, produced the violent reaction against the Exclusionists.

(*b*) The history of the Comprehension Bill presents a remarkable contrast to the history of the Toleration Bill.

(*c*) Neither William nor the most enlightened of his advisers fully understood the nature and importance of that noiseless revolution—for it was no less—which began about the close of 1693, and was completed about the close of 1696.

(*d*) Such were the arguments which did what Milton's *Areopagitica* had failed to do.

3. Compare the Heads of the Proposals offered by the Army with the Propositions of Newcastle. Which scheme showed the better grasp of constitutional principles? Which was the more favourable to Charles?

4. With what different parties in Great Britain did Charles I. carry on negotiations previous to his engagement with the Scots in December, 1647?

5. Explain precisely the aims and results of the *Self-denying Ordinance* and the *Ordinance for New Modelling the Army.* Did Cromwell contravene the provisions of either?

6. "The sword of Cromwell at Dunbar was wielded on behalf of two nations, and, as is often the case, his transcendent service was requited with the gratitude of neither." Expand and criticise this statement of Mr. Gardiner.

7. Describe exactly what checks (if any) were placed on the legislative powers of Parliament by the Instrument of Government, and comment on Hallam's statement: "The sovereignty still resided in Parliament; he [the Protector] had no negative voice on their laws."

8. "Cromwell's rule may be best described as a military usurpation under the forms of a democracy." How far is this theory in accordance with facts?

9. "With his death closed the only attempt upon record to realize national government based upon religion." How far is this eulogium upon Cromwell justified?

10. How far did the constitution under Charles II. embody the principles of (*a*) ministerial responsibility, and (*b*) Cabinet Government? How does this affect your estimate of Shaftesbury's political career?

11. Explain and criticise Macaulay's dictum that "A peer accused of high treason during a recess was tried by a jury which his prosecutors had packed." Illustrate from the reigns of Charles II. and William III.

12. Give the main reasons why the Revolution of 1688 was more violent in Scotland than in England.

EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1714-1815.

FIRST PAPER—THREE HOURS.

Candidates should not attempt more than SEVEN *questions.*

1. Translate the following passages with short explanatory notes:

(*a*) D'un côté, on ne peut pas supposer que les ministres de la cour de Madrid aient pu se flatter de mener à une heureuse fin quelque négotiation qui ce soit avec la cour de Vienne, moins encore celle d'un mariage. [1725.]

(*b*) Le Roi d'Angleterre et les Etats généraux ne sont pas accoutumés à voir de si grands intérêts se traiter et se concilier sans leur entremise. Ces deux puissances auroient vu avec plaisir renaître des occasions de reprendre la balance des affaires de l'Europe. [1737.]

(*c*) Des ménagements timides nous avaient fait dissimuler depuis trop longtemps l'indécence de la conduite de la cour de Berlin, et nous avions eu l'imprudence d'associer cette cour à nos secrets les plus intimes, ainsi qu'à notre système sur la Pologne, le Nord et la Porte Ottomane. [1757.]

(*d*) Toutes ces combinaisons et relations sont aujourd'hui changées par l'effet des avantages incalculables que la Russie acquiert par sa paix avec les Turcs et par la destruction dont sa position menace désormais l'empire Turc en Europe. [1774.]

2. Summarize briefly the instructions given to Breteuil, 1774, and to Noailles, 1783, on the question of the relation of France to the lesser states of Germany, especially to Bavaria.

3. Compare the position in which Peter the Great left the Russian Empire at his death with that in which Catherine II. left it.

4. Estimate the respective shares of French and English diplomatists in preserving peace in Europe, 1714-1733.

5. Trace with a map the increase of the power of the Duke of Savoy (King of Sardinia) during the period.

6. Discuss the character and aims of Elizabeth Farnese.

7. Compare the resources of Prussia and Austria at the commencement of the first Silesian war, illustrating your answer from *Frederick's Memoirs.*

8. In what respects was the internal government of France ahead of other Continental governments?

9. How far was the Austro-French Alliance (1756-1789) "a guarantee for European peace," as France intended it to be?

10. Consider the internal causes of the disruption of Poland.

11. Discuss the general question of the good faith and credibility of the *Mémoires de Frédéric II.*

12. Translate and comment on the following:

(*a*) Le Brabant et la Flandre sont le théâtre de leurs exploits parce qu'ils y peuvent étaler tout l'art de leurs ingénieurs.

(*b*) Le Maréchal de Belle-Isle ivre de ses succès tant à Francfort qu'à Sabay, vain d'avoir donné un Empereur à l'Allemagne, vint au camp du Roi.

(*c*) Ce qui intéressait le plus le Roi dans ce moment [1756] c'était de faire prendre aux Anglais des mesures relatives à la guerre du continent.

(*d*) Les vertus de Pierre III. faisaient une exception aux regles de la politique. . . . Le Roi tâchait de le prévenir dans tout ce qui pouvait lui être agréable.

(*e*) Le projet des Français et des Anglais était plus artificieux que nous l'avons representé: leur vue était de brouiller la Prusse et la Russie au sujet du port de Danzig: et quoique l'événement n'eût pas répondu à leur attente, les Anglais ne laissèrent pas de temoigner à la cour de Pétersbourg à quel point ils étaient jaloux et envieux du commerce de la Mer Noire que les Russes avaient intention d'exercer; mais la rupture du Congrès de Bucharest leur fit perdre pour lors leurs appréhensions.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

Candidates should not attempt more than SEVEN *questions.*

1. Explain the allusions in the following passages from Malmesbury's Diaries:

(*a*) "Count Panin has neither the will nor the capacity to serve you; he is *Prussian* and nothing else." [1779.]

(*b*) The Empress expressed great satisfaction at the reply your lordship made in His Majesty's name to the communication of her minister, declaring that Her Imperial Majesty considered the Dutch as a belligerent, not as a neutral power, and that though they were admitted to the convention, they could not be entitled to the privileges belonging to it, till such time as their republic was at peace. [1781.]

(*c*) The only possible means of serving the House of Orange, and of saving this country from falling into the hands of France, is to oppose the violence of the ruling party by violence. [1785.]

(*d*) After having said this, which the king did with great perspicuity and correctness, he said the King of Prussia was an "*illuminé*," so was the Queen—that he understood from what he had heard, that these "*illuminés*" were a sect invented by the Jesuits to overthrow all government and all order. [1793.]

(*e*) Je peux aussi vous assurer, Milord, que moi et tous ceux qui composent le gouvernement Français desirons bien sincèrement de rendre la tranquillité à notre trop malheureuse patrie. [1796.]

(*f*) The death of no individual ever left so wide a gap in the world—none ever so materially affected the state of the general welfare—none was ever so sincerely and deeply lamented, not only by private friends, but by numberless individuals who honoured his worth and knew the value of his character and talents. [1806.]

2. Summarize the causes of the failure of the negotiations at Paris in 1796 and Lille in 1797.

3. Account for the isolation of England in Europe in the years 1763—1793. How far was Frederick II.'s policy responsible for it?

4. Summarize briefly the permanent work of the Constituent Assembly in France.

5. Draw a map of the Eastern frontier of France in 1792, and trace the gradual extension up till the peace of Lunéville.

6. Compare the influence of Sièyés and Talleyrand in directing the foreign policy of France up till 1800.

7. Discuss the cause of the failure of Russia to play a leading part in European politics from 1796—1807.

8. Trace the fate of the chief provinces of Italy, 1797 to 1815, illustrating your answer, if possible, by a map.

9. Point out the main reasons of the ultimate success of Wellington in the Peninsular War.

10. What do you consider Frederick II.'s attitude would have been towards the French Revolution had he lived twenty years later?

11. What main accessions to British Colonies were the results of the Great War?

12. Discuss the question whether the reverses of France in 1813, 1814, 1815 were mainly due to Napoleon himself or to his marshals.

3.—FOR DEGREE OF B.Sc.

A.—IN PURE SCIENCE.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Mathematics—See pp. 499—502.
Natural Philosophy—See pp. 502—507.
Chemistry—See p. 578.
Botany—See p. 579.
Zoology—See p. 579.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Mathematics—See pp. 519—524.
Natural Philosophy—See pp. 524—529.

ASTRONOMY.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. (*a*) Draw the celestial sphere for latitude 20° at sidereal time 8 hours. Enter the position of a comet which appears to stand at right-ascension 4 hours and declination + 30°. Give the directions towards which it would be displaced (*a*) if there were no refraction in our atmosphere, (*b*) if it were viewed from the centre of the earth, (*c*) if the earth were stationary in its orbit (date 21st June).

(*b*) Full moon occurred 1900, March 15·8. Calculate the approximate right-ascension and declination of the moon on March 24·9. Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere for the time when the moon sets and enter the lunar orbit. Sidereal period of moon 27·3 days, node of lunar orbit passed the vernal point in 1894.

(*c*) How are absolute right-ascensions of stars determined?

2. (*a*) Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere which contains the ecliptic and mean equator for two epochs, 1 year apart, and derive the yearly change of declination due to precession.

(*b*) Enumerate the several corrections which must be applied to a star place given for the mean equinox 1750·0 so as to reduce it to the apparent place for 1900, March 24.

(*c*) Derive the fundamental formula of parallax due to observations made on the surface and not at the centre of the earth, and further, the effect of parallax on an observed azimuth. On what assumption would the latter be zero?

3. (*a*) Explain by diagrams the methods by which the collimation error and the inclination of the axis of the Transit Instrument can be determined.

(*b*) Prove the principle on which the sextant is constructed.

(*c*) Prove that in the mean of the readings of two verniers which are fixed 180° apart the eccentricity of the circle is eliminated.

(*d*) How can the declination of the magnet needle (azimuth compass) be determined if the direction of the meridian is not known?

4. (*a*) Investigate in which great circle measurements of zenith-distances ought to be made for the determination of latitude.

(*b*) Why is sidereal time measured by the hour angle of the true and not of the mean vernal point, and why is the latter equal to the apparent and not to the true right-ascension of a star observed on the meridian?

(*c*) Assume that an explorer who possesses a sextant, a sidereal chronometer, and a nautical almanac, has determined the latitude of his station and the local sidereal time. Enumerate the reductions in their proper order (no formulae) which must be applied to an observed zenith-distance of the upper limb of the moon, show by means of a diagram how the geocentric right-ascension can be found, and mention how the longitude is obtained.

5. (*a*) Classify the methods by which Greenwich mean time can be determined from observations made with a Transit Instrument and a sextant, the longitude being known (no formulae).

(*b*) Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere which gives Greenwich mean time from local sidereal time.

(*c*) Define the astronomical mean sun, and show that the equation of time consists of two parts. Merely mention the quantities on which these parts depend.

6. (*a*) Construct the position of a comet in its orbit for a time which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the periodic time from the perihelion. Eccentricity of orbit $= 0{\cdot}9$.

(*b*) Draw the sun's orbit with reference to the earth for 1900 and 2400. Longitude of perihelion 280° and yearly sidereal motion $0'{\cdot}2$.

(*c*) Derive the relation between the acceleration by gravity at the surface of the earth and the constant K^2 of the solar system.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. (*a*) Find the integral which determines the position of a planet in its orbit as a function of the time from $r^2du = cdt$ and $r = \frac{p}{1 + e\cos(u - w)}$, r and u being the polar coordinates.

(*b*) Explain how E can be calculated by means of the logarithmic table from $E - e\sin E = M$, M and e being given.

2. (*a*) Derive a formula of interpolation in which the first difference stands below a horizontal line, while the second, third, fourth, etc. differences are placed in a line inclined upwards.

(*b*) Suppose that one wishes to find the numerical distances of a place on the earth latitude $\phi_1 = 30°$ from places on the same meridian which have the latitudes $\phi_2 = 35°$, 40°, 45°, etc.

Transform $s = \int_{\phi_1}^{\phi_2} \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{(1 - e^2\sin^2\phi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\,d\phi$ so that the rules of Mechanical Quadrature can be employed, and state how the calculations must be arranged.

3. (*a*) Method of variation of Constants. Derive the differential changes of velocity and direction due to the perturbative effect of a third mass, and say how the differential changes of the elliptic elements are found from them.

(*b*) Prove that a resisting medium tends to decrease the major axis of the elliptic orbit of a planet.

4. Derive the condition for the occultation of a star at a given place on the earth.

5. (*a*) Derive the moments of the couples which are produced by the attraction of a mass on a body whose principal moments of inertia are given, and applying this to the earth, a spheroid, find the motion of the equinoxes on the stationary ecliptic.

(*b*) The precession and the nutation of the earth's axis are given by the formula $\psi = a \int f(r) \frac{z}{r} \frac{y}{r} dt$, xyz being the coordinates of the perturbing mass, with reference to the changing plane of the earth's equator, r the distance from the centre of the earth. Instead of the rectangular coordinates introduce the longitude in the orbit, and point out the terms which after integration are called precession.

6. Ivory's theorem. Prove that the attraction of an ellipsoid on an exterior point is connected by a simple formula with the attraction of a homofocal ellipsoid on an interior point.

SCIENTIFIC CALCULATIONS—One Month.

1. Calculate the perturbations by Jupiter of the elliptic elements of the minor planet No. 288 from 1899, January 29·0, to 1900, May 24·0.

2. Calculate an ephemeris of the minor planet No. 305 from 1900, July 4·5 to August 5·5.

PRACTICAL WORK.

1. Observe the transits of stars with the Transit Instrument, and determine the errors of the instrument and the correction of the sidereal clock.

2. Observe the altitudes of the sun near the meridian with a sextant, and calculate the geographical latitude.

CHEMISTRY.

Note.—*Candidates are required to attempt* TWO *questions from each of the sections* A, B, *and* C, *and* FIVE *questions from section* D.

A.

1. Give a short account of the manufacture of Siemens steel, stating clearly what you know of the chemical principles involved in the process.

2. How can molybdenum, tungsten, and uranium be got from their naturally occurring compounds?

3. A soft iron wire is raised to a temperature of 1000° C. and allowed to cool slowly. Describe carefully what would happen, and state shortly any theory that has been advanced to explain the phenomena.

B.

4. Describe the preparation and properties of the class of salts known as persulphates.

5. Give a short account of the methods by which the following bodies are obtained :—Sulphide of aluminium, chromyl chloride, vermilion, trichloride of phosphorus, cyanide of potassium, selenium, and cadmium iodide.

6. Discuss the position of copper in the periodic classification of the elements, with special reference to its relationship with nickel and zinc on the one hand, and with silver and mercury on the other.

C.

1. What is meant by "heat of formation" of a compound? Describe a method by which this constant can be determined.

2. If a current of steam is passed over an excess of red hot iron turnings, oxide of iron is formed and hydrogen passes off; and if a current of hydrogen is passed over hot iron oxide, water is formed and metallic iron left. Explain this.

3. Describe methods for determining the atomic weights of the elements. What is Avogadro's hypothesis? Assuming this law to be true, prove the correctness of Graham's Law of gaseous diffusion.

D.

1. Give the general methods for preparing (*a*) aldehydes, (*b*) acids of the $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ series, (*c*) the hydroxymonobasic acids of the paraffin series.

2. Show how to synthesize the higher acids by means of the ethyl-aceto-acetate reaction. How are the properties of malonic ether made use of in synthesizing the higher bibasic acids?

3. How can the hydrocarbons, aldehydes, and acids of the ethylene series be prepared from the corresponding paraffin compounds? How can acrylic acid and propionic acid be prepared from hydracylic acid?

4. How are the mono-halogen substitution compounds of toluene and its homologues prepared? How do representatives of the two classes differ in their behaviour towards reagents?

5. What is the action of nitrous acid on the amido derivatives of benzene? Compare this with its action on the amido derivative of ethane. Show by means of the former reaction how to prepare (*a*) C_6H_5OH, (*b*) C_6H_6, (*c*) C_6H_5Cl, (*d*) $C_6H_4(CH_3)OH$.

6. What is the difference between phenols and the aromatic alcohols? How are the phenols prepared and to which of the three types of alcohols does ordinary phenol belong? Discuss the latter part of this question thoroughly.

PHYSIOLOGY.

I. SPECIAL SENSES.

Describe the scala media, and discuss the theories that have been advanced as to the functions of the parts therein contained.

II. NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Give an account of all the possible functions of the layer of grey matter in the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct.

III. BLOOD.

Describe minutely the different kinds of blood corpuscles, and state what you know as to their origin. How may the red corpuscles be enumerated?

B.—IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. If two intersecting planes be each perpendicular to a third plane, their common section shall be perpendicular to that plane.

Draw a straight line which will be perpendicular to a given plane and which will intersect two given lines not in the same plane.

2. Prove that the locus of the middle points of a series of parallel chords of a parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis.

PSP' is a focal chord of a parabola; the diameters through P, P' cut the normals at P', P in V, V' respectively; prove that $PVV'P'$ is a parallelogram.

3. Prove that Y, Y', the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci S, S' of an ellipse on any tangent, lie on the auxiliary circle and that $SY \, . \, S'Y' = CB^2$.

4. Show that the equation $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 0$ represents two straight lines passing through the origin and find the angle between them.

A straight line is drawn cutting the lines $x = a$, $x = -a$ in P and Q, so that POQ is a right angle; prove that the sum of the squares of the reciprocals of the intercepts the line makes on the axes is equal to $\frac{1}{a^2}$.

5. Find the condition that the line $y = mx + c$ may touch the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.

Show that the two circles which touch the axis of x and pass through two points on the axis of y distant a, b from the origin are given by the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 \pm 2\sqrt{ab}\,x - (a+b)y + ab = 0.$$

6. Show that the co-ordinates of any point P on the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ may be written $a\cos\theta$, $b\sin\theta$; give a geometrical construction for the angle θ.

Find the equation of the chord joining the points $(a\cos\theta, b\sin\theta)$, $(a\cos\phi, b\sin\phi)$ and deduce the equation of the tangent at either point.

If the chord joining the points whose eccentric angles are θ, ϕ, pass through the focus, show that

$$\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\tan\frac{\phi}{2}=-\frac{1-e}{1+e}.$$

7. Define the differential coefficient of a function of x with respect to x.

If $s=a\cos\mu t$, where μ and a are constants, find, *from your definition*, the differential coefficient of s with respect to t and interpret the sign of the result.

8. Find the nth differential coefficient of $e^{-ax}\cos(px+q)$.

If $y=x(\sin x+\cos x)$, show that

$$x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2x\frac{dy}{dx}+(x^2+2)y=0.$$

9. If the equation of a curve is given in polar co-ordinates find an expression for the angle between the tangent and the radius vector at any point of the curve.

Prove that tangents to the curve $r^2=a^2\cos 2\theta$ at the extremities of two radii containing an angle $\frac{\pi}{6}$, will intersect at right angles.

10. Given the volume of a circular cylinder, prove that the whole surface is a minimum if the height of the cylinder is equal to the diameter of the base.

11. Find the asymptotes of the curve $xy^3=a^3(a+x)$; trace the curve, showing that the point $(-a, 0)$ where the curve crosses the axis of x, is a point of inflexion.

12. Integrate

$$\text{(i)}\ \int\frac{xdx}{a^4-x^4};\qquad \text{(ii)}\ \int\frac{d\theta}{\sin(a\theta+b)};$$

$$\text{(iii)}\ \int\cos 3x\cos^3 x\,dx;\quad \text{(iv)}\ \int\frac{dx}{x^3-1};$$

and evaluate

$$\int_{-a}^{a}x^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx.$$

13. Find an expression for the area bounded by a curve whose equation is given in polar co-ordinates, and two radii drawn from the pole.

Show that the whole area of the curve $r=a(2+\cos\theta)$ is $\frac{9\pi a^2}{2}$.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Show that if the expression $ax^n + bx^{n-1} + cx^{n-2} + \ldots + k$, n a positive integer, be divided by $x - p$, the remainder is

$$ap^n + bp^{n-1} + cp^{n-2} + \ldots + k.$$

Deduce the condition that $x - p$ may be a factor of the given expression.

(i) Show that $x + 2$ is a factor of $x^3 - 5x^2 - 2x + 24$, and find the other factors.

(ii) Show, *without actual expansion*, that

$$a(b-c)(b+c-a)^4 + b(c-a)(c+a-b)^4 + c(a-b)(a+b-c)^4 = -16abc(a-b)(b-c)(c-a).$$

2. Solve the equations:

$$\text{(i)}\ \frac{x+6}{x+2} - \frac{3x+8}{x+3} + \frac{2x-8}{x-7} = 0;$$

$$\text{(ii)}\ (x-2)(x+3)(x-4)(x+5) = 72;$$

$$\text{(iii)}\ x^2 + 2yz = y^2 + 2zx = z^2 + 2xy + 3 = 13.$$

3. How is x^n defined when n is not a positive integer? Find the meaning of $x^{\frac{p}{q}}$, where p, q are positive integers, and show that $(x^m)^n = x^{mn}$ for *all* values of m and n.

Prove that
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}-1} - \frac{3}{\sqrt[3]{2}+1} = 2\sqrt[3]{2}.$$

4. If a, b, c, d are in *continued* proportion express a and b in terms of c and d, and show that

$$\frac{a+b+c}{b+c+d} = \frac{a^2(b+c)}{b^2(a+b)}.$$

5. If A, G, H are the arithmetic, the geometric and the harmonic means between two positive quantities a, b, prove that

$$G^2 = AH, \text{ and that } A > G > H.$$

If x, y, z be the pth, qth and rth terms of an arithmetical progression and also of a geometrical progression, show that

$$(y-z)\log x + (z-x)\log y + (x-y)\log z = 0.$$

6. Find the number of distinct combinations of n unlike things taken r together in each combination, and show that

$${}_nC_{r-1} + {}_nC_r = {}_{n+1}C_r.$$

If the alphabet consists of 21 consonants and 5 vowels, how many words can be formed containing 3 consonants and 2 vowels, the 2 vowels never being together?

7. Assuming the lemma in question 6, prove, by mathematical induction, the Binomial Theorem for the case in which the index is a positive integer.

Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(x+a)^n$, when $x = 3$, $a = 2$, and $n = 15$.

8. Expand $\dfrac{1-x+x^2}{(1-x)^3}$ in a series of ascending powers of x, when $-1<x<1$.

Show that the coefficient of x^n in the expansion is $\tfrac{1}{2}(n^2+n+2)$.

9. Deduce from the expansion of a^x in a series of powers of x, the logarithmic series

$$\log_e(1+y)=y-\frac{y^2}{2}+\frac{y^3}{3}-\frac{y^4}{4}+\ldots,$$

stating carefully the limitation on the value of y that the series may be convergent.

Find from this series the more rapidly converging series from which the logarithms of numbers are usually found.

10. Prove geometrically that $\cot(90^\circ+A)=-\tan A$,

(i) when $0^\circ<A<90^\circ$,

(ii) when $180^\circ<A<270^\circ$.

Express in terms of the ratios of acute angles cosec 670° and $\cot\left(-\dfrac{3\pi}{5}\right)$.

11. Prove that $\cos(A-B)=\cos A\cos B+\sin A\sin B$, A and B being acute angles; assuming this result to hold for all values of A and B, deduce the formula for $\cos(A+B)$ and write down $\cos S+\cos T$ and $\cos S-\cos T$ as products.

If $A+B+C=180^\circ$, prove that

$$\cos A-\cos B-\cos C=1-4\sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}.$$

12. Prove that the radius of the circumscribed circle of the triangle ABC is

$$\frac{a}{2\sin A}.$$

If D, E, F be the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from A, B, C to the opposite sides of the triangle, find the sides and angles of triangle DEF; show that the radius of its circumscribed circle is $\dfrac{a}{4\sin A}$ and that its area is $\tfrac{1}{4}a^2\cot A\sin 2B\sin 2C$.

13. Prove the formula

$$\tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B-C}{2}=\frac{b-c}{b+c}.$$

If in the triangle ABC, $b=56\cdot73$, $c=78\cdot14$ and $A=65^\circ\ 37'$, find a, B, and C.

14. Prove that, if n be real, $\cos n\theta+i\sin n\theta$ is a value of $(\cos\theta+i\sin\theta)^n$.

From the algebraical theorem, $a^3+b^3+c^3=3abc$, if $a+b+c=0$, prove, by putting for a, $\cos\alpha+i\sin\alpha$, and making similar substitutions, that, if α, β, γ be three angles such that the sum of their cosines and also the sum of their sines is zero, then

$$\cos 3\alpha+\cos 3\beta+\cos 3\gamma=3\cos(\alpha+\beta+\gamma),$$

and

$$\sin 3\alpha+\sin 3\beta+\sin 3\gamma=3\sin(\alpha+\beta+\gamma).$$

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Define the moment of a force about a given point and show that the algebraic sum of the moments of two forces (whose lines of action intersect) about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant.

$ABCD$ is a square and forces P, P, $2P$ and $4P$ act along AB, CB, DC and AD respectively; prove that their resultant is a force $3\sqrt{2}P$, acting in a line parallel to AC and passing through a point on BC produced distant $2BC$ from B.

2. State and prove one form of the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting in one plane on a rigid body.

A uniform beam rests in a vertical plane with one end against a smooth vertical wall, and with the other in contact with a smooth floor; a string is attached to the lower end of the beam and to a hook in the wall. Show that for different positions of the hook, the tension in the string is inversely proportional to the height of the upper end of the beam above the floor.

3. Investigate the relation between the weight acting on a screw along the line of its axis, and the power acting at the end of a lever, when the screw is on the point of motion downwards, tan λ being the coefficient of friction.

If the coefficient of friction of a rough screw be $\frac{1}{2}$, the length of the cylinder 2 feet and the circumference 6 inches, find the least number of turns that may be given to the thread in order that a weight may be supported on the screw without the action of any power.

4. A light string is suspended from two fixed points, and from given points on the string a series of particles are hung; prove that the horizontal components of the tensions in the different portions of the string are constant, and that, if the weights of the particles be equal, the tangents of the inclinations of the successive portions of the string to the horizon, form a series in Arithmetical Progression.

Hence, or otherwise, show that at any point x, y of the curve in which a uniform heavy string hangs,

$$g\rho\frac{ds}{dx}=c\frac{d^2y}{dx^2},$$

where ρ is the mass per unit length of the string and c is a constant; the axis of x is taken horizontal, and the axis of y vertically upwards.

5. Investigate the motion of a particle moving towards a fixed point under the action of a force varying as the distance from the point.

A string of natural length a is stretched between two fixed points, at a distance na apart, and a particle of mass m is attached to the middle point of the string; the particle is then displaced towards one of the fixed points, through a space not exceeding $\frac{n-1}{2}a$, and then liberated; show that it will perform oscillations in a period independent of n and of the distance through which it is displaced.

6. A particle is projected in a vertical plane with a given velocity and direction of projection; prove that if we neglect the resistance of the air, the particle will describe a parabola.

A particle is projected from a point A so as to pass through another point B; show that the least velocity of projection with which this is possible is

$$\sqrt{(2gl)}\ \cos\frac{\alpha}{2},$$

where $AB=l$, and makes an angle α with the vertical.

7. A particle, acted on by a central attraction μu^7, is projected from a point distant a from the origin, in a direction perpendicular to the radius vector, with a velocity $\sqrt{\mu}/\sqrt{3a^3}$; show that the particle will describe Bernoulli's Lemniscate $r^2=a^2\cos 2\theta$ and will arrive at the pole after a time $a^4\sqrt{3}/2\sqrt{\mu}$.

8. Find the equation of motion of a rigid body moving under gravity about a fixed horizontal axis; show how to find the pressures on the axis, if the body be symmetrical about the plane through its centre of gravity perpendicular to the axis.

A uniform circular disc is supported in a vertical plane by two pegs at the extremities of a horizontal diameter. If one peg be suddenly removed, the pressure on the other is instantaneously altered in the ratio $3:2$.

9. State the principle of the Conservation of Energy.

A heavy rod, free to move only in a vertical line, presses with its lower end on a smooth wedge which can slide along a smooth fixed horizontal plane. Show that the energy equation is

$$(m'+m\tan^2\alpha)\,\dot{x}^2=2mgx\tan\alpha,$$

where m is the mass of the rod, m' that of the wedge, α the inclination of the face of the wedge to the horizon, and x the horizontal distance through which the wedge has advanced. Hence find the acceleration of the wedge.

10. Prove in any manner that if a beam rest horizontally on trestles, and a weight W be applied at a point A, the deflection at another point B is the same as would be produced at A if the weight were applied at B.

11. State Boyle's Law for the relation between the pressure and the volume of a gas, whose temperature remains constant.

A cylindrical diving-bell 8 feet high is immersed under water until the top of it is at a depth of $53\frac{2}{3}$ feet. If the height of the water barometer is 34 feet, find the height to which the water will rise within the bell.

12. Find the form of the free surface of liquid rotating bodily about a vertical line with uniform angular velocity, and determine the pressure at any point in the liquid.

A sphere radius a, rotates about a vertical diameter with angular velocity ω; if it be just filled with liquid, show that the whole pressure on its surface is $M\,(a\omega^2+3g)$, where M is the mass of the liquid.

13. Find the attraction of a uniform thin rod on unit mass at an external point.

Prove that the attraction of a uniform thin square plate on a particle placed on its axis is proportional to $\sin^{-1}\frac{a^2}{h^2+a^2}$, where $2a$ is the side of the square and h the height of the particle above the plate.

SECOND PAPER—THREE HOURS.

1. Define centre of buoyancy and metacentre for a floating body, and give the condition that the equilibrium of the body may be stable in the upright position.

A uniform right circular cylinder floats with its axis vertical in a liquid, calculate the forces which act upon it when it is slightly inclined over. Prove that the equilibrium in the upright position is stable if the radius of the cylinder is greater than the height divided by $\sqrt{2}$.

2. The horse power developed at the propeller of a steamer by the engine is 12,000, and the number of revolutions per minute is 100, find the turning couple exerted on the propeller in terms of the foot and the pound as units.

If the metacentric height of the vessel is 2 feet, and the displacement in tons be 10,000, find the angle through which the vessel is heeled over by the action of the propeller.

3. Define elasticity, and explain what is meant by elasticity of shape and elasticity of bulk. Define the proper modulus in each case.

By means of elasticity distinguish between a solid and a fluid. What is the nature of the forces concerned in viscosity?

4. How may the modulus be experimentally determined for (1) elasticity of shape (2) strain produced by simple longitudinal stress?

Investigate a relation between those two moduli and the modulus of elasticity of bulk.

5. Define conductivity of a substance for heat.

How can the conductivities of two bars be compared by maintaining one end of each at the same temperature, while the remainder of each bar is exposed to the air. How is the ratio of conductivities to be deduced from the observations?

Or, Describe how the absolute value of the conductivity of a bar can be obtained by observations on a single bar heated as just described, supplemented by certain other observations. The nature and object of these observations should be explained.

6. Define the two specific heats of a gas. Supposing one of these is known, show how the other can be obtained.

Give, preferably with proof, Newton's mode of calculating the velocity of sound in air. On what supposition is this calculation made? State the condition under which propagation of sound actually takes place, and the correction this leads to on Newton's calculation.

7. A string is stretched by a weight W, and is set into traverse vibration, sounding its fundamental note. Show how you would calculate the frequency of the note.

A string of the same material and length, but of double the diameter of the former is stretched by double the weight used in the former case. Compare the pitches of the fundamental notes.

How does the rigidity [want of flexibility] of the string affect the pitch of the note sounded by it when in transverse vibration, and why? What is the general effect of this on the harmonics of the string, and how is this effect avoided in the bass strings of the piano?

8. What is the general effect of a concave mirror or a convex lens on a beam of light received by it?

Draw for a concave mirror a careful diagram showing the formation of the image of an object, say an arrow, standing across the axis of the mirror.

Prove the relation between any linear dimension of the image and the corresponding linear dimension of the object.

9. Prove the formula for a concave mirror

$$\frac{1}{f}+\frac{1}{f'}=\frac{1}{F},$$

giving the value of F and stating the properties of the points considered. Give a graphical representation of this equation, inferring the corresponding positions of the conjugate foci as the object is brought from infinity up to the mirror.

10. Define magnetic dip, magnetic declination, and horizontal magnetic intensity, in the magnetic field of the earth.

Describe the chief steps in a method of determining the horizontal magnetic intensity of the earth's field, giving an outline of the mode of deriving the result from the observations.

11. Give a full account of Oersted's experiment showing the effect of a current on a magnet. Describe any other experiments which show that a circuit carrying a current produces a magnetic field.

Give an expression for the magnetic force produced at a point P by an element of a circuit carrying a current, if the element is situated at a point Q at a distance r from P, and makes an angle θ with the line QP, and indicate the direction of the force. Hence find the magnetic force produced at the centre of a circular conductor by a current in the circle, and use the result for the definition of unit current.

12. State the laws of induction of currents by the motion of a conductor in a magnetic field, explaining how they can be experimentally verified.

A copper disk 20 cms. in diameter is spun round in its own plane at a speed of 1200 revolutions per minute, while its plane is kept in and at right angles to a uniform magnetic field of 1000 C.G.S. units intensity. If the centre and edge of the disk be touched by a wire, find the electromotive force in C.G.S. units and in volts. What resistance must the wire have to give a current of 1 milliampere?

CHEMISTRY—See p. 578.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

FIRST PAPER—Two Hours and a Half.

1. Explain the meanings you attach to the following terms in connection with iron and steel processes: Haematite Ore, Regenerative Furnace, Mottled Iron, Puddled Ball, Piping of Ingot.

2. Give a brief account of the process of manufacture of Basic Bessemer Steel. State the reasons for its introduction, and discuss the properties and uses of the product.

3. Give some account of the principal uses in engineering of Copper, Lead, and Aluminium, and state the properties of these metals which make them specially suitable for the applications you mention.

4. Explain the reasons for rounding out re-entrant angles in wrought-iron forgings, in iron castings, and in machined pieces of mild steel.

5. State what timber or timbers you would consider specially suited for each of the following purposes, giving reasons: a drawing board; principals of a timber roof over a workshop; piles for a pier; pattern for a small engine cylinder; deck fittings for a ship.

6. Give a short account of the preparation of Portland Cement, and of the tests applied to ascertain the qualities of a given sample.

7. A fly-wheel at the Mannesmann Tube Works has a diameter of 20 feet and a rim (composed principally of steel wire) of 70 tons weight. Suppose such a fly-wheel is on the crank shaft of an engine developing 1000 H.P. when running at 240 revolutions per minute. Find how long it will take to run this fly-wheel up to speed from rest, supposing there is no external work to be done and no frictional resistances to be overcome, and assuming that the work done per stroke is independent of the speed.

8. Find the tension due to centrifugal action in the rim of the fly-wheel (Question 7) when running at 240 revolutions per minute. Prove the formula you use.

SECOND PAPER—Two Hours and a Half.

1. Give a brief account of the process of surveying, by means of the chain and its accessories only, a field roughly square in outline but with irregular boundaries, and give a sample of the kind of entries you would make in the field book.

2. Illustrate by a sketch the formation of the image in a theodolite telescope. Explain with reference thereto the significance of "Line of Collimation." Explain by nature and use of the eyepiece.

3. State Simpson's ordinary rule. Show that it gives a close approximation to the true area of a curve if suitably applied. Determine by its aid the volume of water in a tank with a level rectangular bottom

20 feet by 10 feet, and sides sloping outwards at 1 horizontal to 4 vertical, when the water has a depth of 10 feet. State, with reasons, whether the method you use is strictly exact or not.

4. Find the greatest distance at which a light standing 50 feet above the water will be visible from a cliff 100 feet high, assuming there is no atmospheric refraction; prove any formulas you use. How would atmospheric refraction influence the observation?

5. Two straight reaches of a railway meet in an accessible point at an angle of 132° 30′, and are to be connected by a circular curve of 40 chains radius. Explain how you would proceed to set out the curve by means of angles at the circumference, and make the calculations necessary for setting out the line pegs by theodolite angles increasing by quarter degrees.

6. In respect to railways explain the reason for easing off the transition between straights and circular arcs. Describe Froude's Curve of Transition; deduce the formulas necessary for its application, and explain the method of setting it out in the field.

7. Give an account, with illustrative sketches, of the development of windings of a river in an alluvial plain. Explain in connection therewith any precautions that it is advisable to take in the location of a bridge or in the protection of its foundations.

8. Show how to determine the stresses in the loaded bridge frame shown on the accompanying sketch, assuming the horizontal members to be anchored to the piers at the points *A* and *B*, that sliding motion is allowed for at the joint *C*, and the members *AC*, *CD* and *DB* are continuous past the points *E*, *F* and *G*, and are of uniform section throughout their lengths. Determine the maximum bending moments in the members *AC* and *CD*.

THIRD PAPER—Two Hours and a Half.

1. In respect to steam what do you understand by the terms: Coefficient of Wetness, Dry Saturated Steam, Latent Heat at Constant Volume, Internal Work, Entropy?

2. Describe the construction and explain the principle of action of the Throttling Calorimeter. Show the mode of reducing the results and explain the assumptions involved in the calculations. What precautions must be taken in sampling steam?

3. The analysis of a coal used in a boiler trial was:

C =	79·5
H =	4·9
O =	5·8
N =	2·0
S =	0·5
Ash =	4·0
Water =	3·3
	100·0

Calculate the air required for the combustion of one pound. The amount actually used was 2·1 times this quantity, and the rise in temperature of the furnace gases was 450° F. Find the heat carried away by the necessary chimney gases and by the excess air, and express these in terms of the equivalent evaporation from and at 212° F.

4. Explain what is meant by the clearance volume of a steam engine cylinder, and show the principal advantages and disadvantages of clearance volume in single cylinder engines.

5. A single cylinder double-acting engine is required to develop 60 B.H.P. when running at 110 revolutions per minute. The pressure gauge on the boiler, which is near the engine, reads 50 lbs. The engine discharges into a condenser in which a vacuum of 25 inches is maintained (the air pump being driven by a separate engine). Find approximately the cylinder diameter and the stroke required, assuming the stroke to be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter.

6. Describe what is meant by the "influence of the cylinder walls" in a steam engine, and explain briefly in connection therewith the advantages of high speed, superheating, steam-jacketing, and multiple expansion.

7. Explain the advantages of a loaded governor with crossed rods over the simple Watt governor. Find the speed of rotation of the governor for which data are given on the accompanying sheet.

8. In an air compressor the air is admitted at atmospheric pressure and at a temperature of 60° F. It is compressed to a pressure of 3 atmospheres and forced into a receiver at that pressure. Determine the amount of work done per lb. of air (*a*) if the compression be isothermal, (*b*) if it be adiabatic. [One pound of air 60° F. and at atmospheric pressure measures 13·1 cubic feet.]

FOURTH PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Find the nature and intensity of the stress across a spiral section of a cylindrical boiler shell 6 feet in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick—assumed to be of indefinite length and to have no longitudinal stays or tubes—when subject to an internal pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch; the inclination of the spiral to the transverse section being 30°.

2. Find the point of contrary flexure and the maximum bending moment for the loaded beam shown on the accompanying sheet. Sketch, and show how to obtain accurately, the curves of shear and bending moment.

3. Determine the dimensions of a beam of oak of rectangular section that will carry a uniformly distributed load of 200 lbs. per foot run on a span of 20 feet, with a maximum stress of 1000 lbs. per square inch, and a deflection of $\frac{3}{4}''$. Take $E = 1{,}500{,}000$.

4. Construct a diagram of stresses for the loaded frame shown on the accompanying sheet, and show for each bar whether the stress is push or pull. A neat hand sketch approximately to scale will do.

5. A cord hangs from two points at a horizontal distance of 30 feet apart, and 4 feet and 10 feet respectively above the level of the lowest

point of the cord. The cord carries a load of 100 lbs. per foot horizontally measured. Find the greatest and least tensions in the cord.

6. Determine a suitable diameter for a steel shaft to transmit 50 horse power at 300 revolutions per minute, assuming that the torque is constant in magnitude and that the shaft is also subject to a bending moment of half the magnitude of the torque. Prove the formula by which you combine the torque and bending moment.

7. In respect to the flow of water through pipes, state and explain Bernouilli's Theorem, and show how it may be applied to determine the free level locus for water flowing from one reservoir to another through a pipe of varying diameter—neglecting friction. Explain the action of the jet pump.

8. In respect to the flow of liquids in parallel tubes, resistance varying as the velocity is usually associated with small pipes and viscous fluids, and resistance varying as the square of the velocity with large pipes. Explain the reason for this.

9. Describe a water motor that acts entirely by the impulse of a jet, and one that acts entirely by reaction, and state the defect of each from the point of view of economy.

Explain the advantages of the Thomson (inward flow) turbine, over the Fourneyron (outward flow) turbine.

ENGINEERING DRAWING.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

1. In the accompanying figure ABQ is a circle fixed in position, and Q is a point on its circumference. Draw the curve traced by the point P, as Q moves around the circumference of the circle ; CP being always perpendicular to AB and equal in length to the arc AQ.

2. Explain in a few words, by the aid of sketches, how you would proceed to solve the following problems :

(*a*) To determine the traces of, and the dihedral-angle between, two oblique planes, all the traces of which meet in a point on the ground line.

(*b*) To determine the traces, true length, and inclinations to the planes of projection of a given straight line.

(*c*) To determine the shortest distance between two non-intersecting straight lines which are neither parallel nor perpendicular to one another.

3. In the accompanying figure, a', b', is the elevation of a line AB 2″ in length lying in a plane of which LM is the V.T. Determine the H.T. of the plane and the plan of the line.

4. In the accompanying figure v, v' is the vertex of a right circular cone which has a vertex angle of 30° and rests with its base on the plane LMN. Draw the projections of this cone and the traces of a plane touching it and inclined at 60° to H.P.

5. Determine the shadow cast by a sphere upon the planes of projection when the light comes as a parallel beam inclined at 45° to both planes of projection ; the sphere is $1\frac{1}{2}''$ in diameter, and rests on the H.P. with its centre $1\frac{1}{2}''$ from the V.P.

6. A paraboloid of revolution has a diameter of 3″ at the base, which is 3″ below the vertex. The paraboloid is intersected by a cylinder of 1″ diameter whose axis is parallel to the base and 1½″ above it, and the axis of the cylinder is ⅜″ from the axis of the paraboloid.

7. Make an isometric projection of the object shown in the accompanying figure.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

1. Discuss briefly the effect of repeated and varying stresses upon the ultimate strength of a structure.

Define the terms—*Statical Strength*, *Primitive Strength*, and *Vibration Strength*, and state their approximate relative values for wrought iron and mild steel.

2. In a steam engine the crank radius is 12 in., length of connecting rod 4ft., and eccentric radius 1½ in. The angle of lead being 20°, point of cut-off 0·6 of stroke, and point of release 0·95 of stroke, determine the angle of advance of the eccentric, the outside lap and inside lap of the valve, and the point at which compression begins. Sketch the probable form of the indicator diagrams, assuming the initial (gauge) pressure to be 60 lbs. per square inch.

3. Design and make detailed drawings of one of the following:

(*a*) A suitable form of girder for a bridge having a clear span of 45 ft., the load on each girder being uniformly distributed and equivalent to two tons per foot run.

(*b*) A cast-iron spur wheel 6 ft. in diameter, to transmit 350 horse-power at 85 revolutions per minute. The diameter of the shaft is 9 in., and the wheel is to have involute teeth.

(*c*) A Lancashire boiler 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, suitable for a working (gauge) pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch. The details of the transverse and longitudinal joints should be clearly shown, and a part of the longitudinal section at the front end of the boiler drawn.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

STABILITY AND ROLLING—Three Hours.

1. What do you understand by a "Curve of Stability" and a "Cross Curve of Stability"?

Find the equation to the curve of stability of a vessel of circular section with its CG one-fourth of the radius from the centre, supposing the vessel to be floating with the centre of the circle in the waterline. What is the form of the cross curve of stability for any inclination?

2. Describe fully the method of finding the cross curve of stability for a ship of a given form.

Give the values of the maximum righting arm and range of stability for any types with which you are familiar.

3. Define a surface of buoyancy and prove that the tangent plane parallel to the waterline touches the surface of buoyancy in the CB corresponding to that waterline.

Describe the method of finding the locus of centres of curvature of the surface of buoyancy from curves of stability.

4. Given $\rho = \frac{dI}{dV}$ prove Leclert's Theorem.

In a metacentric diagram set off to a displacement base, show if m be the height of the metacentre above the base that the height of the metacentre above the waterline at any point is $\rho - V\frac{dm}{dV}$.

5. Find the instantaneous centre of motion of a ship rolling in an unresisting medium.

6. Show that in an isochronous rolling ship, the metacentric evolute must be the involute of a circle whose radius is GM.

7. Obtain the equation of motion of a ship rolling in a resisting medium where the resistance varies as the angular velocity.

What is the ratio of the period in this case to that of unresisted rolling?

8. State what alteration of angle of heel is caused at any time by the ship referred to in the last question, rolling in a regular series of trochoidal waves.

Discuss the critical cases of relative period of ship and waves.

9. Give any results that you may know, of fitting bilge keels to any ships.

RESISTANCE AND WAVES—Three Hours.

1. State and prove Froude's Law of Comparison.

A ship of 12,000 tons displacement requires 6000 E.H.P. to drive her 17 knots. The wetted surface is 36,000 sq. ft. Find the E.H.P. necessary to drive a ship of similar form but 16,000 tons at 17.85 knots. Frictional resistance at 17 and 17·85 knots may be taken at 1·8 and 2·0 lbs. per square foot respectively.

2. Describe fully the operation of trying a ship upon the measured mile, and also the curves that are made from the results of such trial.

3. Find the indicated thrust and slip per cent. of the following: Pitch of propeller, 17′ 3″; revolutions = 114; I.H.P. = 12,000; speed of ship, 16·9 knots.

3. Describe the systems of waves which usually accompany a ship, stating clearly how the different parts of the system vary with the speed and dimensions of the ship.

What is the length of a solitary wave which travels at 20 knots per hour.

State why and in what cases wave-making resistance depends on length of ship for a given speed.

4. What do you understand by propulsive co-efficient?

Give its value for (*a*) Twin-screw Atlantic liner of high speed, (*b*) Single-screw do., (*c*) Torpedo-boat destroyer, (*d*) Paddle boat.

5. State the propositions which have to be proved to establish the Trochoidal Theory of waves.

6. Prove that the condition of continuity of flow is satisfied if $r = r_0 e = \frac{Y}{R}$. Find the values for $\log r$ for a wave 500 feet long and 25 feet high corresponding to depths of 10 feet, 20 feet, and 30 feet. [$\log_{10} e = \cdot 4343$, $\log_{10} 12\cdot5 = 1\cdot0969$.]

7. Find the total energy in a trochoidal layer of particles originally in the same horizontal plane, and show that it is half actual and half potential.

Find the total energy in a wave length of unit lateral breadth and infinite depth.

8. Describe the method of testing propellers in a tank, and give the law of comparison of speeds and revolutions for a given slip ratio.

STRENGTH—Three Hours.

1. State what is the result of an unequal distribution of weight and buoyancy, and show that generally at any transverse vertical section the resultant of these forces is a vertical force and a couple in the vertical longitudinal plane.

If l be the difference between weight and buoyancy, F the resultant force, and M the resultant couple at any point in the length, show that

$$\int_0^x l dx = F \text{ and } \int_0^x F dx = M.$$

2. Prove that the shearing stress throughout a transverse section may be determined by the formula $q = \frac{FA\bar{y}}{bI}$.

Find the equation to the curve of shearing stress on a beam whose section is two common parabolas, as shown in sketch. [*Sketch shown.*]

3. Prove that the stress at any point x, y in a transverse section of a ship inclined at an angle θ to the upright and subject to a bending moment M is $M\left(\frac{y \cos\theta}{I_x} + \frac{x \sin\theta}{I_y}\right)$.

Where is the Neutral Axis?

Find the stress in the section shown in sketch [*sketch shown*] when inclined at 30°, under a bending moment of 1000 ft. tons.

4. Describe the method of finding the curve of supporting forces acting upon a ship in a trochoidal wave.

(a) When every particle of the wave is assumed to be instantaneously at rest;

(b) When the particles are all in motion, as is assumed in the trochoidal wave.

5. Explain how the results of the above calculation and the resulting shearing force and bending moment curves are standardised.

State the number of inches of standardised B.M. curve which corresponds to the calculated stresses for any type of ship with which you are acquainted.

6. Discuss the effect of alteration of dimensions of a ship upon the scantlings necessary to retain constant stress.

7. Sketch a midship section of a modern steel ship, giving approximate scantlings and pitches of rivets of the various parts.

8. Explain how the passage of a ship through waves may cause her to heave. Give the results of any calculations upon the maximum rise and fall of the ship in such circumstances.

9. Sketch the structure known as the launching ways, and explain how the "tipping" and "lifting" moments are calculated, and also how the stress upon the structure consequent upon these moments is determined.

10. If a rigid bar of uniform weight per unit of length rest on a series of elastic blocks (equidistantly spaced) for a part of its length, obtain an equation for the pressure upon any block.

CALCULATIONS—Three Hours.

1. Obtain expressions in terms of equidistantly spaced ordinates for the centre of gravity and area enclosed by a cubic parabola and an axis.

2. Find the displacement, vertical and horizontal positions, of the centre of buoyancy by Tchebycheff's method of the following:

Abs. Value.	W.L.	Ordinates.				
4·76	1	6·48	17·23	16·32	4·40	
1·125	2	4·05	16·75	15·86	3·55	Length 270 feet.
1·125	3	2·75	15·98	15·10	2·80	Draught 12 feet.
4·76	4	·88	11·1	10·65	1·10	
Abs. Value.		107·3	25·3	25·3	107·3	

3. Explain what you understand as the metacentre, and obtain an expression for its height for a floating body. Show how such an expression is applied in the case of a ship to determine the transverse and longitudinal metacentres.

4. Show how the variation of metacentric height (G.M.), in terms of density of cargo under varying conditions of lading, is obtained. Give sketches of a set of curves for the above calculation.

5. A vessel 200 feet long by 30 feet broad by 10 feet draught, whose waterlines are the same throughout and composed of two triangles as in sketch [*sketch shown*], has a compartment 10 feet long at the fore end flooded. Find the change of trim forward and aft due to this.

Describe briefly how a set of curves may be obtained, showing the percentage length, at various points in the length of a ship, that may be flooded with safety.

6. A vessel of 4000 tons weight is inclined by moving a weight of 10 tons through 35 feet. The inclination produced is 5 inches in 20 feet. Find the metacentric height.

State any precautions which you would take in order to obtain an accurate result in the above experiment, and show how the height of the centre of gravity of the ship in any condition may be found from the data obtained by inclining.

7. What is meant by under deck, gross, and nett register tonnage? Show how the last is obtained.

What is freeboard? Discuss this in relation to the various types of vessels.

8. Discuss the effect of alteration of absolute dimensions upon a given form of ship.

Show how to obtain the dimensions and a set of lines for a vessel which must fulfil a given set of conditions as to speed, weight carrying, and length of voyage.

MARINE ENGINEERING—Three Hours.

(TEN *questions only to be attempted.*)

1. Describe the method of finding the calorific value of a sample of coal; state how the chemical composition affects the result, and calculate the quantity of heat evolved from, and the amount of air necessary for, the complete combustion of one pound of any coal with which you are familiar.

2. Describe any two systems of forced draught, and state any advantages they possess.

3. Describe, with sketches, the methods of staying the various parts of a Scotch boiler, giving approximate pitches.

4. An arrangement of boilers is required for an engine developing 2500 I.H.P. (natural draught). The beam of the vessel is 40 feet and the depth 29 feet. Find the size of boilers, the heating surface, grate surface, diameters of furnaces and tubes, and the amount of coal necessary for a voyage of 3000 knots at 12 knots speed.

Sketch also a suitable arrangement of boilers and bunkers.

5. Give full descriptions of any two watertube boilers at present in use for marine purposes.

If a watertube installation be required for the conditions in Question 4, give approximately the sizes of boilers, heating surface, grate area, and weight of the arrangement.

6. Show how it is possible to modify the power in any of the cylinders of a triple-expansion engine, and state the effect of such a modification upon the power delivered by the other cylinders.

7. With a given set of indicator cards of a quadruple-expansion engine, show how to find the correct combined twisting moment upon the shaft, and obtain a formula for the diameter of the shaft.

8. A three cylinder triple-expansion engine is required to develop 2500 I.H.P., find the sizes of the cylinders if the engine is for (*a*) a torpedo-boat destroyer, (*b*) slow cargo vessel. Give the reasons for any assumptions that you may make.

9. Given the outside lap and lead of a valve, and the amount of travel, show how to find the position of the eccentric, point of cut off, and port opening at any point.

Describe Stephenson's link motion, and discuss the position of the drag link.

10. Describe briefly how you would proceed to balance a four cylinder engine for reciprocating and rotating masses.

11. Under what conditions may a set of plans for a given engine be made to apply to one of greater or less power by alteration of scale only. Discuss the relation between the dimensions of engines and those of the ship for a given type of vessel.

4.—FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

I.—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Saturday, 24th March, 1900—9 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

EIGHT, *and not more than* EIGHT, *questions are to be answered.* 1 *and* 2 *must be answered, with either* 3 *or* 4, *and either* 5 *or* 6. *The remaining* FOUR *may be any questions not already answered.*

1. Write an essay, from two to three pages long, on one of the following subjects:

(*a*) William of Orange.
(*b*) Knowledge is power.
(*c*) Tennyson.

2. Paraphrase:

Hubert. Here is your hand and seal for what I did.
King John. O, when the last account 'twixt heaven and earth
Is to be made, then shall this hand and seal
Witness against us to damnation!
How oft the sight of means to do ill-deeds
Makes deeds ill done! Hadst not thou been by,
A fellow by the hand of nature marked,
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind:
But taking note of thy abhorr'd aspect,
Finding thee fit for bloody villainy,
Apt, liable to be employed in danger,
I faintly broke with thee of Arthur's death;
And thou, to be endeared to a king,
Made it no conscience to destroy a prince.

. . . .

Hadst thou but shook thy head or made a pause
When I spoke darkly what I purposed,
Or turned an eye of doubt upon my face,
As bid me tell my tale in express words,
Deep shame had struck me dumb, made me break off;
And those thy fears might have wrought fears in me.

3. Give some account of *four* of the following: Agricola, Bede, Stephen Langton, Chaucer, Prince Hal, "The Kingmaker," Sir Thomas More, Bacon, Bolingbroke, Hastings, the Younger Pitt, Lord Beaconsfield.

4. Give some account of *four* of the following: Kingdom of Northumbria, Witenagemot, Becket's Tomb, Battle of Bannockburn, Pilgrimage of Grace, Elizabethan Navigators, Solemn League and Covenant, Instru-

ment of Government, Gordon Riots, Siege of Gibraltar, Mutiny at the Nore, Peterloo, Dargai.

5. State where, and for what noted, are any *six* of the following: Gosport, Auckland, Kingston, Victoria (town), Cairo, Upsala, Port Elizabeth, Malaga, Pondicherry, Yorktown, Iquique, Nagasaki, Rennes, Vancouver (town), Fashoda.

6. Give some account of recent competition amongst the Great Powers for the extension of their possessions abroad.

7. Re-write, so as to improve or correct, the following sentences, and give reasons for any change you may make:

(*a*) A statute inflicting the punishment of death may and ought to be repealed, if it is in any way expedient.

(*b*) I never remember to have felt an event more deeply than his death.

(*c*) I am told that when he died the Cardinal at least spoke ten languages.

(*d*) Life in the town or country has its advantages and disadvantages.

8. Give a general analysis of the following passage, and parse the words in italics:

> If you be, *what* I think you, *some* sweet *dream*,
> I *would but* ask you to fulfil yourself:
> But if you be that Ida whom I knew,
> I ask you *nothing*: *only*, if a dream,
> Sweet dream, be perfect. I shall die to-night.
> Stoop down and seem to kiss me *ere* I die.

9. Classify English verbs according to the construction they take, and write a sentence in illustration of each class.

10. Derive *eight* of the following words: Colchester, benison, husband, beleaguer, chivalry, quarry, blame, surgeon, ermine, dirge, verdigris, tawdry.

11. Give some account of *one* of the following works: Chaucer's *Nonne Prestes Tale*; Milton's *Samson Agonistes*; Pope's *Rape of the Lock*; Wordsworth's *Ode on the Intimations of Immortality*; Tennyson's *Aylmer's Field*.

12. What is meant by each of the following phrases: The Far-Eastern Question; extradition; lyddite shells; Imperial Federation; Nicaraguan Ship Canal?

LATIN.—See p. 461.
GREEK.—See p. 464.
MATHEMATICS.—See p. 467.

FRENCH.

Tuesday, 27*th March*, 1900—3 TO 6 P.M.

I. Translate into French:

1. A gentleman who had gone out to the seat of war on the Red Sea as a spectator, was very fond of telling stories of the wonderful things

he had seen and heard. He was once staying at a country house in England, where he was telling his adventures. Some one asked him to describe the most remarkable thing in which he had taken part. The gentleman at once replied by saying that, on one occasion, he and his servant had walked rather far inland. They had come upon a company of fifty Arabs, and had made them run. This somewhat startled the company; but the gentleman added: "Of course there was no very great merit in that; for we ran and they ran after us."

2. (*a*) You may expect an answer this day week.

(*b*) When he dies, who will succeed him?

(*c*) Let us go and see what they are about.

(*d*) He was late because his watch was slow.

(*e*) If I am not mistaken we have lost our way.

II. Translate into English:

1. Dans une famille tous ont en vue l'avantage de tous, parce que tous s'aiment et que tous ont part au bien commun. Il n'est pas un de ses membres qui n'y contribue d'une manière diverse selon sa force, son intelligence et ses aptitudes particulières; l'un fait ceci, l'autre cela; mais l'action de chacun profite à tous, et l'action de tous profite à chacun. Qu'on ait peu ou beaucoup, on partage en frères; nulles distinctions autour du foyer domestique. On n'y voit point ici la faim, à côté l'abondance. La coupe que Dieu remplit de ses dons passe de main en main, et le vieillard et le petit enfant, celui qui ne peut plus ou ne peut pas encore supporter la fatigue, et celui qui revient des champs le front baigné de sueur, y trempent également leurs lèvres.

2. L'armée chrétienne s'avança dans une étroite vallée, entre deux montagnes brûlées par les feux du soleil. La route qu'elle suivait avait été creusée par les torrents; la pluie des orages y avait accumulé des roches détachées des monts; des amas de sable, des abîmes ouverts par la rapidité des eaux fermaient quelquefois le chemin. Dans ces passages difficiles, la moindre résistance des musulmans pouvait triompher de la foule des pèlerins, et s'ils ne rencontrèrent point alors l'ennemi, ils durent penser que Dieu lui-même leur livrait les avenues de la ville sainte.

III. GRAMMAR.

1. Write the past participle and the third person singular of the past definite of *battre*, *recevoir*, *convaincre*, *prévoir*, *mouvoir*, *falloir*.

2. Write the following in the feminine singular: *le héros grec*, *s'il s'était trompé*, *il est sot et malin*, *il est tout étonné et tout confus*, *un dieu tout-puissant*, *un nouveau marié*.

3. Translate in full: *Tuesday*, 27*th March*, 1900, *from* 3 *to* 6 *p.m.*

4. Give the second and third persons plural present indicative of *lever*, *appeler* and *acheter*, commenting on the change in the stem.

5. Distinguish between *valant* and *vaillant*, *savant* and *sachant*, *absous* and *absolu*.

GERMAN.

Wednesday, 28th March, 1900—3 TO 6 P.M.

I. Translate into English :

1. Kaiſer Karl der Große führte ſeine Gäſte gern auf die Jagd; denn die Jagd blieb ihm die liebſte Erholung; der Jagdgrund, zu dem er am häufigſten zog, war der Ardennenwald. Stattlich war der Auszug der kaiſerlichen Jagd, wie ihn Angilbert, der Freund und Sänger Karls, beſchreibt. Wenn die erſte Morgenröte auf die Berggipfel fiel, dann eilte die Schar der edlen Knaben vor das Schlafgemach des Königs und erwartete ihn auf der unterſten Stufe. In der Stadt wurde es laut, die Menge tummelte ſich auf dem Platz, die Herren riefen ihren Dienern, Roß wieherte gegen Roß. Das Leibpferd des Königs wurde an die Stufen geführt, Zaum und Decke waren mit Gold geſchmückt, ſtolz ſchüttelte es die Mähne und freute ſich der Bergfahrt. Endlich trat Karl heraus; ſein edles Haupt umſchloß ein Eoldreif, gewaltig war auch in der Jadgluſt ſeine Haltung und Gebärde.

2. Auf ſeiner Reiſe durch Schleſien ſpeiſte der König, nachdem er über Nacht in Goldberg geblieben war, am andern Tage in Hirſchberg. Vor der Tafel wurden einige der angeſehenſten Kaufleute aus dem Gebirge zu ihm gerufen. Er unterhielt ſich mit ihnen aufs gnädigſte vom auswärtigen Handel nach Spanien, Nordamerika, Portugal, Italien und auch über den inländiſchen Leinwandhandel, und fragte endlich, ob ſie noch etwas zu erwähnen hätten. Dieſe Gelegenheit ergriff der Kaufmann Lehmann aus Greifenberg, um dem König für das große Geſchenk zum Wideraufbau der abgebrannten Stadt zu danken. Aber wahrhaft königlich antwortete Friedrich: „Ihr habt gar nicht nötig mir deswegen zu danken, es iſt meine Schuldigkeit, meinen verunglückten Unterthanen wieder aufzuhelfen. Dafür bin ich da!“

II. Translate into German :

1. All that day passed, but no robbers appeared. He thought how wise he had been to refuse a guard. The inn he reached at night was a very bad one, so bad that he could hardly obtain any food in it. He started the next morning without any breakfast, and rode till he came to a wretched little hut, built of mud. He took what he could find

for himself and his horse, and gave the woman a dollar to pay for it; she had no change and went to a shop to ask for it. Soon she came back, telling him the people in the shop had said it was a bad one. He gave her a second, and she came back with the same story. The traveller began to think something was wrong; but he gave her a third and told her that he would not give her any more.

2. (*a*) If I had known this, I should not have come.
   (*b*) Which of the two brothers do you like best.
   (*c*) Tell me why you do not want to do what you are told!
   (*d*) As you have promised to write to him, you must keep your word.
   (*e*) He said that he would be very pleased to see you.

III. Grammar.

1. Give the gender and nominative plural of *Graf*, *Gefängnis*, *Wort*, *Bett*, *Herz*, *Gebirge*.

2. Write the second person singular of the present and imperfect indicative and the past participle of *ausgeben*, *sich freuen*, *abschlagen*, *verbieten*, *fortziehen*, *vergessen*.

3. What cases are governed by the following prepositions: *auf*, *durch*, *trotz*, *gegenüber*, *neben*, *nach*. Form illustrative phrases.

4. Give the German for: once, twice, ten times, simple, tenfold, what o'clock is it, firstly, secondly, the eleventh, the twentieth, and the English for *je zwei*, *drittehalb*.

5. Give the comparative and superlative of *nah*, *hoch*, *viel*, *bald*, *edel*, *dankbar*.

II. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

I. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

2nd October, 1899.

(Five *questions are to be attempted.*)

1. What volume of air would be required for the complete combustion of 100 litres of gas, containing hydrogen 46 per cent., methane 40 per cent., and ethylene 14 per cent. by volume? Assume that air contains one-fifth of its volume of oxygen.

2. How is phosphorus obtained from bone ash? Compare the properties of red phosphorus with those of ordinary phosphorus, and state how it has been proved that these substances are allotropic modifications of the same element.

3. Express by equations the reactions between hot concentrated sulphuric acid and (1) sulphur, (2) charcoal, and (3) copper. Give an account of the properties of any gases evolved in these reactions.

4. Describe fully the method of making oxalic acid (1) from sugar, and (2) from sawdust. What are the chief properties of oxalic acid, and why is it called a dibasic acid?

5. Distinguish between dissociation and chemical decomposition. Give some examples of dissociation, and describe an experiment to demonstrate its occurrence.

Alternative questions for B.Sc. *Candidates.*

1. How is lead obtained from galena? Explain fully the reactions upon which the process is based. State what you know of the action of water upon lead.

2. You are required to prepare *pure* aniline from benzene. Describe precisely the several steps in the process you would adopt.

BOTANY.

2nd October, 1899.

1. What is Starch? What is its use in the economy of the plant? In what organs is it found?

2. Give an account, with drawings, of the structure and physiology of a parenchymatous cell.

3. Describe the main characters of the Umbelliferae, with remarks on the economic products of the family, and the mode of pollination.

4. Give an account of the origin, development, and structure of the neutral generation of a Moss.

5. Give a short account of the modes of dispersal of seeds and spores. Explain why distribution is important.

Only FOUR *of the above to be attempted for first Professional.*

Questions 1 *to* 5 *to be answered for first B.Sc.*

No. 6 *to be answered for M.A.*

6. Give an account of the origin, structure, distribution, and function of the phloem-system in an Angiosperm.

ZOOLOGY.

October, 1899.

1. Distinguish a Nemertine from an Errant Annelid, or a Turbellarian.

2. How are the Gills and Heart situated relatively to each other and to the anterior end of the body in Gasteropoda?

3. On what grounds are the Amphibia separated from the Reptilia?

4. Describe generally the circulatory organs among the Reptilia.

For Science Candidates, in addition to the above.

5. Illustrate by diagrams the chief variations in the relation of the Nerve Ganglia among Gasteropods.

6. Describe the dermal modifications in Lizards, Crocodiles, and Chelonians.

PHYSICS.

3rd October, 1899.

(*Not more than* FOUR *questions to be answered.*)

1. What is meant by *the atmospheric pressure at a place*? In what different units is it commonly expressed?

A cylindrical vessel 10 ft. high is filled with water to a depth of 6 ft. It is then closed by an air-tight lid, and a small hole is made in the bottom. One-eighth of the water runs out. Calculate the atmospheric pressure in any units you please.

2. Define the terms *force*, *moment of a force about a point*, *potential energy*, and *kinetic energy*.

If weights of 6 lbs. and 10 lbs. be hung on one side of a lever (supposed without weight) at distances of 5 ft. and 2 ft. from the fulcrum respectively, what weight must be hung 3 ft. from the fulcrum on the other side so as to balance these?

3. Explain the terms "wave length," "velocity of propagation," and "period," with reference to a vibration. Point out the relation which exists between the three magnitudes. If a wave of sound is 1 ft. long, and travels at the rate of 1000 ft. per sec., and a wave of light is $\frac{1}{50000}$-inch long, and travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per sec., compare the numbers of vibrations made per second in the two cases.

4. Define the terms *specific heat*, *latent heat*, *dew point*, and *critical temperature*.

How many lbs. of water at 100° C. must be poured on 4 lbs. of ice at 0° C. so that the final temperature of the mixture may be 4° C.?

5. State what is meant by (1) the principal focus, and (2) the optical centre of a lens. Show by a sketch the formation of the image of a small object placed in front of a double convex lens, and nearer it than its focal length. If the focal length be 6 inches, and if the object be 3 inches from it, where is the image?

6. Describe the condensing electroscope. Explain how it is used to demonstrate that potential-difference in the case of ordinary electric currents, and potential-difference in the case of ordinary conductors, charged electrostatically, are like in kind but differ greatly in magnitude. How does the E.M.F. of a Daniell's cell compare roughly with the potential of a sphere 1 cm. in radius and having unit C.G.S. electrostatic charge?

II. SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY (M.B. AND C.M.).

3rd October, 1899.

1. Indicate the position of each mark of attachment of muscle on the inferior maxillary bone.

2. Describe the ligaments of the liver, and the arrangement of blood-vessels in the interior of the liver.

3. Describe the structure of nerve-fibre in its different varieties.

ANATOMY (M.B. AND CH.B.).

3rd October, 1899.

1. Describe the vascular arrangements of the tunica media of the eyeball.

2. Describe the position, peritoneal connections, and the vascular and nervous supply of the intestinum caecum and appendix vermiformis.

3. Describe the occipito-frontalis muscle and the connections of its parts one with another, and with other structures; also its nerves and the sensory nerves superficial to it.

4. Describe the surfaces, ligaments and uses of the astragalo-calcaneo-scaphoid articulation.

PHYSIOLOGY.

3rd October, 1899.

1. What effects (immediate and remote) follow complete transverse section of the spinal cord at (*a*) the level of the third cervical nerve; (*b*) twelfth dorsal nerve? How do you account for the results?

2. Describe the physical and chemical characters of haemoglobin. How would you obtain it in a crystalline form? Describe the spectrum of any two of its compounds, and the characters by which you would recognise them.

3. Describe the minute structure of a lymphatic gland. Give the characteristics and composition of lymph. How is the lymph moved onwards in the lymphatic vessels?

4. Describe the course of the *foetal* circulation. What physiological changes take place in the child immediately after birth, and how are they effected?

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

2nd October, 1899.

1. What official preparations contain *Hydrocyanic Acid?* State their therapeutical applications and doses.

2. Give an account of the pharmacological actions and therapeutical uses of *Nitrate of Pilocarpine*, laying special stress on those actions which are antagonised by substances of the atropine group.

3. What do you understand by "*Serum Therapeutics*"? Give an outline of the methods by which serums are prepared; mention those in common use, and indicate the diseases in which they are used.

4. Explain what is meant by *Tolerance* as applied to drugs, and illustrate your answer by examples, entering fully into details.

5. Describe the mode of action of *Saline Purgatives*. What conditions indicate their employment?

III. THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

REGIONAL ANATOMY (M.B. AND C.M.).

3rd October, 1899.

1. Describe the relations of the ascending, transverse and descending colon to peritoneum, parietes and viscera.

2. Describe the nerves met with in making a dissection of the inferior division of the posterior triangle of the neck.

3. Describe the main branches of arteries in the foot, mentioning their muscular relations.

PATHOLOGY.

4th October, 1899.

(*Only* FOUR *questions to be answered.*)

1. Describe in detail the process of repair of a simple fracture of a long bone, and compare the changes with those observed in the healing of an incised wound of the soft parts.

2. Describe fully the morbid anatomy (naked eye and microscopic) of tuberculosis of the knee-joint. State the paths by which the joint may become infected.

3. Give an account of the various forms of pulmonary emphysema. State their causes, and describe any disturbances of the circulation which may be produced.

4. State the causes of, and describe the pathological changes observed in, multiple peripheral neuritis.

5. Describe the morbid anatomy, and discuss the etiology, of granular contracted kidney. What changes in the heart and blood-vessels may be associated with it?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

4th October, 1899.

(*Candidates under New Regulations to answer* FOUR *questions only, of which No.* 5 *must be one.*)

1. Describe the mode of conducting a post-mortem examination for medico-legal purposes. Enumerate the points which ought especially to be noted, externally and internally, in the case of a Foetus.

2. What appearances upon a dead body found in an exposed place would indicate Lightning as the cause of death? What corroboration may be obtained from an internal inspection of the body?

3. What are the physical signs of Rape in an adult virgin? Upon which of them would you place chief reliance to prove the commission of crime?

4. Describe in detail the procedure to be adopted to ascertain the composition of a reddish-coloured stain upon wall-plaster. What tests would warrant you in concluding that it was a blood-stain.

5. What are the signs and symptoms of Chronic Arsenical Poisoning? How may it be produced? Where criminal administration was suspected, what tests would you employ to prove that the poison was being administered.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

4th October, 1899.

(*Candidates to attempt* FOUR *questions only, one of which must be question* 2 *or* 3.)

1. What are the effects, immediate and remote, of impure air upon the human body? State the impurities which act rapidly in the air of coal-mines, and those which act remotely from continuous residence in ill-ventilated apartments. How may they be detected?

2. What are the principal characteristics of a wholesome, potable water? Name the diseases which are produced by impure water. What qualitative tests would discover recent sewage contamination? and how would you apply them?

3. Name the various sources from which water for domestic use may be obtained. Discuss their fitness for this purpose, and their relative risks to contamination from any cause.

4. What measures would you consider necessary for the disinfection of the room and bed-clothing of a patient who has died therein of enteric fever? What is meant by "aerial" disinfection? Discuss the value of it.

5. Define the following terms: Cistern, Trap, House-drain, Sewer, and Soil-pipe. Give a general sketch of their respective uses in house-drainage.

IV. FINAL PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

SURGERY.

29th May, 1899.

1. Give the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of *Fistula in Ano*.

2. What is the most usual cause of intestinal obstruction occurring in the lower part of Colon? Describe its course and give the symptoms and treatment of such cases.

3. What is the usual situation of the commonest form of Nasal Polypi, occurring in middle life, and give their symptoms, pathology, and treatment.

4. In disease of bone give the differential diagnosis between tubercular foci and those arising from acute osteomyelitis.

5. Give the symptoms, appearances, and the principal pathological changes which occur in tubercular joints.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

29th May, 1899.

1. Indicate the leading characteristics, both to the unaided senses and otherwise, of the sputa in the following diseases, considered with a view to their diagnosis, viz.:

(*a*) Bronchitis,
(*b*) Phthisis,
(*c*) Asthma Nervosum,
(*d*) Bronchiectasis,
(*e*) Pneumonia,
(*f*) Pulmonary Oedema.

2. Describe Scarlet Fever, with reference to (*a*) period of latency, (*b*) early symptoms, (*c*) period of eruption, (*d*) post-eruptive and post-febrile phenomena. Mention what you would do in such a case, both in respect of treatment and of probable infection. And give prescriptions.

3. Give a brief account of the distinctive characters of Apoplexy and Epilepsy, and show, in the case of the latter disease, the inferences that may sometimes emerge from the consideration of the early phenomena of individual attacks.

4. A married woman, *aet.* 38, was admitted into Glasgow Royal Infirmary, complaining of cough and shortness of breath, of about four

months' duration. She had moderate orthopnoea on admission, and the expectoration was blood-stained; but there was no dropsy. The physical diagnosis indicated considerable hypertrophy of the right ventricle, not of the left; and there was a characteristic murmur heard, limited to the apex region. There was a history of acute rheumatism about eight years before this, but not of any impaired health in connection with it, or since, until the period stated above. Of her six pregnancies, three were before and three since the rheumatic attack, the two last pregnancies having resulted in abortion at the third month, with considerable hemorrhage.

She improved under treatment, but the cardiac signs persisted unchanged; and when, on a subsequent occasion, she was readmitted with similar symptoms, she had not been long under treatment before an attack of left hemiplegia occurred, at first partial, but afterwards complete, and lapsed in a day or two into coma, in which she died. A post-mortem examination confirmed in all respects the diagnosis, both cardiac and cerebral.

Comment upon these statements so as to supply what is here purposely omitted, as regards—(*a*) the cardiac lesion and its physical signs, (*b*) the cerebral lesion, (*c*) the probable association between these, and (*d*) any suggestion that may occur to you as to treatment in such cases.

[N.B.—In answering questions 2 and 4 prescriptions must be given, and are to be written out as they might be sent for making-up to the chemist.]

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY.

30th May, 1899.

(FIVE *questions to be answered, including* 5 *and* 6.)

1. Describe the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of inversion of uterus during labour.

2. Enumerate the various forms and causes of asphyxia neonaturum, and describe the treatment for each.

3. State all the measures which may be employed to accelerate or complete the second stage of labour, indicating briefly under what circumstances each might be advisable.

4. Describe the structure and development of the placenta.

5. Under what circumstances is vaginal hysterectomy justifiable? Describe the operation.

6. Describe the preparation of a patient for ovariotomy, and likewise the operation.

(*a*) In a case of simple cyst.

(*b*) In a case of multilocular cyst with adhesions.

V. DEGREES IN LAW.

I. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR B.L.

a. ARTS AND SCIENCE PRELIMINARY.

(See pp. 458—478.)

b. ARTS SUBJECTS.

(Same as for Degree of M. A. See pp. 478—510.)

II. LAW EXAMINATIONS FOR LL.B. AND B.L.

1. CIVIL LAW—Three Hours.

(Candidates are requested to answer only TEN *of the following twelve questions.)*

1. Discuss the part played by *fas* in Early Roman Law. Trace the chief steps in the process by which the *interpretatio* of the law passed out of the hands of the pontiffs into those of laymen.

2. Sketch the origin and history of the Praetorian Edict. Show, giving two examples, how the Praetors, by granting new remedies, in effect introduced new principles.

3. State the provisions of any *two* of the following enactments: *Lex Valeria de provocatione*; *Lex Canuleia*; *Lex Calpurnia de repetundis.*

4. Distinguish *civitas*, *latinitas*, and *peregrinitas.* Discuss the effect of the Edict of Caracalla (212 A.D.).

5. Translate and comment on the statement:

Quibus autem dignitas magis quam status permutatur, capite non minuuntur. Existimatio . . . aut minuitur aut consumitur.

6. Explain the Roman conception of a juristic *persona.*

Discuss the statement:

Si quid universitati debetur, singulis non debetur, nec quod debet universitas, singuli debent.

7. Write a short note on the effect of the *patria potestas* as regards (a) the person and (b) the property of those *in potestate.*

8. Describe the nature and incidents of a right of *emphyteusis.* What other *jura in re aliena* were recognised in Roman Law?

9. What is meant by the *Quarta Falcidia*? Why was it introduced, and how was it calculated?

Contrast an ordinary and a pupillary substitution in respect of motive, form, and effect.

10. Compare the rules of succession in intestacy under the XII. Tables with those finally laid down by Justinian. Point out the conceptions of relationship which underlie them respectively, and indicate briefly the main steps by which the predominance of the later conception was arrived at.

11. State the division of obligations given in the *Institutes of Justinian.* Enumerate the recognised *obligationes quae ex delicto nascuntur.*

12. Describe the steps in an ordinary action in the Classical Law. Mention the principal parts of a *formula.*

(CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN LAW *are recommended to answer, in addition to the above,* TWO *of the following three questions.*)

1. Discuss the application of the rule, *Pretium autem certum esse debet.*

2. Translate and comment on :

Rem alienam distrahere quem posse nulla dubitatio est ; nam emptio est et venditio ; sed res emptori auferri potest.

3. Explain the principle set forth in the statements :

Qui vendidit necesse non habet fundum emptoris facere, ut cogitur fundum stipulanti spopondit.

Et in primis ipsam rem praestare venditorem oportet, id est tradere : quae res, si quidem dominus fuit venditor, facet et emptorem dominum, si non fuit, tantum evictionis nomine venditorem obligat.

2. SCOTS LAW—THREE HOURS.

(*Not more than* TWELVE *of the following questions to be attempted, of which* ONE *must be in* CRIMINAL LAW.)

1. Define *locus poenitentiae.* State in what circumstances it arises, and how it may be excluded.

2. Describe the various classes of probative writs. Explain and illustrate the distinction between contracts in which writing is necessary in solemnity and those in which it is necessary in evidence.

3. Describe the nature and effect of the long negative prescription, stating how the positive prescription differs from it. What answers may be made to a plea of the long negative prescription ?

4. Explain the distinction in legal capacity between pupils and minors, and show the effect of the distinction on the respective positions of tutors and curators. What is restitution on the ground of minority and lesion ?

5. What are the principal obligations of the respective parties in any *two* of the following contracts :

(1) Hiring of moveables.
(2) Affreightment.
(3) Factory.
(4) Loan.

6. What are the impediments to marriage, and in what ways may marriage be dissolved?

7. By whom, and subject to what conditions in each case, may application be made for sequestration of a person's estates? How is notour bankruptcy constituted?

8. In what cases, and to what effect in each case, is the quality of goods sold held to be impliedly warranted under the Sale of Goods Act?

9. What is compensation, and subject to what conditions is it applicable?

10. What is tacit relocation? State the remedies now open to a landlord for recovery of his rent (*a*) in agricultural, and (*b*) in urban leases.

11. How do shipowners acquire the property of ships which have been built for them, and how is the property of a ship transferred?

12. What is *condictio indebiti*, and what answers may be made to a demand for repetition?

13. Define partnership, and summarise the provisions of the Partnership Acts as to the effect of profit-sharing as evidence of partnership.

CRIMINAL LAW.

14. Distinguish between murder, culpable homicide, and justifiable homicide. What is the effect of provocation in cases of assault?

15. Enumerate the charges under which an accused person may be convicted of reset. If an accused person be indicted for theft, what is the result (*a*) if the facts proved amount to embezzlement, and (*b*) if they amount to robbery?

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3. CONVEYANCING—Three Hours.

(*Not more than* TWELVE *questions to be attempted.*)

1. Indicate very concisely and in general terms the lines on which the legislation of the nineteenth century has simplified the procedure and shortened the forms of Scots conveyancing.

2. Explain the origin of casualties in the feudal system, and briefly trace their history down to the present day.

3. Discuss the question as to which year's free rent ought to be taken as the measure of the casualty of composition, showing at the same time how the question has arisen.

4. Distinguish between entry by resignation and entry by confirmation. Show how a split might arise under an *a me vel de me* disposition by an erroneous mingling of the two methods, and how it might be remedied.

5. *A* feus to *B*. *B* takes infeftment and dispones, *a me vel de me*, to *C*, who in turn takes infeftment, and without confirming, dispones *a me vel de me*, to *D*. *D* takes infeftment and dies intestate without having confirmed. How might *D's* heir have completed his title to the subjects (*a*) in 1840, (*b*) in 1870, and (*c*) in 1880?

6. Contrast the law as to positive prescription under the Statute 1617, c. 12, with the law as altered by the Conveyancing Act of 1874. Did the provisions of the latter Act on the subject affect the period of a prescriptive Search for Encumbrances?

7. What are the various kinds of warrandice? Explain their meaning and state the circumstances to which they are severally applicable.

8. Contrast the title of the superior with that of a co-fenar to enforce restrictions contained in a feu charter granted by the superior.

9. Define a real burden and enumerate its essential features.

10. State the various remedies available to the creditor in a bond and disposition in security in the event of default on the part of the debtor.

11. To what effect did the Statute 1661, c. 32, and the Consolidation Act of 1868 modify the common law as to the succession to bonds.

12. In what state of the title is procedure by petition under section 10 of the Conveyancing Act of 1874 essential? In what case is it optional?

13. What must be set forth in (1) a Petition for General Service, and (2) a Petition for Special Service? To what circumstances are they respectively applicable, and how far is it correct to say that Special and General Services are now "practically interchangeable"?

14. Define an entail strictly so called, and mention its present essentials in point of form. Trace the course of legislation with regard to the necessity of inserting prohibitory, irritant, and resolutive clauses in entails.

15. Give the form of a destination under which a fiduciary fee will arise, and indicate how the beneficial fiar will complete his title on the termination of the fiduciary fee.

16. Write a short note on any *two* of the following Statutes:

(1) 1469 c. 36 (Entry of Apprisers).
(2) 1474 c. 57 (Unentered Superior).
(3) 1597 c. 250 (Irritancy of Feu).
(4) 1681 c. 11 (Burgh Registers).
(5) 1693 c. 35 (Procuratories of Resignation and Precepts of Sasine).
(6) 1695 c. 24 (Apparent Heirs—*Beneficium Inventarii*).

4*a*. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW—THREE HOURS.

(TWO *questions to be omitted under heads* A *and* B.)

A.

1. A recent Act of Parliament has given British tribunals jurisdiction over all ships passing through British territorial waters. If a foreign State protested against this Act as infringing International Law, what books and documents would it be proper to study in order to frame a reply on behalf of Great Britain?

2. Examine the origin, history, and consequences of the capitulations with the Porte and its tributaries.

3. Give a summary of the present British law as to naturalisation.

4. Give instances, showing when a government ought and when it ought not to interfere to protect its subjects abroad.

5. What is meant by "a State possessing imperfect independence"? Enumerate the variety of States that may come under this category, giving examples of each.

6. What are the main classes of diplomatic agents? Summarise the rights and immunities which they enjoy.

B.

7. Are there any recognised limits to the right of a belligerent to levy contributions and requisitions on the inhabitants of an invaded country?

8. What is the rule of International Law as to the position of neutral vessels sailing under an enemy's convoy?

9. What are the chief points which a competent tribunal has to consider and decide when a prize is brought before it for condemnation?

10. Was the detention by Napoleon of the English who happened to be in France at the opening of the war of 1803 contrary to the rules of International Law?

11. Discuss the propositions, "While the British Government recognised that the Japanese Government was entitled by its accredited officers, and in the exercise of its belligerent right, to ascertain the destination of any British ship suspected of carrying munitions of war, so soon as it appeared to the satisfaction of the boarding officer that the ship had a *bonâ fide* neutral destination, his right to continue the search terminated: that the neutral destination of the vessel was conclusive as to the destination of the goods on board: that even though the goods may have had an ulterior hostile destination, they were not liable to seizure while on board a vessel having a *bonâ fide* neutral destination" (*Takahashi*).

12. Give a concise account of any two of the following cases: "In *re* Castioni," "Indian Chief," "M'Leod's Case," "Stephen Hart," "Springbok."

C.

Write short essays on any *two* of the following topics:

(*a*) Is the tendency of the authority of International Law to grow weaker or stronger?

(*b*) The development of the idea of Neutrality.

(*c*) The process by which International Law first acquired authority in Europe, and the agencies which have furthered its growth.

(*d*) The present state of the Law of Contraband of War.

(*e*) The legal questions arising out of the present war in South Africa.

4*b*. INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW—THREE HOURS.

(*Omit* ONE *question under heads* A *and* B.)

A.

1. Discuss the domicil in the following case: An unmarried lady aged 50, goes to Natal, and takes part in the work of a church mission

without salary. She stores her house furniture in Glasgow. During a period of 20 years she twice returns to Scotland to visit her friends. She dies in Natal.

2. What law will determine the capacity of a Scotsman domiciled in Rome to make a will?

3. Can the children of a Muhammedan by two wives succeed in this country to estate of their father, heritable or moveable?

4. What is a "Scottish Marriage"? Is it possible for a foreign court to dissolve it?

5. Give a brief report of one of the following cases:—Castrique *v.* Imrie; Hamlyn *v.* Talisker Co.; Carswell *v.* Carswell; Orr Ewing *v.* Orr Ewing.

B.

6. X contracts in Glasgow with A to set up a lottery in a foreign country where the maintenance of a lottery is unlawful. *Quid juris*?

7. A bill drawn and payable in France expresses no value received, and is therefore invalid according to French law. It is endorsed in Glasgow. The parties being all in Scotland, what are their rights and liabilities?

8. P, a Spaniard living in Spain, there constitutes A his agent for the sale of goods under a document written in Spanish. What law determines the authority of A?

9. Explain the process of arrestment to found jurisdiction.

10. What conditions must be fulfilled that a foreign judgment should be *res judicata*?

C.

Write short essays on any *two* of the following topics:

11. The Statute theory.

12. The Italian school.

13. Anglo-Indian Domicil.

14. The mode of completing a title to heritage in Scotland by a general disponee under a will written in a foreign language.

15. The solution of conflicts by legislation.

4*c*. JURISPRUDENCE—THREE HOURS.

PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

(Two *questions are to be omitted under heads* A *and* B.)

A.

1. State the essential ingredients of a Right.

What principles of division would you employ in classifying the rights of private citizens?

2. "Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants." (*Burke.*)

"We know, or, rather, we have seen or felt, that government is not like a machine or building, the work of man; that it is the work of nature, like the nobler productions of the vegetable and animal world, which man may improve and corrupt, and even destroy, but which he cannot create." (*Sir James Mackintosh.*)

Criticise these two views.

3. Compare the gain and loss which may be expected to follow an attempt to codify the private law of a State.

4. Estimate the value of written constitutions (*a*) as a security for the rights of individuals, (*b*) as a check upon constitutional innovation.

5. "The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant." (*Mill.*)

"Morality is and must be a prohibitive system, one of the main objects of which is to impose upon every one a standard of conduct and sentiment to which few persons would conform if it were not for the constraint thus put upon them. In nearly every instance the effects of such a system reach far beyond anything that can be described as the purposes of self-protection." (*Sir J. F. Stephen.*)

Discuss the doctrines expressed in these passages.

6. "Austin's doctrine seems diametrically opposite to one which finds the Sovereign in a Volonté Générale."

"The two views" (of Rousseau and Austin) "seemed mutually exclusive, but perhaps it may be by taking each as complementary to the other that we gain the truest view of sovereignty as it actually exists." (*Green.*)

Expand and comment on these statements.

B.

7. Compare the objections to and the defences of the institution of Slavery in ancient and modern times.

8. Criticise the various methods which have been proposed for safeguarding the rights of minorities.

9. "Only the law of Retribution (jus talionis) can lay down determinately the quality and quantity of punishment: all other principles waver on this side or on that, and by paying regard to intrusive considerations hold no conformity with the sentence of pure and strict justice." (*Kant.*)

"Revenge, my friends, revenge and the natural hatred of scoundrels, and the ineradicable tendency to *revancher* oneself upon them, and pay them what they have merited: this is forevermore intrinsically a correct and even a divine feeling in the mind of every man." (*Carlyle.*)

"The Criminal Law regulates, sanctions, and provides a legitimate satisfaction for the passion of revenge: the criminal law stands to the passion of revenge in much the same relation as marriage to the sexual appetite." (*Stephen.*)

How far is retaliation the true principle of punishment?

10. "The province of Jurisprudence is to observe the wants for the supply of which laws have been invented and the manner in which these wants have been satisfied."

Criticise this view of the scope of Jurisprudence.

11. "International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence." Explain this statement of Holland and show the place of International Law in his analysis.

12. What classification of wrongful acts would you adopt? What are Holland's views on this subject?

C.

Write short essays on any *two* of the following topics:

(*a*) The Roman conception of Jurisprudence.

(*b*) The relation of the Criminal to the Civil Law.

(*c*) The arrangement of subjects in Bell's *Principles of the Law of Scotland.*

(*d*) The idea of Justice in taxation and public burdens.

(*e*) All law is declaratory.

(*f*) "Jus naturale est quod natura omnia animalia docuit."

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5. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY—
THREE HOURS.

(*Candidates for LL.B. are asked to omit* TWO *questions in each group. Candidates for M.A. or B.L. are only expected to answer questions covered by the text book and the course or half course of Lectures attended.*)

A.

1. Explain the terms "fiscus," "tallage," "malatolta," "heriot," "subsidy."

2. Trace the rise of the Constitutional Powers of the Commons up to the death of Edward III.

3. "The rule of the Lancastrians was in many ways important in the History of Parliament." Explain this quotation. Add criticism.

4. Compare the law of treason in England at these two periods, viz. (1) the close of the reign of Edward III., (2) the close of the reign of Henry VIII.

5. Discuss the assertion that in the Tudor period private rights were far less secure than public rights.

6. How far did James I. and Charles I. imitate Tudor precedents? In what respects did they introduce innovations?

7. "Let the Judges therefore be lions, but yet lions under the throne." Explain and illustrate from events in the reigns of the first two Stewarts.

8. "The Restoration in 1660, was not so much a restoration of the King as the restoration of Parliament."

B.

9. Give a definition of Constitutional Law. Discuss briefly its scope. divisions, and practical bearings.

10. To what extent is compulsory service in the armed and naval forces of the Crown recognised by the law of this country? Trace briefly the history of liability for compulsory service.

11. "The King can do no wrong." What is the scope of this dictum, and in what senses may it be accepted? How is it reconcileable with the inviolability of the subject's rights?

12. "No rule is better established than that Parliament must meet at least once a year" (*Dicey*). To what class of constitutional rules does the above belong? What is its sanction?

13. "No officer is responsible to strangers for any injury done to them in the regular discharge of his proper duties, or arising out of his pursuing the instructions of his proper authorities." Illustrate and criticise this exposition of the law.

14. Detail the main changes in the Electoral Franchise introduced respectively in 1832, 1867, and 1884.

15. What was Temple's Constitution? What were the causes of its failure?

16. What limitations were put on the Royal Prerogative by (1) Bill of Rights, (2) Act of Settlement?

6. MERCANTILE LAW.

(Ten *questions to be answered.*)

1. Define (*a*) an inland bill of exchange and (*b*) a holder in due course. What is the effect of a statement in a bill (*c*) that value has been received and (*d*) that payment will be made on value being received?

2. What is meant in the Bills of Exchange Act by negotiation of a bill? How are bills in a set negotiated in this sense, and in what other sense is the word "negotiation" used?

3. In what cases is a bill payable on demand? What is the difference as regards presentation of a bill between an acceptance payable at a certain place and *only* at a certain place?

4. Explain the following:—

Restrictive indorsation.
Acceptance for honour.
Reference in case of need.

5. If an uncrossed cheque drawn on a banker be presented to him in course of business by a person who has forged the payee's signature to it and be paid by him without inquiry, is he liable for the money so paid? Give your reason. What is the effect of crossing a cheque (*a*) generally and (*b*) specially?

6. How may a company be constituted with limited liability under the Companies Acts? Explain generally the purpose and contents of (*a*) the articles of association and (*b*) the register of members.

7. Explain the effect of § 25 of the Companies Act, 1867, relating to the issue of shares otherwise than for payment in cash, and give an example of how value may be given for them.

8. Who are liable as contributories in the liquidation of a company? What remedy has a person who has become a contributory owing to a fraudulent statement of a servant of the company?

9. Has a company a lien over its shares as against the holders for debts due to it by them apart from any provision in the articles?

10. Explain the effect of the Directors' Liability Act, 1890.

11. In what circumstances are preferences given by a bankrupt to particular creditors reducible at common law, and what is the effect in this matter of the Act 1696, c. 5?

12. State the cases in which debts may be extinguished by compensation in bankruptcy when they would not be as between solvent persons. What is the reason for this distinction?

7. FORENSIC MEDICINE—Two Hours.

(*Not more than* FOUR *questions to be attempted.*)

1. Discuss the various circumstances, internal and external, which may modify the rate of progress of Putrefaction in a body.

2. Define criminal abortion. What are the means by which it is commonly effected or attempted? Distinguish between the medical and legal use of the term abortion.

3. Describe the characteristics of gunshot wounds, and indicate the deductions which may be drawn from their appearance as to the circumstances in which they were inflicted.

4. Distinguish between Impotence and Sterility, and indicate their causes. Can a decree of nullity of marriage be obtained on the ground of sterility? What must be proved in an action of declarator of nullity of marriage on the ground of impotence?

5. Write a short note on any *three* of the following, viz.: Adipocere; Coma; Rigor Mortis; Ecchymosis; the Hydrostatic Test; Marsh's Test.

6.—FOR DEGREE OF B.D.

I.—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

1. HEBREW.

FIRST PAPER—Three Hours.

I. Point and translate the following:

ויהי דבר יהוה אלי לאמר: לא תקח לך אשה ולא יהיו לך בנים ובנות במקום הזה: כי כה אמר יהוה על הבנים ועל הבנות הילדים במקום הזה ועל אמתם הילדות אותם ועל אבותם המולידים אותם בארץ הזאת: ממותי תחלאים ימתו לא יספדו ולא יקברו לדמן על פני האדמה יהיו ובחרב וברעב יכלו והיתה נבלתם למאכל לעוף השמים ולבהמת הארץ:

כה אמר יהוה ארור הגבר אשר יבטח באדם ושם בשר זרעו ומן יהוה יסור לבו: והיה כערער בערבה ולא יראה כי יבוא טוב ושכן חררים במדבר ארץ מלחה ולא תשב: ברוך הגבר אשר יבטח ביהוה והיה יהוה מבטחו: והיה כעץ שתול על מים ועל יובל ישלח שרשיו ולא יר̊א כי יבא חם והיה עלהו רענן ובשנת בצרת לא ידאג ולא ימיש מעשות פרי:

יראה ק׳ °

II. Translate the following into punctuated Hebrew:

And it is said that Noah commanded his son Shem and said to him: 'When I am dead, bring out the coffin[1] of our father Adam from the ark, and take with thee of thy sons Melchizedek, for he is the priest of God Most High, and journey ye two together along with the coffin unto a place to which the Angel of the Lord shall guide you.' So they did according to this commandment, and the Angel guided them unto the mountain of the Holy House; and they set down the coffin upon a hill there, and it sank[2] down in its place. And Shem returned to his people, but Melchizedek did not return, but built there a town, the name of which is Jerusalem, that is, City of Peace. Wherefore he is called King of Peace, and he dwelt there the rest of his days, worshipping God without ceasing. He never shed blood, but his sacrifices were wine and bread only. And since the Holy Scripture sets forth his greatness and the glory of his name, but mentions not his genealogy nor the days of his birth and death, the blessed apostle Paul says that there was no beginning to his days nor end to his years, and he has been made a sign of Christ in the prophecy of David: 'Thou art the priest for ever in the fashion of Melchizedek.' And upon that hill, in which is the grave of Adam, the Lord Christ was crucified.[3] *Abu'l Faraj.*

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[1] 'coffin,' ארון.

[2] 'to sink,' טבע.

SECOND PAPER—Three Hours.

I. 1. Translate: Isaiah xlix. 1—13.

2. Parse לשובב (v. 5); נקל (v. 6); וישתחוו (v. 7); יכם (v. 10); ירמון (v. 11); רנו and וגילי (v. 13).

3. Remark on the syntax of ואני (v. 4); ויבחרך (v. 7); and on the position of להשיב (v. 6).

4. Give grammatical and exegetical remarks on לבזה־נפש and למתעב גוי (v. 7).

5. וישראל לא יאסף (v. 5). Translate this clause according to both Q're and K'thibh. The LXX. render *συναχθήσομαι.* What change in the Hebrew would correspond to this?

6. מארץ סינים (v. 12). Give the different identifications that have been suggested.

II. 1. Translate: Psalm cxl.

2. Parse תנצרני (v. 2); יגורו (v. 3); תפק (v. 9); ימיטו (v. 11); יכון (v. 12); יודו (v. 14).

3. Point and parse יכסומו (v. 10); ימיטו (v. 11); and the corresponding Q're. Account for the Q're.

4. יגורו מלחמות (v. 3). What is the meaning of יגורו, and the syntax of מלחמות?

5. Give what you consider to be the proper connection and an accurate rendering of ירומו (v. 9). What is the construction of ראש (v. 10)? To what does the suffix in יכסומו (v. 10) refer?

6. Remark on מאויי and זממו (v. 9); מסבי (v. 10).

III. 1. Specify the lines of argument on which it is maintained that Chapters xl.-lxvi. of the Book of Isaiah are not the work of Isaiah. How, on that contention, are to be explained (*a*) the incorporation of the chapters in the book bearing his name, and (*b*) the disappearance of the name of the author (or authors) of the chapters?

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[3] Use Hithp. of צלב.

2. Show how the adoption of the view of late authorship affects questions of (*a*) the authorship of the earlier chapters, (*b*) the Text and Canon of the prophetical writings, and (*c*) the conception of the nature of prophecy.

3. Name the passages in which the character and work of the "Servant" are described. What are the outstanding features of the "Servant"? What are the leading views as to the reference of these passages, and as to their composition and place in the book?

2. NEW TESTAMENT EXEGESIS—Three Hours.

1. What information is given in Scripture regarding the life and character of Mark?

2. What hypothesis was framed by Griesbach as to the origin of the Gospel according to Mark? State the chief arguments for and against this hypothesis.

3. Mark i. 1—8. State the chief various readings in this passage. Which readings do you prefer, and why? Analyse the section, showing the connection between the several clauses, according to the views of different editors.

4. Give the leading divisions and subdivisions of Mark i. 1—v. 43, and affix to each an appropriate title so as to bring out the relations of the parts to one another.

5. Translate Mark vii. 1—5, with critical and exegetical notes. What bearing has this passage as compared with the parallel passage in Matthew, on questions of introduction?

6. Translate 2 Thess. ii. 1—12. Comment on the successive clauses of this passage, so as to indicate the views of different interpreters, noticing particularly the expressions in verses 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

3. APOLOGETICS—Three Hours.

1. Define Atheism accurately; indicate its various causes and forms; and summarise the leading positions of the ancient Greek Atheism.

2. Mention some of the chief modern expositions of Atheism, and show how the Atheistic position may be logically redargued from the Christian standpoint.

3. State, distinguish, and discuss the Secularism of Holyoake and of Bradlaugh.

4. Sketch the history of Materialism in England. Examine the leading principles of Materialism; and comment, referring to authorities, on the relation of contemporary science to it.

5. Discuss the Necessity of Religion, and state and examine the Proofs of the Existence of God.

6. Point out what is most distinctive of the History of the Religion of Israel in comparison with other Religions, and examine the views and definitions of the Religion of Israel given by Hegel, Kuenen, and Dillman.

7. How are the Jahve faith and cultus related respectively to the religions of Ancient Egypt, Syria, Babylonia, and Persia? Can they be explained as having been *naturally* evolved out of any or all of these religions?

8. Give a literary and critical account of the 'True Word' of Celsus, and of the occasion, character, and permanent value of Origen's Apology.

9. Summarise Celsus' Criticism and Origen's Defence of the Christian view of (1) the Incarnation, (2) the Person and Work of Christ.

10. Explain the nature of Butler's Method in the 'Analogy'; refer to its originality, its limits, and its application to Christian Apologetics; and examine the chief objections that have been taken to its logical validity and consequences.

11. Summarise Butler's discussion (1) of the Moral Government of God, (2) of the want of a Universality in Revelation and the supposed Deficiency in the Proof of it.

II.—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

1. DIVINITY—Three Hours.

(Ten *questions only to be answered.*)

1. Discuss the evidence for a doctrine of the Trinity (1) in the ancient non-biblical Religions, and (2) in Holy Scripture, from the standpoints of contemporary Comparative Religion and Biblical Theology.

2. Sketch the development of the Dogma of the Trinity in the Ancient Church from its rise—through the opposition to Monarchianism, Subordinationism, and Arianism—to its final Confessional issue. How was it influenced by the Christological interest, and in what Creeds was the Dogma expressed?

3. Discuss the relation of the Dogma of the Trinity to the Incarnation, and criticise (1) Patripassianism, (2) Antitrinitarian Rationalism; (3) the Kenotic Theories.

4. State and examine some of the chief theories as to the occasion and purpose of the Incarnation. Comment on the following (1) *Αὐτὸς ἐνηνθρώπησεν ἵνα ἡμεῖς θεοποιηθῶμεν*: (2) *εἰ φαντασία ἦν ἡ ἐνανθρώπησις, φαντασία καὶ ἡ σωτηρία*: (3) filius Dei non assumsisset carnem, si homo non peccasset.

5. State and criticise the view of the Atonement which prevailed in the Ancient Church. Refer to some of its expounders.

6. State and criticise Anselm's Theory of the Atonement. How did the Reformers and the Socinians deal with it?

7. State and discuss the Substitutionary Theory of the Atonement in its chief forms, and distinguish it from Anselm's Theory.

8. State and criticise the theory of the Atonement of Schleiermacher *or* of Ritschl. Compare it with any kindred English theory of this century.

9. State carefully the view worked out in the Reformed Church of the 'Munus sacerdotale.'

10. State and examine Kant's *or* Hegel's speculative theories of the Trinity and the Incarnation.

11. Discuss the central theological idea and the method of the Epistle to the Hebrews so as to bring out its relations to the O.T. Revelation and the development of N.T. Theology generally.

12. Give a synopsis of the theological contents of the Epistle, and explicate carefully the views presented of the Person of Christ.

13. Summarise the comparison of the Old Covenant and the New; and compare the views given of the Work of Christ and of Faith with the views of St. Paul.

14. Write an account of the influence of the Theology of the Epistle to the Hebrews on the form and development of the Doctrine of the Atonement.

2. CHURCH HISTORY—Three Hours.

1. What forms (*a*) of pagan superstition, (*b*) of Greek philosophy were encountered by Paul in the prosecution of his mission?

2. Mention the Apostolic Fathers, and give an account of any one of them.

3. Indicate the main causes of the persecution of the Church throughout the Roman Empire. Account for the attitude of Marcus Aurelius towards Christianity.

4. Trace the rise and development of Sacerdotalism in the post-Apostolic Church.

5. Give an account of Neo-Platonism, and name its chief representatives.

6. Describe the Alexandrian School, and write a brief estimate of the work of Origen.

7. Who was Montanus? Summarise his teaching and trace its subsequent development.

8. Write a brief outline of Cyprian's life, and estimate his influence on the development of Episcopacy.

9. What was the Monarchian view of the Trinity? Indicate its leading forms.

10. Give an account of the book known as Διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων.

3. BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

a. TEXTUAL CRITICISM—Two Hours.

1. "The relative weight of the several classes of evidence is modified by their generic character." Explain the application of this canon to Greek MSS., Versions, and Patristic Citations.

2. "The more ancient reading is generally the reading of the more ancient MSS." What proof can be adduced for this canon?

3. What means are available for determining (*a*) the age of a MS., and (*b*) the age of its text?

4. In what circumstances is the shorter reading to be preferred to the fuller, and in what circumstances is the fuller to be preferred to the shorter?

5. *Proclivi scriptioni praestat ardua.* State the reason for this canon, and hence deduce the limits for its legitimate use.

6. *Lectio, reliquarum fons, probabilis. In parallelis dissensio anteponenda.* Explain the meaning, and illustrate the application of these canons.

7. Group the Uncial Manuscripts of the Gospels, showing their relative value, according to Tregelles. What are the chief characteristics of the main groups?

8. State the arguments advanced by Westcott and Hort for their theory of a Syrian revision of the New Testament text. How many types of text do they recognise? Criticise the nomenclature they use.

9. Describe any two of the following MSS., viz., ℵBCDΔ. Mention some of the peculiar grammatical forms which they exhibit.

b. HERMENEUTICS—Two Hours.

1. What is the province, and what are the divisions, of Hermeneutics?

2. State the chief points of distinction between Classic Greek and the Greek of the New Testament.

3. State the different meanings attached to the term *text* in (*a*) Textual Criticism, and (*b*) Hermeneutics.

4. In how many ways may two contiguous passages in a book of Scripture be related to one another? Show the bearing of your answer on the question of the Context.

5. What are the cautions to be observed in the use of Parallels?

6. What causes lead to the use of figurative language? Classify the Figures of Speech, and indicate the precautions which must be taken for their interpretation.

7. "The Parables of our Lord are either symbolical or typical." "A parable is meant to do two things, viz., to reveal the truth to the receptive, and to conceal it from the unreceptive." Explain and illustrate these statements, and show the bearing of the one upon the other.

8. What causes led to the prevalence of the Allegorical Method of Interpretation in the early ages of the Church?

7. EXAMINATIONS FOR HISTORICAL PRIZES.

I.—LUKE.

A. ROMAN HISTORY.

1. Give some account of the elements out of which the population of early Rome was formed, and of the manner of their consolidation.

2. Compare the position and powers of the King with those of the Consuls.

3. Explain the precise meaning of the following terms: *Curia, interrex, magister equitum, intercessio, praetor peregrinus, municipium, senatores pedarii.*

4. Assign dates to the following laws, and explain briefly their effect: *Lex Valeria de provocatione, the Twelve Tables, Leges Valeriae et Horatiae, Lex Canuleia, Leges Liciniae Sextiae, Lex Hortensia.*

5. Describe the battle of Cannae, and the campaign of Zama.

6. Compare the agrarian questions of the early Republic with those of the Gracchan period.

7. Estimate the effect of sea-power upon the results of the great wars of Rome at different periods.

8. Give a brief account of the career of Marius, with dates, noting exactly the vicissitudes in the Civil War between him and Sulla.

9. Compare the Franchise Question as it affected Italy in B.C. 90 with the same question among ourselves at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832.

10. How far may Julius Caesar be considered the creator of the Empire?

11. On what grounds has Tacitus' estimate of the character and government of Tiberius been contested?

12. Estimate the effect of the establishment of the Empire upon the prosperity of the provinces.

13. Give some account of: Seneca, Tigellinus, Agricola, Marcus Aurelius.

B. GREEK HISTORY.

I. Annotate the following passages, translating when necessary:

1. *ὃς ἐκέλευε “κοινῷ στόλῳ Ἴωνας ἀερθέντας πλέειν ἐς Σαρδὼ, καὶ ἔπειτα πόλιν μίαν κτίζειν πάντων Ἰώνων. καὶ οὕτω ἀπαλλαχθέντας σφέας δουλοσύνης εὐδαιμονήσειν. νήσων τε ἁπασέων μεγίστην νεμομένους, καὶ ἄρχοντας ἄλλων.”*

Who was responsible for this proposal? On what occasion was it made? Show from subsequent history how strong a hold the idea had on the Greek imagination.

2. τὸ δὲ ὅρκιον ὧδε εἶχε, "Ὅσοι τῷ Πέρσῃ ἔδοσάν σφεας αὐτοὺς Ἕλληνες ἐόντες, μὴ ἀναγκασθέντες, καταστάντων σφι εὖ τῶν πρηγμάτων, τούτους δεκατεῦσαι τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖσι θεῷ."

Under what circumstances was this vow registered? Was any attempt made to fulfil it?

3. Καλλίαν τὸν Ἱππονίκου, ταύτην τὴν ὑπὸ πάντων θρυλουμένην εἰρήνην πρεσβεύσαντα.

State briefly the evidence for and against the authenticity of the story here referred to.

4. ὁ δὲ ἀνεῖλεν αὐτοῖς, ὡς λέγεται, κατὰ κράτος πολεμοῦσι νίκην ἔσεσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔφη συλλήψεσθαι καὶ παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἄκλητος.

On what occasion was this response given? Mention other examples of the political bias of the Delphic oracle.

5. μετρία γὰρ ἥ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξύγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐκ πονήρων τῶν πραγμάτων γενομένων τοῦτο πρῶτον ἀνήνεγκε τὴν πόλιν.

To what constitution does this refer? Indicate shortly its character, and its fate.

6. βουλὴ δὲ κληροῦται φ′, ν′ ἀπὸ τῆς φυλῆς ἑκάστης, πρυτανεύει δ' ἐν μέρει τῶν φυλῶν ἑκάστη καθ' ὅ τι ἂν λάχωσιν.

Explain the technical terms.

7. καὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐποίησαν, πλείω νομίζοντες ἂν σφίσι χρήματα οὕτω προσιέναι.

When did the Athenians take this step? What light does it throw on the extent of ancient commerce?

II. Answer not more than FOUR of the following questions:

1. Describe the chief lines of communication by land in the Greek peninsula, and illustrate their connection with the military history of the country.

2. What are the main difficulties, topographical and otherwise, that lie in the way of accepting the traditional account of the battle of Marathon?

3. "The Persians owed their failure in Greece to their own faults." Illustrate this from the expedition of Xerxes.

4. Explain the following expressions: Harmost, Sophist, Dorian Migration, Sacred War, Cleruchy, Perioeci, Thetes.

5. What was the importance of the changes introduced by Pericles into the constitution of Athens?

6. Give a short account of Cimon, Iphicrates, and Phocion.

7. "The atrocities of the Peloponnesian War were due to the fact that it was a war of classes as well as of states." Examine this statement.

8. Discuss the merits and the defects of the Spartan Constitution.

9. Account for the rapid rise of the Theban Supremacy.

10. Compare the achievements of Philip of Macedon with those of Alexander the Great.

II.—GLADSTONE.

FIRST PAPER.

1. "The Roman occupation of Britain had no influence on the subsequent history of the island." Criticise this statement.

2. Follow carefully the progress of Celtic Christianity in England down to the Synod of Whitby, and point out the main reasons of its failure.

3. Indicate, by a sketch-map or otherwise, the distribution of races in Great Britain about 1000 A.D., and also the political divisions then subsisting.

4. "The more the power of the Anglo-Saxon King was circumscribed the greater became his theoretical claims." Illustrate and account for this.

5. Give an account of the form in which the Domesday survey exists, and show how it illustrates William's conception of the nature and rights of his kingship.

6. "Consolidation, not revolution, is the characteristic of the reign of Henry II." Discuss this statement.

7. How far did Simon de Montfort fairly represent English aspirations?"

8. Can you justify Edward I.'s invasion of Scotland?

9. To what extent can the continuous existence of two political parties be traced during the reigns of Edward III. or Richard II.?

10. Can Wycliff's social teaching be held responsible for the political movements of the first half of the fifteenth century?

11. Illustrate and account for the development of the powers of the House of Commons under the Lancastrians.

12. Examine the character of Edward IV. as a representative of the political ideas of his time.

SECOND PAPER.

1. In what respects did the foreign policy of Henry VII. anticipate the leading features of that pursued by Wolsey and Elizabeth?

2. To what extent was the English Reformation under Henry VIII. promoted by the revival of letters?

3. Estimate the danger to Elizabeth's government from the attitude of Mary Queen of Scots.

4. Compare the position of a Catholic recusant under Elizabeth with that of a Protestant Nonconformist in the days of Charles II.

5. What change has taken place in English Puritanism between the years 1604-1640?

6. Was the government of James I. and Charles I. more arbitrary than that of the Tudors?

7. The Revolution of 1689 "was rendered possible, or at least blood-

less, by an amount of aggravated treachery, duplicity, and ingratitude seldom surpassed in history." Discuss this statement.

8. "At the beginning of the eighteenth century an extension of the franchise would have been premature, at the end of the century it was absolutely necessary." Comment on this saying.

9. Illustrate and account for the low state of political morality during the larger part of the eighteenth century.

10. Account for the failure of parliamentary independence (1782-1800) in Ireland.

11. What was the influence of the writings of Adam Smith upon practical politics in the eighteenth century?

12. Estimate the extent and examine the cause of the discontent of the working classes at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

XIII. VACATION EXERCISES, Etc.

For 1900-1901.

HEBREW AND SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Prizes are offered :

1. For an original composition in Hebrew.
2. For readings in the Old Testament Scriptures.
3. For *viva voce* repetition of selected passages.

Professions to be given in, in writing, not later than 8th Nov., 1900.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS.

A prize is offered for the best examination on Plato's *Republic* (Davies and Vaughan's translation). Students are recommended to read Bosanquet's *Companion to Plato's Republic* and vol. ii. of Nettleship's *Philosophical Lectures and Remains* in connection with the translation. The competition is open to students entering the ordinary Moral Philosophy Class in Session 1900-1901.

LOGIC CLASS.

(*For Students of the Logic Class, Sessions* 1898-99 *or* 1899-1900.)

Two prizes are offered : (1) one for an examination in early Greek (pre-Platonic) Philosophy. [Books recommended : Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philos. Græcæ* ; Burnet's *Early Greek Philosophy* ; Zeller's *Pre-Socratic Greek Philosophy.*]

(2) for an examination in Leibniz's Metaphysic and Theory of Knowledge. [Books recommended : *Leibniz' Monadology*, by Latta ; Leibniz, *La Monadologie*, ed. by Boutroux.]

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

1. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. The following Lives may be omitted: Tickell, Hammond, Somerville, Browne, Pitt, West, Dyer, Duke, King, Sprat, Hughes, Granville, Golden, Fenton, Pomfret, Stepney, Walsh. Only general questions will be set to test the student's knowledge of Johnson's habits and powers of criticism. This examination is open to students of Session 1899-1900.

2. The Tempest. Students will be expected to have a Textual knowledge of the play. This examination is open to intending members of the Class of 1900-1901.

GREEK CLASSES.

Open to any member of the Greek Class, Sessions 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

1. For Attic Prose—Addison, *Spectator*, No. 225, Essay on Discretion.
2. To learn by heart *Thucydides* II. 35—46.
3. To learn in the same way *Iliad* XVI.
4. A written examination in Sophocles, *Philoctetes*, to be held in October, 1900.
5. A written examination in Holm's *History of Greece*, vols. II. and III.

The same student may enter for all the above competitions. Several prizes may be given for each competition. Junior students will be judged on a more lenient standard.

The prose to be sent in by 24th October, 1900.

HUMANITY CLASS.

Prizes will be given for Vacation Exercises as follows:

I. Open to all students who shall enrol in the Senior Class of 1900-1901 for the best examination in the following subjects:—
  1. Livy, Book XXIII.
  2. Virgil, *Aeneid* IV.

II. Open to all members of the Middle Class, 1899-1900:—
  To learn by heart Virgil, *Georgic* I., lines 204—514.

III. Open to all members of the Senior Class, 1899-1900:—
  1. For Latin Prose—A short Latin Essay of about ten MS. pages on the following subject: "Contrast the life and government of Augustus with those of Tiberius."
  2. To learn by heart Horace, *Odes* III.

IV. Open to all students who shall enrol in the Senior Class of 1900-1901.

For the best translation into Latin Prose of the following passage from Macaulay's *History of England*, vol. I. chap. i. second paragraph, from "*Nor will it be less my duty*" down to "*as barbarous as the conquerors.*" Chap. i. is published separately in *English Classics for Schools* (Rivington).

The Examination in the above subjects will be held early in November, 1900. The exercises must be sent in to the Professor on or before 1st November. Each exercise must bear a motto, and be accompanied by an envelope bearing the same motto, with the writer's name inside, together with a statement that the exercise is his own unaided work.

CLASS OF BOTANY.

A prize is offered to matriculated students who have passed through the Class of Botany in the University or Queen Margaret College, for the best and approved Herbarium of Scottish Phanerogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants, to be named after Hooker's *Students' Flora of the British Islands.* The specimens must have been collected upon the mainland of Scotland, or upon the Scottish Islands, between 20th April, 1899, and 15th October, 1900, and must have affixed, in addition to the name, the date and locality of collection.

The Herbaria must be sent, addressed to the Professor of Botany, to the University of Glasgow, on or before 15th October, 1900, and with each a sealed note bearing a motto outside, and containing the name of the competitor, with a declaration that the plants in the collection have all been gathered by himself in Scotland, and within the period above stated, and that they have been named by him without assistance, save that derived from books on Herbaria.

The collections must be accompanied by a numbered and arranged list of the plants contained in them.

Students of the first year in Botany are informed that a similar prize will be offered in October, 1901, and are advised to begin collecting for that competition in April, 1900.

XIV.—ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

From 1st June, 1899, to 31st May, 1900.

8th June, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); the Lord Provost, Sir James King, Bart., James Colquhoun, Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL.D., Professor Stewart, and Professor Adamson. Report by Exhibition Committee of 16th May, 1899, was read and adopted, dealing with the conditions on which the authorities of the 1901 Exhibition are to have the use of parts of the University grounds. Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee of 6th June, 1899, was read, approved, and adopted, dealing *inter alia* with college investments, renewal of annual grants, and other matters. Minute of meeting of Works Committee of 6th June was read, approved, and adopted, dealing *inter alia* with repairs at the University and insurance of the boilers there. A letter was received from Professor Murray intimating his resignation as Professor of Greek in the University. The Court accepted the resignation with deep regret, and with an expression of the hope of Professor Murray's speedy restoration to health and strength. Consideration of the appointment of Lecturers in Civil Law, Constitutional Law and History, and Jurisprudence was postponed till July. The other lecturers at Gilmorehill and Queen Margaret College were reappointed for another year. There was submitted a letter from the Town-clerk as to the position of the new engineering laboratory and the consequent alteration of levels of terraces in the park, approving of same on condition that the University relieve the Corporation of all expense. The Court resolved to agree to this condition. The court approved of certain schemes of courses in Medicine and Science sent up by the Senate in terms of the Ordinances. The resignation of Mr. J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., F.R.S.E., as External Examiner in Zoology was intimated, and the secretary was instructed to advertise the vacancy of the examinership.

13th July, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); the Lord Provost; Sir James King, Bart.; James Colquhoun; Sir James Bell, Bart.; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL.D.; Professor Sir William Gairdner, K.C.B.; Sheriff Berry, and Professor Stewart. Minutes of meeting of Finance Committee of 21st June and 4th and 11th July were read, approved, and adopted, dealing *inter alia* with investments, payments out of the Houldsworth Scholarship Fund for apparatus, and payment of salary to Professor Coats' substitutes during his illness. On the recommendation of the Recognition Committee the Court resolved to recognise for the purpose of graduation in Medicine, the lectures on Anatomy and Practical Anatomy of A. Francis Dixon, D.Sc., the lectures on Physics of A. L.

Selby, M.A., and the lectures on Practical Pharmacy of D. R. Paterson, M.D., all of the University College of South Wales. The Court appointed Malcolm Laurie, B.A., D.Sc., St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, additional examiner (Zoology), up to 31st December, 1901. W. Galbraith Miller, advocate, Edinburgh; J. M. Irvine, advocate, Edinburgh; and William Sharp M'Kechnie, writer, Glasgow, were reappointed lecturers on (1) Philosophy of Law, Public International Law, and International Private Law; (2) Civil Law, and (3) Constitutional Law and History respectively, the appointments to be for five years from 1st October next. A further communication from the President of the General Medical Council on the question of penal and disciplinary powers was submitted, and remitted to the Committee as before for report. A petition from Lord Kelvin asking leave to resign his Chair at 30th September was received and granted, and the Court recorded the deep regret with which they agreed to Lord Kelvin's retirement. Instructions were given to advertise the vacant Chair of Natural Philosophy, applications to be received not later than 15th September. A letter of resignation was received from Dr. Magnus Maclean, consequent on his appointment as Professor at the Technical College. The Court resolved to express to Dr. Maclean their interest in his welfare, and hopes for success in the new position to which he is about to remove. The following minute was subsequently sent to Lord Kelvin:—"The Court have received, with the deepest regret, Lord Kelvin's petition for leave to resign the Chair of Natural Philosophy. In granting that petition, as they feel it their painful duty to do, the Court desire to record the sorrow with which they anticipate the close of a service that, for more than half a century the University has seen growing in influence and usefulness, and in beneficent application of the inventions of science to the wants of life—to the lightening of labour—to the comfort of the dwelling—to the safety of the traveller by land and sea—to the promotion of the facilities of commerce, and the means of human intercourse. They recall with pride the renown which Lord Kelvin's scientific triumphs have reflected on the University of which he has so long been the illustrious ornament. They grieve to think that the circle of colleagues and fellow-workers, to whom he has been endeared by the kindness of his heart, the uprightness of his character, and the honourable simplicity of his life, must lose the immediate offices of a friendship so highly prized as his. And they beg him to carry with him into his retirement from academic life the assurance of their warm personal regard, of their sincere respect for the fidelity with which he has discharged his duty to the University, of their gratitude for the lustre which his achievements have shed upon it, and of their hope that the evening of his days may, under the blessing of God, be prolonged and peaceful. (Signed) R. Herbert Story, David Richmond, James King, David Murray, James Bell, D. C. M'Vail, Hector C. Cameron, John Neilson Cuthbertson, William T. Gairdner, Robert Berry, William Stewart, Robert Adamson, Alan E. Clapperton, Secy." To this minute Lord Kelvin sent the following reply: "Sep. 2, 1899. To the University Court of the University of Glasgow. I desire to express my warmest thanks to the University Court for the copy of a Minute of July 13, with signature of its members, which I have received from its secretary, Mr. Clapperton. I am deeply touched by the kind expressions regarding my duty to the University during my fifty-three years' tenure of the Chair of Natural Philosophy, which it contains. I can truly say that I have always endeavoured to the utmost of my ability to act for the good of the students in my class, and to maintain the honour and usefulness of the University; but I feel keenly conscious of my shortcomings, and it is a most valued solace to me on the occasion of my retirement to receive such an assurance of approbation as is now given to me by the University Court. The happiness which I have enjoyed during sixty-seven years' residence in the University, and my treasured recollections of intercourse and of association in work with colleagues and students make it peculiarly painful to me to cease to be professor, and to cease living in the University. But I hope this double change will not imply anything like total loss, either of intercourse, or of association or in scientific work; and I look forward with some degree of satisfaction to being permanently connected with the University in an appointment as Research Fellow, for which I have made application to the Senate. I desire to express personally to the Principal, and to each of the other members of the University Court, my heartfelt thanks for the kindness towards myself, and for the good wishes for the rest of my life, expressed with so much feeling in the Minute. (Signed) Kelvin."

19th July, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); Sir James King, Bart.; David Murray, LL.D.; James Colquhoun, LL.D.; Sir James Bell, Bart.; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Professor Sir William Gairdner, K.C.B.; Sheriff Berry; Professor Stewart, and Professor Adamson. The Court appointed John Swinnerton Phillimore, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, to be Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, the appointment to take effect as from 1st October next. The Court appointed J. Lindsay Steven to be Lecturer on Practice of Medicine at Queen Margaret College for one year, from first October next. A letter was received from Professor Lodge intimating his resignation as Professor of History consequent on his appointment to the Chair of History in the University of Edinburgh.

5th October, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); the Lord Provost; Sir James King, Bart.; David Murray; R. M. Mitchell; Sir James Bell, Bart.; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson; Professor Sir William Gairdner, K.C.B.; Sheriff Berry; Professor Stewart, and Professor Adamson. Intimation was received of the appointment of Councillor Robert M'Farlane Mitchell as the Corporation's assessor in the Court, to hold office till 13th January, 1902. Mr. Mitchell being present, took his seat as a member of the Court. Minutes of meeting of the Finance Committee of 29th July, 2nd August, 11th September, and 3rd October, 1899, were read, approved, and adopted, dealing *inter alia* with University investments, tenders for engineering laboratory, and payment of accounts. Minute of meeting of the Works Committee of 4th October, 1899, was read, approved, and adopted, dealing *inter alia* with work on University buildings, insurance of boilers, etc. The Court appointed Andrew Gray, LL.D., F.R.S., presently Professor of Physics in the

University of North Wales, to be Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. The Court appointed Dudley Julius Medley, M.A., Keble College, Oxford, Professor of History in the University of Glasgow—both of these appointments to take effect as from 1st October instant. On the recommendation of the various Professors, the University assistants were appointed for the following year. In consequence of the illness of the present additional Examiner the Court appointed James C. Smith, B.A., 1 Clarendon Place, Stirling, an additional Examiner in Classics for Degrees in Arts for the present examination. The Court appointed Mr. E. J. W. Gibb, Montgomerie Crescent, Glasgow, Preliminary Examiner in Arabic for the present examination. The various Examiners for the Preliminary Examinations and Representatives on the Joint-Board were appointed for one year from 1st February, 1900. The Court appointed M. Charles Martin and Dr. Alexander Tille Lecturer-Examiners in French and German respectively for the following year. The Court appointed Sheriff Berry, Dr. Murray, and Emeritus Professor Dickson as representatives on the Library Committee; Dr. Cameron and Dr. M'Vail were appointed representatives on the Museums Committee; and the Lord Provost and Sir James King were appointed representatives on the Observatory and Laboratories Committee—all for the ensuing year. The Court appointed Dr. M'Vail and Sir William Gairdner to represent them as Governors of the Victoria Infirmary, and Mr. Matthew Arthur and Mr. Alan E. Clapperton to represent them as Managers of the Western Infirmary for the following year. The Court adopted the report of a committee recommending the approval of certain clauses proposed by the General Medical Council to amend the Medical Acts granting penal and disciplinary powers over members.

12th October, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); Sir James King, Bart.; David Murray; R. M. Mitchell; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Sheriff Berry; Professor Stewart, and Professor Adamson. Minute of meeting of the Works Committee of 10th October, 1899, was read, approved, and adopted, dealing *inter alia* with Insurance of University Boilers. The committee was authorised to make arrangements relative to the appointment of certain new University servants. The Principal intimated that the Trustees of the late James B. Thomson had made a grant of £10,000 to the University to be applied in reconstructing the Anatomical Department. The Secretary was instructed to convey to the Trustees the cordial thanks of the Court for their generous grant. The Court resolved to forward cordial letters of thanks to Mr. Stevenson of Hailie, Largs, Professor Young, and Mr. George Macdonald, assistant to the Professor of Greek, for the part taken by each and the work they had done in connection with the publication of "Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection." The Court appointed Mr. W. Carrick Anderson, D.Sc., Lecturer on Metallurgy for one year from this date to give courses of lectures on fuels, fireclay, and other materials, and on the extraction of metals from their ores, and fixed the fee. Intimation was received that the Engineering Laboratory Plans had duly passed the Dean of Guild Court.

9th November, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); Sir James King, Bart.; David Murray; Hector C. Cameron, M.D,; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Professor Sir William Gairdner, K.C.B.; Sheriff Berry, Professor Stewart, and Professor Adamson. The Secretary reported that he had received intimation from the Clerk of Senate of the appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Rosebery as Lord Rector of the University. Intimation was received that at a meeting of the General Council held on 25th October, 1899, David Caldwell M'Vail, M.B., and Sir James Bell, Bart., were elected to be assessors in the University Court. Minutes of meeting of the Finance Committee of 12th and 20th October and 7th November, 1899, were read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with college loans, assistants' salaries, and University accounts. Minute of meeting of the Works Committee of 20th October, 1899, was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with appointment of bedellus and repairs at University. The Court agreed to recognise, for the purpose of graduation in medicine, the course of lectures in pathology given by Theodore Shennan, M.D., F.R.C.S., in the School of Medicine, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh. Intimation was received of the appointment of Deacon-Convener James Macfarlane as a patron of the Adam Smith Chair of Political Economy in room of the late Deacon-Convener Miller, resigned. Certain courses in Arabic were approved, and the fee fixed. Permission was granted to Mr. Hubert Kerkomer to obtain on loan for exhibition in Berlin the portrait of Lord Kelvin painted by him. Returns from extra academical teachers with reference to summer and winter sessions were laid on the table. Dr. Bryce was reappointed lecturer on Anatomy at Queen Margaret College for one year from 1st October last. Mr. J. D. Cormack was reappointed lecturer on electrical engineering for one year from 1st October last. On consideration of the number of students lately attending the junior classes of Latin and Greek, and after consultation with the Senate, it was resolved to discontinue these classes. A Committee was appointed to meet a Committee of the West of Scotland Agricultural College for the purpose of considering the relation of the College towards the University with reference to the degree of B.Sc. in agriculture.

14th December, 1899.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair), R. M. Mitchell, Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, D. C. M'Vail, M.B., Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. A letter from the Lord Rector was submitted intimating the appointment of Mr. Alexander Ure, Q.C., M.P., as his assessor in the University Court. Intimation was received of the appointment of Professor Young, M.D., as one of the Senate's assessors in the University Court. Minutes of meetings of the Finance Committee of 27th November and 12th December were read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with University investments, apparatus, architects' fees, advertising accounts, and building accounts. Minute of meeting of the Works Committee of 11th December was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with servants' salaries, heating of Library, repairs to houses, and alteration of class-rooms. Dr. M'Vail was reappointed a Director of the Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for next year. A petition from a Joint-Committee of the University Ossianic and

Free Church Celtic Societies in favour of founding a lectureship on Celtic languages, etc., was remitted to a Committee to consider as to the application of the M'Callum Celtic Lectureship funds to meet the proposal. A report of the Museums Committee was submitted intimating the resignation of the under-keeper, John Young, LL.D. Minute of meeting of the Observatory and Laboratories Committee was approved, dealing with question of apparatus. The report of Library Committee was approved, dealing with reading-room accommodation, and agreeing to grant the loan of certain books to the Museums and Galleries Sub-Committee of the Corporation of Glasgow for an Exhibition of Bookbinding to be held in the People's Palace during December. Plans for the new Anatomical Department, to be erected through the generosity of the trustees of the late James B. Thomson, were submitted and approved.

9th January, 1900.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); the Honourable the Lord Provost; Sir James King, Bart.; Alexander Ure, Q.C.; R. M. Mitchell; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL.D.; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Sheriff Berry, Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee of 9th January was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with building contracts. Leave of absence to join the troops in South Africa was granted to Dr. G. Burnside Buchanan, assistant to the Professor of Clinical Surgery, and Dr. Thomas Kay and Dr. Arch. Young, both assistants to the Professor of Surgery. The Court reappointed Mr. James C. Smith, Inspector of Schools, Glasgow, additional examiner in classics; the Rev. Henry Bremner, D.D., Northfield, Balshagray, Partick, and the Rev. John Maclean, D.D., 306 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, additional examiners for the degree of B.D.; and Bertram C. A. Windle, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., additional examiner in Anatomy, all for the period of three years from 1st January, 1900. The Court reappointed Dr. W. R. Lang, lecturer on Organic Chemistry for this year. The Court agreed to renew their grant for a course of lectures on Geology, to be delivered in the University by Mr. Thomson, lecturer on Geology, Technical College, Glasgow, in the same way as last year.

8th February, 1900.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); the Lord Provost; Sir James King, Bart.; Alexander Ure, M.P.; R. M. Mitchell; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL.D.; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Sir James Bell, Bart.; Sheriff Berry; Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. Minute of meeting of the Ordinance Committee of 19th January, 1900, was read, approved, and adopted, resolving not to dissent to the Ordinance recently issued by the University of Edinburgh separating the teaching of medical jurisprudence and public health in that University. Minute of meeting of committee on preliminary arrangements for celebration of the ninth jubilee year of the University in 1901 was read, approved, and adopted. Minute of meeting of the Works Committee of 5th February was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with repairs on small houses in the University buildings. Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee of 6th February, was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with expense of apparatus, building contracts, allowance for prizes and binding of periodicals. A report upon the University Arms was submitted, together with a sketch, and it was remitted to a committee to have the same matriculated with the Lyon King at Arms. The Court appointed Dr. John Gordon, 6 Maxwell Terrace, Pollokshields, and Dr. Percy A. Mitchell, 12 Wilton Crescent, as assistants to the Professor of Surgery, to take the place of Dr. Young and Dr. Kay during their absence. An application by Professor Buchanan for leave of absence till the end of the present winter session, on the ground of ill-health, was granted. A letter was submitted from Dr. Colville resigning his position as preliminary examiner in English. The Court accepted his resignation with regret. The Court approved of a proposal by the Senate that exhibits should be sent by this University to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It was remitted to a committee to select the exhibits and make arrangements for their being sent to the Exhibition duly insured. A letter was submitted from Mr. James Mackenzie resigning his position as Lecturer on Mercantile Law, as from the close of this session, when his present appointment terminates. His resignation was accepted with regret. It was intimated that applications had been received by the Senate from candidates for the degrees of D.Sc. and D.Phil. The Court appointed Professor Ward, Cambridge, as additional examiner to examine for the degree of D.Sc., and Professor Flint, D.D., LL.D., University of Edinburgh, as additional Examiner to examine for the degree of D.Phil., under Ordinance No. 62, Section X., and Ordinance No. 167, and fixed the fee. A report on the question of electric lighting of the University and the cost thereof was submitted, and remitted to the Works Committee.

27th February, 1900.—The Court met. Present—The Lord Rector (in the chair); The Principal; Alexander Ure, Q.C., M.P.; Hector C. Cameron, M.D.; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL.D.; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Sir James Bell, Bart.; Sheriff Berry; Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. The Court appointed the following Examiners for Degrees in Medicine all for four years from 1st January last:—Botany—R. J. Harvey Gibson, M.A., F.L.S., Botanical Laboratory, University College, Liverpool. Medical Jurisprudence—Harvey Littlejohn, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., 11 Stafford Street, Edinburgh. Midwifery—Robert Jardine, M.D., 5 Clifton Place, Glasgow. An application from Mr. J. D. Cormack, Secretary of the International Engineering Congress, Glasgow, 1901, asking for the use of the University Buildings for a meeting of the Congress to be held for three days during the week prior to the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow in 1901, was granted. A Petition from Professor Buchanan for leave to retire from the Chair of Clinical Surgery owing to ill-health was presented. The Court agreed to accept Professor's Buchanan's resignation, and instructed the Secretary to express to him their sympathy in his illness and their deep regret at his retirement from his Chair. The Secretary submitted letter from Dr. Tille, intimating that he does not seek appointment as Lecturer on German after 30th September. The Court approved of various arrangements for Classes during the Summer months, similar to last year, and fixed the fees. The Court appointed William Shaw, Esq., Writer in Glasgow, as Lecturer on Mercantile Law, for five years from 1st October next.

8th March, 1900.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); Lord Provost Chisholm; Sir James King, Bart.; R. M. Mitchell; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Sheriff Berry; Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee of 6th March was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with application to the Bellahouston Trustees for a grant to the Botanical Laboratory, increase on rate of interest on University investments, new University investments and payment of accounts. The Court appointed Henry Bellyse Baildon, M.A. Cantab., Ph.D. Freiburg, University Hall, Riddle's Court, Edinburgh, as additional Examiner in English for the preliminary examination for a period of three years. Mr. Baildon was also appointed a member of the Joint Board for this year. The Court also appointed the Rev. Robert B. Pattie, B.D., as additional Examiner in Hebrew for Degrees in Arts for a period of four years. The Court appointed Thomas Reid, M.D., LL.D., Elmbank Street, Glasgow, as their representative on the Board of the Marine Biological Station, Millport, for the current year. There was laid on the table copy Interlocutor *in causa*, Johnston *v.* the University, granting absolvitor in favour of the University. Intimation was received of the appointment by the Senate of Edward Caird, LL.D., D.C.L., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, to be Gifford Lecturer in this University for the two ensuing sessions.

16th March, 1900.—The Court met. Present—Principal Story (in the chair); Mr. R. M. Mitchell; Sir J. N. Cuthbertson; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Sheriff Berry, Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young—the Court elected Dr. Hector Clare Cameron to fill the Chair of Clinical Surgery in the University from 27th May next, the date on which Professor Buchanan's resignation takes effect.

12th April, 1900.—The Court met. Present—Principal Story (in the chair); Lord Provost Chisholm; Alexander Ure, Q.C.; R. M. Mitchell, W. R. Copland; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. Intimation was received of the election by the General Council of Mr. William Robertson Copland as an assessor to the Court. Mr. Copland, being present, took his seat. Minute of meeting of the Works Committee of 26th March was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with repairing and painting work to be done upon the University Buildings at Gilmorehill, Queen Margaret College, and the Observatory during the summer. Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee of 9th April was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with the Donald Cuthbertson Bursary now being founded in the University, examination expenses in connection with Dr. Williams' Foundation, cost of printing of catalogue of Anatomical and Botanical preparations, and insurance of Botanical and Engineering Laboratories. Intimation was received of a further grant of £1000 by Mr. J. B. Thomson's Trustees, in addition to the £10,000 already provided by them, for the completion of the new Anatomical Buildings, and the Court resolved to transmit to these trustees the cordial thanks of the University. The Court appointed the Rev. A. Münchmeyer, German pastor in Glasgow, to be additional examiner in German for degrees in

Arts for the October examination. A minute of the Senate relative to the operations by the Exhibition Authorities now proceeding on the University grounds was submitted. The Court approved of a proposed class in Political Philosophy, with a view to honours in Philosophy and examination for Civil Service, to be conducted by Mr. R. A. Duff during the summer session. It was resolved that the Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History be asked to extend his course for students in Arts to 100 meetings of the class, so that it may be a full course. There was submitted a list of articles sent by this University upon the instructions of the Court to the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The list was approved. It was reported that Lord Kelvin had been admitted a Research student of the University, and the Court approved of the Senate having conferred on him the title of Research Fellow.

26th April, 1900.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); Sir J. N. Cuthbertson; W. R. Copland; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Sheriff Berry, Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. The Court approved of certain regulations sent up by the Senate for Diploma in Education. A representation by the General Council, suggesting that the Court take steps (1) for revision of regulations relating to half courses qualifying for graduation, and (2) for having Geology taught as a full course. There was also submitted a print of revised regulations sent up by the Senate under Ordinance No. 11, Section viii. (1) and (2) as to half courses for graduation in Arts. The Court approved. The Court appointed Alfred A. Young, M.A., M.B., C.M., assistant to the Professor of Clinical Surgery for the remainder of the present financial year. The Court resolved to recognise the lectures of Harvey Littlejohn, M.A., B.Sc., Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, on Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health for the purpose of graduation in Medicine. The Court also recognised the lectures of Dr. Carstairs C. Douglas, Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow, on Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health for the purpose of graduation in Medicine.

3rd May, 1900.—The Court met. Present—The Principal (in the chair); the Lord Provost; R. M. Mitchell; D. C. M'Vail, M.B.; Professor Stewart, Professor Adamson, and Professor Young. Minute of meeting of the Finance Committee of 1st May was read, approved, and adopted, dealing, *inter alia*, with intimation of grant by the Bellahouston Trustees of £200 for equipment of the new Botanical Laboratory, University investments, abstract of accounts for 1898-99, now audited, apparatus, and University accounts. On the motion of the Lord Provost it was agreed that the Minutes of Court and of Committees should be printed and sent to the members along with notices of meeting at which they are to be considered, the printing to begin in October of the new financial year. There was submitted a Minute of Congratulation to the Chancellor on his attaining his 81st birthday, which had been drawn up and forwarded to him in terms of instructions given at last meeting of the Court. The Chancellor's reply was also submitted. It was resolved, out of the Kelly M'Callum Fund, to appoint a lecturer for next year to deliver a course of ten lectures on subjects falling within the scope of the

Testator's conditions, and a Committee was appointed to consider as to the selection of a lecturer and to report. It was intimated that Mr. John Burnet, St. Kilda, Dowanhill, had presented to the University sixty-nine volumes of *Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, from the library of his late son, Mr Lindsay Burnet. It was further intimated that the Institution of Civil Engineers, through their Secretary, Mr. Tudsbery, had presented three volumes to make up the above set; also that Professor Barr had presented nine volumes of *Engineering* and thirty-six volumes of the *Engineer*. The Secretary was instructed to convey to the donors the cordial thanks of the Court.

XV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR 1898-99.

INCOME.

I. Teinds, Feu-duties, Ground Annuals, Dividends, and Interest (including Queen Margaret College, £824 1s.), - -				£12,000	6	1¼
II. Parliamentary Grant—						
(*a*) Under Universities Act, . . .	£12,180	0	0			
(*b*) Under Education and Local Taxation Act, ...	8,700	0	0			
				20,880	0	0
III. Special Endowments—						
(*a*) Chairs, ...	£2,054	7	4			
(*b*) Lectureships, ...	291	19	5			
(*c*) Demonstratorships, etc., . . .	483	7	8			
				2,829	14	5
IV. Class Fees—						
(*a*) Constituting the Fee Fund (including Queen Margaret College, £2,305 16s.), ...	£16,415	3	6			
(*b*) Other Classes, ...	872	14	10			
				17,287	18	4
V. Other Fees—						
(*a*) Matriculation (including Queen Margaret College, £311 17s.), . . .	£2,003	1	0			
(*b*) Examination and Graduation (including Queen Margaret College, £438 18s.), ...	4,227	14	0			
(*c*) Registration (including Queen Margaret College, £29), ...	213	0	0			
				6,443	15	0
VI. Library—						
(*a*) Subscriptions, ...	£73	10	0			
(*b*) Revenue of Legacy Funds, . .	48	0	0			
(*c*) Annual Grant from M'Callum Fund for Celtic Library, ...	10	0	0			
				131	10	0
Carry forward, ...				£59,573	3	10¼

Brought forward,		£59,573 3 10¼
VII. Annual Grants from the Bellahouston Trust—		
(*a*) Library,	£100 0 0	
(*b*) Hunterian Museum,	100 0 0	
(*c*) Natural Philosophy,	100 0 0	
(*d*) Chemistry,	100 0 0	
(*e*) Astronomy,	50 0 0	
		450 0 0
VIII. Lord Rector's Prize,		25 0 0
		£60,048 3 10¼

EXPENDITURE.

I. University Court and Senate—		
(*a*) Secretary of University Court (including outlays, £47 15s. 10d.),	£347 15 10	
(*b*) Clerk of Senate,	262 10 0	
(*c*) Assistants to Clerk of Senate (including incidental expenses, £91 5s. 5d.),	566 5 5	
		£1,176 11 3
II. General Council—		
(*a*) Registration,	£99 9 9	
(*b*) Clerk,	50 0 0	
(*c*) Printing and Outlays, per Clerk,	108 16 6	
		258 6 3
III. Business—		
(*a*) Factors (including outlays, £77 10s. 6d.),	£712 6 0	
(*b*) Auditors,	31 10 0	
(*c*) Law Agents,	1 10 9	
		745 6 9
IV. Ministers' Stipends,		1,760 16 4
V. Pension Fund,		4,000 0 0
VI. Salaries—		
(*a*) Principal,	£1,100 0 0	
(*b*) Professors under Ordinance No. 25,	24,248 9 5	
(*c*) Other Professors,	2,121 4 2	
(*d*) Lecturers (including £1,650 at Queen Margaret College),	4,399 9 9	
(*e*) Assistants and Demonstrators (including £724 2s. 10d. at Queen Margaret College),	6,008 16 10	
(*f*) Examiners (including expenses, £120 8s. 5d.),	1,315 2 5	
(*g*) Reports on Applications for Recognition,	13 13 0	
		39,206 15 7
VII. Library,		1,781 7 11
VIII. Museum,		640 2 4
IX. Observatory,		306 1 0½
Carry forward,		£49,875 7 5½

	Brought forward,				£49,875	7	5½
X.	University Buildings—						
	(*a*) Repairs,	£1,768	18	4			
	(*b*) Lighting,	289	0	5			
	(*c*) Heating and Ventilating,	660	17	5			
	(*d*) Water,	101	19	6			
	(*e*) Pathological Institute at Western Infirmary	331	19	10			
	(*f*) Bute and Randolph Halls Electric Lighting Installation (further account),	8	3	2			
					3,160	18	8
XI.	Insurance,				307	17	3
XII.	Service, Cleaning, and Upkeep of Grounds,				1,410	7	7
XIII.	Class Expenses, Apparatus, etc.—						
	(*a*) Prizes and Medals,	£258	0	11			
	(*b*) Lantern Slides,	73	17	7½			
	(*c*) Apparatus for Laboratories, etc.,	146	4	7			
	(*d*) Class Expenses,	1,431	16	0			
					1,909	19	1½
XIV.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,				878	11	8
XV.	Chapel,				82	3	1
XVI.	Bursaries,				173	15	7
XVII.	Public Burdens, Taxes, etc. (including £21 to Glasgow Police),				716	6	6¼
XVIII.	Taxes, Repairs on Buildings, Lighting, Heating, Service, etc., at Queen Margaret College,				779	11	2
XIX.	Students' Representative Council,				27	9	0
XX.	Miscellaneous,				137	13	4
XXI.	Purposes of Bellahouston Grants (including £48 2s. 10d. still to be expended),				450	0	0
					£59,910	0	5¼
	Surplus for 1898-99,				138	3	5
					£60,048	3	10¼

PARTICULARS OF SUMS DEVOTED TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE TEACHING STAFF AND OF EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

	Professors.	Lecturers.	Assistants or Demonstrators.	Total.
Humanity,	£1,430 0 0	£94 6 0	£525 0 0	£2,049 6 0
Greek,	1,350 0 0	77 12 1	505 0 0	1,932 12 1
English,	900 0 0	200 0 0	120 0 0	1,220 0 0
French,	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0
German,	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0
Logic,	800 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0
Moral Philosophy,	800 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0
Political Economy,	600 0 0	...	...	600 0 0
Education,	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
Mathematics,	1,440 0 0	104 10 9	475 0 0	2,019 10 9
Natural Philosophy,	1,252 0 0	117 0 3	435 0 0	1,804 0 3
History,	900 0 0	...	...	900 0 0
	£9,472 0 0	£1,443 9 1	£2,260 0 0	£13,175 9 1

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Astronomy,	£600 0 0	...	...	£600 0 0
Civil Engineering,	900 0 0	£13 4 7	£397 0 0	1,310 4 7
Naval Architecture,	800 0 0	...	100 0 0	900 0 0
Geology,	...	£300 0 0[1]	96 0 0	396 0 0
	£2,300 0 0	£313 4 7	£593 0 0	£3,206 4 7

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Botany,	£830 0 0	...	£191 13 4	£1,021 13 4
Natural History,	806 0 0	...	249 2 10	1,055 2 10
Physics,	...	£250 0 0	...	250 0 0
Chemistry,	1,300 0 0	173 12 7	461 6 10	1,934 19 5
Anatomy,	1,645 0 0	450 0 0	570 0 0	2,665 0 0
Physiology,	1,100 0 0	...	373 13 10[2]	1,473 13 10
Materia Medica,	700 0 0	150 0 0	100 0 0	950 0 0
Pathology,	886 0 6	150 0 0	450 0 0	1,486 0 6
Medical Jurisprudence,	600 0 0	...	120 0 0	720 0 0
Surgery,	800 0 0	100 0 0	190 0 0	1,090 0 0
Clinical Surgery,	320 0 0	...	50 0 0	370 0 0
Practice of Medicine,	800 0 0	...	150 0 0	950 0 0
Clinical Medicine,	432 0 0	...	50 0 0	482 0 0
Midwifery,	700 0 0	...	100 0 0	800 0 0
Insanity,	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0
Diseases of the Eye,	...	175 0 0	...	175 0 0
Diseases of the Ear,	...	52 10 0	...	52 10 0
Diseases of the Throat,	...	52 10 0	...	52 10 0
	£10,919 0 6	£1,703 12 7	£3,055 16 10	£15,678 9 11

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[1] Includes £50 for a previous session. [2] Includes £52 13s. 10d. for a previous session.

FACULTY OF LAW.

	Professors.	Lecturers.	Assistants or Demonstrators.	Total.
Scots Law,	£800 0 0	...	...	£800 0 0
Conveyancing,	600 0 0	...	...	600 0 0
Jurisprudence, Public International Law, International Private Law,	...	£300 0 0	...	300 0 0
Constitutional Law and History,	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
Civil Law,	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
Mercantile Law,	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
	£1,400 0 0	£900 0 0	...	£2,300 0 0

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

	Professors.	Lecturers.	Assistants or Demonstrators.	Total.
Divinity,	£543 16 11	...	...	£543 16 11
Hebrew and Semitic Languages,	700 0 0	£39 3 6	£100 0 0	839 3 6
Church History,	424 1 6	...	...	424 1 6
Biblical Criticism,	610 14 8	...	...	610 14 8
	£2,278 13 1	£39 3 6	£100 0 0	£2,417 16 7

SUMMARY.

	Professors.	Lecturers.	Assistants or Demonstrators.	Total.
Faculty of Arts,	£9,472 0 0	£1,443 9 1	£2,260 0 0	£13,175 9 1
Faculty of Science,	2,300 0 0	313 4 7	593 0 0	3,206 4 7
Faculty of Medicine,	10,919 0 6	1,703 12 7	3,055 16 10	15,678 9 11
Faculty of Law,	1,400 0 0	900 0 0	...	2,300 0 0
Faculty of Theology,	2,278 13 1	39 3 6	100 0 0	2,417 16 7
	£26,369 13 7	£4,399 9 9	£6,008 16 10	£36,778 0 2

EXAMINERS FOR DEGREES, Etc.

I. Preliminary Examinations—		
(*a*) Eight Examiners,	£203 3 0	
(*b*) Four Members of Joint Board,	84 0 0	
		£287 3 0
II. Degree Examinations—		
(*a*) Eight Examiners in Arts,	£312 0 0	
(*b*) Fourteen Examiners in Medicine,	501 1 0	
(*c*) Three Examiners in Law,	63 0 0	
(*d*) Two Examiners in Theology,	31 10 0	
		907 11 0
III. Expenses—		
(*a*) Preliminary Examiners,	£18 18 4	
(*b*) Joint Board,	61 10 1	
(*c*) Superintendence, etc.,	40 0 0	
		120 8 5
		£1,315 2 5

CLASS FEES.

I. Faculty of Arts—						
Humanity,	£990	3	0			
Greek,	599	11	0			
English,	641	11	0			
French.	136	10	0			
German,	36	15	0			
Hebrew,	154	7	0			
Logic,	463	1	0			
Moral Philosophy,	479	17	0			
Political Economy,	220	10	0			
Education,	507	3	0			
Philosophy of Law,	6	6	0			
Mathematics,	803	5	0			
Natural Philosophy,	313	19	0			
Chemistry,	88	4	0			
Botany,	53	11	0			
Zoology,	9	9	0			
Geology,	3	3	0			
History,	242	11	0			
Constitutional Law,	6	6	0			
Roman Law,	46	4	0			
Public Law,	6	6	0			
				£5,808	12	0
II. Faculty of Science—						
Astronomy,	£19	19	0			
Engineering,	477	4	6			
Naval Architecture,	110	5	0			
Geology,	21	0	0			
Mathematics,	201	12	0			
Natural Philosophy,	287	14	0			
Chemistry,	325	10	0			
Botany,	31	10	0			
Zoology,	36	15	0			
Physiology,	43	1	0			
Anatomy (including Embryology),	47	5	0			
Electricity—Pure and Applied	18	18	0			
				1,620	13	6
III. Faculty of Medicine—						
Botany,	£662	11	0			
Zoology,	576	9	0			
Physics,	359	2	0			
Chemistry,	770	14	0			
Anatomy (including Embryology),	1,586	11	0			
Physiology,	727	13	0			
Materia Medica,	659	8	0			
Pathology,	785	8	0			
Forensic Medicine,	402	3	0			
Carry forward,	£6,529	19	0	£7,429	5	6

Brought forward,				£7,429	5	6
Faculty of Medicine—*continued.*	£6,529	19	0			
Surgery,	421	1	0			
Clinical Surgery,	77	13	2			
Practice of Medicine,	195	6	0			
Clinical Medicine,	239	12	8			
Midwifery,	410	11	0			
Insanity,	239	8	0			
Eye,	29	8	0			
Ear,	60	18	0			
Throat and Nose,	44	2	0			
				8,247	18	10
IV. Faculty of Law—						
Law,	£514	10	0			
Conveyancing,	268	16	0			
Constitutional Law and History,	90	16	0			
Civil Law,	60	18	0			
Jurisprudence,	37	16	0			
Public International Law,	31	10	0			
International Private Law,	31	10	0			
Political Economy,		—				
Forensic Medicine,	16	16	0			
Mercantile Law,	18	18	0			
				1,071	0	0
V. Faculty of Theology—						
Divinity,	£148	1	0			
Church History,	110	5	0			
Biblical Criticism,	110	5	0			
Hebrew (see under Faculty of Arts),		—				
				368	11	0
VI. Summer Tutorial Classes,				186	18	0
				£17,303	13	4
Deduct Fees returned,				15	15	0
				£17,287	18	4

APPENDIX—I.

LIST OF MEMBERS

INCLUDED IN

THE REGISTER

OF

THE GENERAL COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1*st* *JANUARY*, 1900,

WITH ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES, ETC.

N.B.—So far as information has been available down to the time of publishing the Calendar, addresses, etc., have been corrected, and names of deceased Members removed. Members are requested to intimate to the Registrar any change of designation (*i.e.*, profession or calling), or of permanent address. Representatives of deceased Members are also requested to make intimation, in order that the names of such Members may be removed.

Abbott, John C., M.B.,C.M., 18 Rothesay gardens, Partick
Abdurahman, Abdullah, M.B., C.M., Cape Town, S. Africa
Abercrombie, Peter H., M.D., C.M., 10 Coburg place, London, W.
Abercrombie, Ralph, M.A., minister, Goole
Abernethy, Wm., M.A., tch., Beechhill, Coupar-Angus
Adam, Alex., M.B., C.M., Glasgow
Adam, Basil J., M.B., C.M., Beaufort, Victoria
Adam, David S., B.D., minister, 42 Margaret st., Greenock
Adam, Hector M., B.D., min., 20 Hamilton pl., Aberdeen
Adam, Jas., M.A., tch., 218 Gt. Westn. rd., Glas.
Adam, James, M.A., M.B., C.M., Hamilton
Adam, James, M.B., C.M., 60 Causeyside, Paisley
Adam, James, LL.B., stud., Castlehead, Paisley
Adam, James A., M.A., U.P. minister, Ellon
Adam, John, M.B., C.M., 2 N. Smithhills, Paisley
Adam, John, M.B., C.M., 1 Caroline st., Forres
Adam, John E., M.B., C.M., Westgrove, Kilnhurst, Rotherham
Adam, John W., M.B., C.M., Tarbolton
Adam, Matt. A., B.Sc., eng., 18 Southampton bdgs., London
Adam, Peter, B.D., min., Alford, Aberdeen
Adam, Robert H., M.A., M.D., C.M., 125 Newport st., Bolton
Adam, Thomas, M.A., minister, Cumbernauld
Adam, Thomas, M.A., stud., Westgrove, Kilnhurst
Adam, Thos. B., M.D., C.M., 37 Church st., Brechin
Adam, William J., M.B., C.M., 138 Acre lane, London, S.W.
Adam, Wm. T., M.B., C.M., 48 London rd., Carlisle
Adams, Geo. S., M.A., stud., Gilbertfield, Hamilton
Adams, Jas. A., M.D., C.M., 5 Woodside cr., Glas.
Adams, John, M.A., B.Sc., rector, F.C. Training Coll., Glasgow
Adams, John, B.D., min., Inverkeillor, Arbroath
Adams, John, M.B., C.M., 1 Queen's cr., Glasgow
Adams, John E., B.D., min., F.C., Dreghorn
Adamson, Jas., M.D., Hetton-le-Hole, Fencehouses
Adamson, James, M.A., minister, Maree, N.S.W.
Adamson, Kilgour, M.B., C.M., Rectory, Armoy
Adamson, Robert, LL.D., prof., Univ., Glasgow
Adamson, Wm. F., M.A., minister, Galashiels
Addie, John, M.A., min., Wilson Church, Perth
Affleck, John, M.A., D.Sc., Inspector of Chemical Works, Woolton
Agnew, Alex. P., M.B., C.M., Padiham, Lancs.
Agnew, Jas. F., M.B., C.M., 13 Muir st., Richmond Melbourne
Agnew, James M., minister, Longhope, Orkney
Agnew, Rbt. R., M.A., tch., 11 Hopetoun place, Glasgow.
Aiken, James, M.A., assist. min., St. Andrew's cottage, Cowdenbeath
Aiken, James, M.A., writer, Dalmoak
Aiken, John B., M.A., writer, Dalmoak
Aikman, Chas. B., writer, 208 W. George st., Glas.
Aikman, Chas. M., M.A., D.Sc., chemist, Stirling
Aikman, John, M.D., C.M., Queen's rd., Guernsey
Aikman, Matt., M.A., stud., 39 Cecil st., Hillhead
Ainslie, Jas. L., M.A., stud., 20 Kelso rd., Leeds
Ainsworth, Wm. T., M.B., C.M., Shipley, Yorks.
Aird, Alex. W., M.B., C.M., Newmilns
Aird, Robert, M.A., tch., Tarbert, Loch Fyne
Aitken, David, M.A., tch., Academy, Motherwell
Aitken, Geo. J., M.A., tch., 2 Cluny villas, J'danhill
Aitken, George R., M.A., min., O.S. Manse, Kirkintilloch
Aitken, James, M.A., minister, Valparaiso
Aitken, Jas., M.B., C.M., 15 Dalton sq., Lancaster
Aitken, Jas., M.B., C.M., High road, Ilford
Aitken, James A., M.B., C.M., 24 Abbotsford pl., Glasgow
Aitken, James R., M.A., min., Bushmead avenue, Bedford

Aitken, John, M.B., Ch.B., 328 St. George's rd., Glas.
Aitken, John, M.D., C.M., Buckhaven
Aitken, John R., LL.B., 2 Woodlands ter., Glasg.
Aitken, Patrick H., B.Sc., B.D., min., 47 Arlington street, Glasgow
Aitken, Robert, B.D., prob., Redhurst, Dalry
Aitken, Robert, B.L., writer, Mound pl., Edinb'gh
Aitken, Robt. E., C.A., 66 St. Vincent st., Glasgow
Aitken, Robert Y., M.D., C.M., Carsehead, Dalry, Ayrshire
Aitken, Thos. M., B.Sc., engr., Netherlea, P'shields.
Aitken, Wm. B., M.B., C.M., James Town, S. Aust.
Aitkenhead, Robert, M.B., C.M., High Blantyre
Aiton, Thomas, B.A., min., Livingston, Midcalder
Aiton, Wm., B.L., law agt., 115 St. Vincent st., Glas.
Alexander, Andw., M.A., surg., Blaydon-on-Tyne
Alexander, Arch., M.A., min., Spittal, Berwick
Alexander, Arch. B. D., M.A., min., Langbank
Alexander, Archibald S., M.D., C.M., 6 Sussex terrace, Plymouth
Alexander, Charles A., M.B., C.M., Denny
Alexander, David R., B.D., prob., Clarkfield, Partick
Alexander, Geo., M.B., Ch.B., 207 Caledonian rd., London, N.
Alexander, Gilchrist G., M.A., barr., 2 Plowden buildings, Temple, London, E.C.
Alexander, James, M.D., C.M., Galston
Alexander, John, M.A., min., Sandbank pl., Partick
Alexander, John, M.A., minister, Pitcairn, Perth
Alexander, John B., M.A., min., Hawaiian Islands
Alexander, Robert, minister, Dunfermline
Alexander, Robt., M.A., tch., 3 Gt. Geo. st., Hillhead
Alexander, Sam., M.D., C.M., 244 Paisley rd., Ibrox
Alexander, Sam. P., M.D., C.M., Kent rd., Southsea
Alexander, Walter, M.A., min., F.C. manse, Kirkmaiden
Alexander, William H. M., M.B., C.M., Ugie Brae, Old Deer
Alexander, William, M.D., C.M., Dundonald
Alexander, William, M.B., C.M., 10 Portland ter., Kilmarnock
Alexander, William M., B.Sc., B.D., M.D., C.M., 75 Armadale st., Glasgow
Alison, Sir A., Bart., K.C.B., LL.D., general, 93 Eaton place, London
Alison, Arthur, advocate, 3 Moray pl., Edinburgh
Alison, George, minister, Kilbarchan
Alison, John, M.A., D.D., min., Newington, Edinb'h
Allan, Alex., M.A., tch., 29 Albert st., Coatbridge
Allan, Alex. S., M.B., Ch.B., 51 Brown st., N'milns
Allan, Arthur, M.A., minister, Manse, Fairlie
Allan, Arthur W., B.L., writer, Muirfield, Pollokshields
Allan, Chas., M.A., min., E. Bank U.P. Manse, Hawick
Allan, Geo. F., LL.B., writ., 6 Loudon ter., Hillhead
Allan, Henry, M.A., shipowner, 2 Park gns., Glas.
Allan, Jas., M.A., tch., 172 Perth road, Dundee
Allan, James Paul, M.D., Renfrew
Allan, James W., M.B., C.M., 18 India st., Glasgow
Allan, John, M.D., C.M., Johannesburg
Allan, John, M.A., surveyor of taxes, Hamilton
Allan, John, M.B., C.M., Glenfield, Dumbarton
Allan, Robert, M.D., C.M., 6 Arran pl., Ardrossan
Allan, Wm., M.B., C.M., Gothic cottage, Govan
Allan, William, M.A., stud., 327 Duke st., Glasgow
Allan, Wm., M.D., C.M., Glenfield, Dumbarton
Allan, Wm., B.Sc., C.E., Elderslie ho., Strathaven
Allan, Wm., M.B., C.M., Cramlington, Northumberland
Allan, Wm. C., M.B., C.M., Klerksdorp, Transvaal
Allan, William C., M.A., min., Par. Ch., Bradford
Allardice, Wm. C., M.D., C.M., N.S. Infirm., Stoke-on-Trent
Allardyce, John M., M.A., missionary, Pekin
Allen, Robt. H., M.B., C.M., 207 Gipsy la., Lond., E.
Allen, Wm., M.B., C.M., 4 Castelnan gds., Lond
Allen, William B., M.B., 104 Peel ter., Glasgow
Allen, William E. L., M.B., C.M., Hawkshead Ambleside
Allison, Alexander, M.D., Loanhead, Midlothian
Allison, James, min., 308 Main st., Alexandria
Allison, Miss Jane M., M.A., tch., 8 Hampden ter., Glasgow
Allison, John D., LL.B., writer, Cartvale, Paisley
Almond, Hely H., LL.D., teacher, N.Esk Lodge, Musselburgh
Alpine, George, B.D., minister, Dumbarton
Alston, Andrew, minister, Carluke
Alston, And., LL.B., law clerk, U.P. Manse, Carluke
Alston, Jas., M.B., Ch.B., 11 Sutherland st., Do'nhill
Alston, James M., M.D., Airdrie
Anderson, Agnes J. (Mrs. John MacLaren), M.B., C.M., Oughtibridge, near Sheffield
Anderson, Alex., M.A., min. Scotch Church, Carlisle
Anderson, Alexander R., M.A., tch., 16 Warrender park crescent, Edinburgh
Anderson, Miss Annie K., M.B., C.M., 13 Waverley gardens, Glasgow
Anderson, Arch., B.D., prob., Post Office, Dalmally
Anderson, Arthur R., M.B., C.M., 2 Wood street, Partick
Anderson, David, minister, Ceres, Fife
Anderson, Francis, M.A., professor, Sydney
Anderson, Geo., B.D., min., Manse, Renfrew
Anderson, Harry A. P., M.A., stud., 12 Brighton place, Govan
Anderson, Harry C., M.B., C.M., Inverie, Knoydart
Anderson, Henry, min., 9 Melville ter., Stirling
Anderson, Hugh S., M.A., student, 34 Burnbank gardens, Glasgow
Anderson, Jas., M.A., tch., Cummertrees, Annan
Anderson, Jas., M.B., Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire
Anderson, James F., M.A., writer, 137 St. Vincent street, Glasgow
Anderson, Jas. H., manuf., St. John's Wood, Lond.
Anderson, James Wallace, M.D., C.M., 23 Woodside place, Glasgow
Anderson, John, B.D., min., 72 Montgomery st., Kelvinside
Anderson, John, M.D., 1 New Cross rd., Lond., S.E.
Anderson, John, M.B., C.M., Garfield, Cardross
Anderson, John, M.B., C.M., 8 Whitehill st., Glas.
Anderson, John, M.A., M.B., C.M., 1 Ward ter., Sunderland
Anderson, John, M.A., stud., 25 Butterburn pk., Hamilton
Anderson, John, M.A., prob., 1 Alford pl., Aberd.
Anderson, John A., M.D., C.M., Stranraer
Anderson, John B. M., M.A., M.B., C.M., 42 Lansdowne crescent, Glasgow
Anderson, John G., M.B., C.M., 2 Colebrooke st., Hillhead, Glasgow
Anderson, John J. S., M.B., C.M., Early Braes, Shettleston

Anderson, Jn. L., M.B., C.M., 183 Renfrew st., Glas.
Anderson, John W., M.A., M.D., C.M., 1 St. James' Mansions, London, N.W.
Anderson, Jonathan, writer, 179 W. George st., Glas.
Anderson, Jonathan R., B.L., law-clerk, 131 W. Princes street, Glasgow
Anderson, Matthew S., M.A., M.D., C.M., Glengarnock, Kilbirnie
Anderson, Norman C., M.A., law app., 6 Hamilton park terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow
Anderson, Robert, M.D., C.M., 2 Oxford place, Shettleston
Anderson, Robert, minister, Kilsyth
Anderson, Robt. C., M.A., min., Greengairs, Airdrie
Anderson, Robert H., manufacturer, St. John's Wood, London
Anderson, Robt. P. R., M.A., stu., 112 High st., Dumbarton
Anderson, Robert S. G., B.D., prob., Ontario
Anderson, Sam., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Punjaub
Anderson, Thomas A. H., LL.B., writer, 14 Eton place, Glasgow
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Weir, Robt., M.B., C.M., Dell road, Campbeltown
Weir, Thos. D., B.Sc., C.E., Venezuela, S. America
Weir, Thos. H., B.D., Univ. asst., Hillcrest, Part'k
Weir, Wm., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., 4 Melrose st., Glas.
Wells, Alex. S., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., 4 Knowe ter., Pollokshields
Wells, James, M.B., C.M., 2 Rothesay gds, Partick
Wells, John H., minister, Bridge of Earn
Wells, Robt. T. M.A., stud., 4 Knowe ter., P'kshields
Welsh, Alex., M.D., C.M., Whitworth, Rochdale
Welsh, Robert, M.A., min., Walm lane, London
Wemyss, John, M.A., solic., Neepawa, Manitoba
Wenley, Robert M., M.A., D.Sc., D.Phil., prof., E. Madison st., Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.
West Duncan M., Hillside, Pollokshaws
Whamond, William, M.D., Jarrow-on-Tyne
Whamond, John G. H., M.A., teacher, 10 Caledonia street, Paisley
Whish, Chas., M.B., C.M., 18 Herriot st., P'ksh'ws
White, Adam, advocate, 31 Union st., Oldham
White, Adam C., M.B., C.M., 31 Union st., Oldham
White, Alex., M.B., C.M., 2 Randolph terrace, Ayr
White, Jas. L., M.B., C.M., Coathill, Coatbridge
White, Jas. W., M.B., C.M., 2 Regent Park square, Strathbungo
White, James W., M.D., Bellside av., Uddingston
White, John, M.A., min., 12 Holborn tr., Kelvinside
White, John, M.A., minister, Shettleston
White, Joseph, M.A., student, 9 Princes square, Strathbungo
White, Malcolm, M.A., minister, Blairgowrie
White, Matthew, B.D., min., Skirling, Biggar
White, Robt., M.A., prob., 50 Glasg. st., Maxwellt'n
White, R. G., M.A., B.Sc., stud., 18 Abington st., Gl.
White, Robert N., M.B., C.M., St. Andrew's villa, Pollokshields
White, Walter, minister, Pitroddie, Errol
White, Wm., B.D., min., Crosshouse, Kilmarn'ck
Whiteford, Alex., M.A., farmer, Carswell house, Neilston
Whiteford, Miss Sara, M.B., Ch.B., Burnbank, Lugton, Beith
Whitehouse, Hy., M.B., C.M., 7 Lindsay ter., Gl.
Whitehouse, John, M.B., C.M., Rajputana
Whitelaw, Robert, M.B., C.M., Calcutta
Whitelaw, Wm., M.D., Kirkintilloch
Whitson, Jas., M.D., C.M., 13 Somerset pl., Glas.
Whyte, Adam G., B.Sc., journ., Eastw'd, H'l'nsb'gh
Whyte, Alex., B.Sc., B.D., min., 69 Montgomery street, Glasgow
Whyte, Henry L., sec., Workington
Whyte, James, B.D., minister, Deerness, Orkney
Whyte, James B., minister, Hartlepool
Whyte, John W., M.A., stu., 2 Leslie rd., P'ksh'lds
Whyte, Martin, M.B., C.M., Crosshill ho., Rut'rglen
Whyte, Robt. O., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., 50 Paisley rd., Glasgow
Whyte, William, M.A., B.Sc., H.M.I.S., Perth
Wight, George, M.A., minister, Wamphray
Wight, Wm. T., B.L., writ., 226 W. Geo. st., Glas.
Wightman, William M., M.A., teacher, Drumburn, Newabbey, Dumfries
Wildridge, Charles M., M.B., C.M., 97 Bradford street, Birmingham
Wilkie, Arthur W., B.D., prob., Egerton pk., R'kf'ry
Wilkie, Jas. M., Deanehurst, Rockferry, Cheshire

Williams, Alf., M.D., C.M., 251 Chapel st., Salford
Williams, Edgar, B.D., minister, Nash road, Newport, Monmouth
Williams, Edw., M.B., C.M., 1 Splott rd., Cardiff
Williams, Hy. W., M.D., C.M., Holmfirth, Yorks.
Williams, Leon., M.D., C.M., 8 York st., Portman square, London, W.
Williams, Llewellyn W., B.Sc., C.E., The Linn, Cathcart
Williams, Owen R., B.Sc., eng., The Linn, Cathcart
Williams, Rich. R., M.A., min., Towyn, Merioneth
Williams, Walter E., M.B., C.M., Portmadoc, Wales
Williamson, David, minister, Forgandenny
Williamson, Henry A., B.D., prob., Lesmahagow
Williamson, Jas., min., 21 Ravelston pk., Edin.
Williamson, Jas. F., prop. ag., 57 Oswald st., Gl.
Williamson, Robert, D.D., min., Orcadia, Ascog
Williamson, Robt. P. G., M.A., teacher, 8 Harding rd., Hanley
Williamson, Walter, writer, Beith
Williamson, Wm. J., M.A., min., Banagher, Derry
Willis, Wm. R., M.B., C.M., Clifton ho., Baillieston
Willison, John, writer, 121 W. Regent st., Glas.
Wills, James, M.D., C.M., 232 Old Kent road, London, S.E.
Wilson, Adam. B.D., minister, Bridge of Weir
Wilson, Adam J., M.A., teacher, Sydney, N.S.W.
Wilson, Andrew, M.B., C.M., 1 Lendel ter., Glas.
Wilson, Alex. D., M.B., C.M., Loch Tay Cottage, Killin
Wilson, Alex. S., M.A., B.Sc., min., N. Queensferry
Wilson, Allan, M.D., Bondgate without, Alnwick
Wilson, And. C., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., Av., Johnstone
Wilson, Charles, M.D., 2 Market square, Crewe
Wilson, Charles, M.B., C.M., U.P. manse, Drymen
Wilson, David, M.A., D.Sc., Carbeth, Killearn
Wilson, David, M.A., I.C.S., 151 Bruntsfield place, Edinburgh
Wilson, Dav., M.B., C.M., Harpsdale ho., Birtley
Wilson, David, M.D., C.M., Church street, Paddock, Huddersfield
Wilson, George, M.B., C.M., Main st., Shettleston
Wilson, Henry, M.A., stu., 5 University st., Glas.
Wilson, Henry B., M.B., C.M., 23 Monteith row, Gl.
Wilson, Hugh C., M.A., minister, Eastbourne
Wilson, James, minister, Dundee
Wilson, James, M.A., minister, Broughty-Ferry
Wilson, James, M.A., S.J., St. Helier, Jersey
Wilson, James, M.A., M.B., C.M., 18 Walmer cr., Gl.
Wilson, James, B.D., min., Gardenstown, Banff
Wilson, Jas., M.A., stud., Schoolhouse, Bearsden
Wilson, Jas. A., M.B., C.M., Langley moor, Durh'm
Wilson, Jas. A., M.D., C.M., 38 Monteith row, Glas.
Wilson, James A., M.D., C.M., Springburn
Wilson, Jas. B., M.A., stud., 9 Irvine pl., Stirling
Wilson, Jas. D.O., M.D., C.M., Torridon, Alloa
Wilson, Jas. E., M.B., C.M., Thorncliff, Greenock
Wilson, Jas. M., M.D., C.M., 51 Hallgate, Doncaster
Wilson, James H., B.A., tch., Westfield, Cupar Fife
Wilson, Jas. P., B.D., minister, Dalbeattie
Wilson, Jas. P., M.B., Ch.B., Redburn, Johnstone
Wilson, James R. S., M.A., student, Ferniecarry, Garelochead
Wilson, James S., M.D., C.M., Walsall
Wilson, Jas. Y., M.A., stud., 107 Alexander street, Coatbridge
Wilson, John, M.A., minister, Abernyte
Wilson, John, M.A., minister, Methven
Wilson, John, M.D., Bellmont, Possil road, Glas.
Wilson, John, M.D., Lanchester, Durham
Wilson, John, M.B., C.M., 38 Monteith row, Glas.
Wilson, John C., M.B., C.M., Belmont, Blantyre
Wilson, John G., M.D., Ashton-under-Lyne
Wilson, John, M.A., teacher, Tillicoultry
Wilson, John, B.L., writer, New rd., Bannockburn
Wilson, John M., M.A., asst. insp. of sch., 7 Hermitage terrace, Edinburgh
Wilson, John N., M.B., C.M., 3 Prospect ter., Jarrow-on-Tyne
Wilson, John R., M.A., min., Wilton manse, Haw'k
Wilson, Joseph, M.A., tch., Artikelly, Convoy
Wilson, Matt., M.A., curate, Dukinfield, Ches.
Wilson, Matthew, M.A., The Avenue, Johnstone
Wilson, Matthew G., M.A., iron merchant, 3 Oxford street, Glasgow
Wilson, Peter, M.A., minister, Leith
Wilson, Robt., M.D., C.M., 38 Monteith row, Glas.
Wilson, Robt., M.B., C.M., Nailsworth, Glos.
Wilson, Robt., B.D., prob., 32 Kyle pk., Ud'ngston
Wilson, Robt., M.A., stu., 434 St. George's rd., Glas.
Wilson, Robt., M.B., C.M., Comelybank, Dumb'rt'n
Wilson, Robt. A., M.D., C.M., Hornby, Lancaster
Wilson, Sam., M.A., tch., Greenside, Maybole
Wilson, Stewart, M.D., Omagh
Wilson, Thomas H., M.A., teacher, 482 Duke st., Glasgow
Wilson, William, M.A., licentiate, Bothwell
Wilson, Wm., M.D., C.M., 10 Eglinton st., Irvine
Wilson, Wm. B., clergyman, Asylum, Gartnavel
Wilson, Wm. A., M.D., C.M., Thorncliffe, Green'ck.
Wilson, Wm. W., M.A., min., Savoch, Auchnagatt
Wilson, Wm. M., M.B., C.M., Tientsin, N. China
Wilson, Wm. M., M.B., C.M., 32 Grafton sq., Glas.
Wilson, Wm. R., B.Sc., electr., 5 Meadowbank cr., Partick
Wilson, Wm. R., B.Sc, C.E., Thorncliff, Greenock
Wingate, Donald, M.B., C.M., Castle Eden, Durham
Wingate, Hamilton M., B.Sc., chem., Melbourne
Wingate, Thos. P., B.Sc., army cand., 5 Lexham gardens, London, W.
Wingate, Walter, M.A., teacher, St. John's sch., Hamilton
Wingate, Wm., minister, 100 Talbot rd., Bayswater, London
Winn, Jas. M., M.D., 21 Goldhurst ter., Lon., N.W.
Winning, Isaac, M.A., tch., Valparaiso, Chili
Winning, Walter, M.A., 165 Main st., Rutherglen
Wishart, Jas., M.A., tch., Wilson st., Airdrie
Wishart, Robt. S., M.A., tch., Meigle cot., Stepps
Wolfe, John Reissberg, M.D., 58 Collins street, Melbourne
Wolverson, Fred., M.B., C.M., 141 New Hampton road, Wolverhampton
Wood, Jas. B., B.D., min., St. Paul's, Dundee
Wood, Percival J., M.A., teacher, Univ. school, Cambridge road, Southport
Wood, Robt. T., M.B., C.M., 6 Blantyre st., Glas.
Woodburn, Alex., B.Sc., C.E., Ry. Co., Calcutta
Woodburn, James C., M.D., 197 Bath st., Glasgow
Woods, Thomas, M.D., Parsonstown
Woodside, David, B.D., minister, 1 Colebrooke terrace, Glasgow
Workman, Harold, B.Sc., eng., 5 Hanover ter., Glas.
Wortabet, James R., M.B., C.M. 56 Upper Kennington lane, London, S.E.

Worton, Albert S., M.B., C.M., Whinstone, Tollcross
Wotherspoon, James, B.D., minister, Allar's manse, Hawick
Wotherspoon, John, M.B., C.M., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
Wotherspoon, John, M.B., Ch.B., 144 Holland street, Glasgow
Wray, William, M.A., min., Orritor, Cookstown
Wright, Alexander, M.A., minister, Musselburgh
Wright, Dan., M.A., writer, 22 Abbey st., Paisley
Wright, Hugh, writer, 39 So. Bridge, Edinburgh
Wright, John, M.B., C.M., 3 Victoria pl., Shawlands
Wright, John C., M.B., C.M., 13 Elderslie st., Glas.
Wright, John S., M.B., C.M., 159 Manchester road, Bradford
Wright, Thos., M.A., min., 10 Gladstone pl., Stirling
Wright, Thos., M.B., C.M., 8 Corunna st., Glasgow
Wright, Thomas G., M.A., stud., 11 Westbourne terrace, Glasgow.
Wright, William, minister, Lochee
Wright, Wm., M.B., Ch.B., 23 W'stminst'r ter., Glas.
Wyer, Otho F., M.D., Leamington
Wylie, Adam Howie, M.D., C.M., 93 Manchester street, Oldham
Wylie, Alex., M.A., min., 1 Mardale cr., Edin.
Wylie, Alex., W.S., 21 Douglas cr., Edinburgh
Wylie, Alex., M.B., C.M., Croxall Grange, Lichfield
Wylie, And., M.D., C.M., 46 Holland Park avenue, London, W.
Wylie, James, M.D., C.M., 64 Kelvingrove st., Glas.
Wylie, John, M.B., C.M., Allanhill, Kilmarnock
Wylie, Rich. J., M.D., C.M., Mashonaland, So. Africa
Wylie, William, M.A., teacher, Flotta, Stromness
Wylie, Wm. S., B.L., writer, 149 St. Vincent st., Glas.
Wyllie, John, B.L., writ., Bencloich, Lennoxtown
Wyllie, John, M.D., C.M., 262 Beverley road, Hull
Wyllie, William, M.D., C.M., Kirkby Lonsdale
Wyllie, William, M.A., minister, 110 Dunnikier road, Kirkcaldy
Wyper, Wm., M.B., Ch.B., Zambesi cott., H'milt'n
Wytt, William H. de, M.B., C.M.. 9 Viewforth gardens, Edinburgh

Yair, David W., minister, Firth, Orkney
Yair, John M., M.D., C.M., Teviotdale, N. Finchley, London, N.
Yamamoto, Nagakata, B.Sc., naval architect, Honjoku, Tokyo
Yarrow, Henry, M.B., C.M., 7 Lauriston pl., Glas.
Yeaman, George, M.D., 6 India street, Glasgow
Yearnshaw, Herbert, M.B., C.M., 5 Leaf square, Pendleton
York, William, writer, 180 Hope street, Glasgow
Young, Alex. G., M.D., C.M., Mt. Rillington, York
Young, Alf. A., M.A., M.B., C.M., 10 Ham. pk. tr., Gl.
Young, Archibald, M.A., minister, 55 Osborne place, Aberdeen
Young, Archibald, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., 34 Berkeley terrace, Glasgow
Young, Daniel L., M.A., manuf., William st., Gl.
Young, David, M.D., C.M., 260 Gt. Eastern rd., Gl.
Young, David, M.B., C.M., Greenbank, Partick
Young, David, M.A., min., 2 Annfield ter., Partick
Young, David, B.D., prob., Flemington, Strathaven
Young, David J., M.B., Ch.B., 128 Park rd., Glas.
Young, Eben. D., M.A., W.S., 13 Frederick st., Edin
Young, Frank S., M.A., acct., Kansas, U.S.A.
Young, Geo. B., B.L., solic., Mt. Pleasant, Falkirk
Young, Geo. G. B., M.A., tch., 397 Gt. Western road, Glasgow
Young, Homer, M.A., min., F.C. manse, Gourock
Young, Hugh C. T., M.D., C.M., Sydney
Young, James, M.A., tch., South Schoolhouse, Biggar
Young, James, M.D., C.M., Cloud's Hill House, St. George, Bristol
Young, James, minister, Dyrock, Prestwick
Young, Jas., M.A., min., N. Parish manse, Paisley
Young, Jas. J. T., M.B., C.M., 1 Maxwell dr., Glas.
Young, Jas. M., M.B., C.M., Herbertfield, Hamilton
Young, John, M.D., prof., University, Glasgow
Young, John, M.B., C.M., The Thorn, Earlston
Young, John, M.D., 91 Up. Hanover st., Sheffield
Young, John, minister, Greenock
Young, John, M.A., B.Sc., 61 Clyde street, Glasgow
Young, John, M.B., C.M., 3 Whitehill gar., Glasg.
Young, John, M.A., minister, Greenfield, Iowa
Young, John, M.B., C.M., Bonnybridge
Young, John, B.D., prob., 101 Greenhead st., Glas.
Young, John C., M.B., C.M., Aden, Arabia
Young, John D., M.B., Ch.B., 109 Whitehill st., Glas.
Young, Peter T., M.A., stud., 13 Kew terrace, Glas.
Young, Robert Arthur, LL.B., advocate, Chicago
Young, Robert B., M.A., M.B., C.M., 8 Crown gardens, Glasgow
Young, Robt. B., M.A., tch., 15 Briarbank terrace, Edinburgh
Young, Robt. H., M.B., C.M., Tsomo, Transkei
Young, Robt., M.A., tch., Academy, Kilmarnock
Young, Robert R., M.D., C.M., 2 Melbourne street, Leicester
Young, Robert T., M.A., probationer, Oakwood, Bridge-of-Allan
Young, Thos., M.D., C.M., 82 Butler st., M'chester
Young, Thos. C., LL.B., writer, 93 West Regent street, Glasgow
Young, William, M.A., minister, Baldernock
Young, Wm., M.B., C.M., 32 Lilybank gardens, Hillhead
Young, Wm. G., M.D., 22 Monteith row, Glasgow
Young, William, minister, Barrhead
Young, William M., M.A., M.B., C.M., 171 Woodhouse lane, Leeds
Young, William R., M.A., tch., Pub. sch., Larbert
Young, Wm. S., M.D., C.M., Crescent, Garliest'n
Younger, Arch. S., B.Sc., eng., 8 Walmer crescent, Glasgow
Younger, Robt. T., LL.B., advocate, 63 Frederick street, Edinburgh
Yuill, Miss Isobel, M.A., Hillside, Partick
Yuill, John, M.B., C.M., Tannochside, Uddingst'n
Yuille, Geo. S., B.D., prob., Roslyn, Bothwell
Yuille, James, minister, Peterhead

Zahm, Frank B., B.Sc., naval arch., New York
Zinkeisen, Wm., B.Sc., mine manager, Cali, Colombia
Zuill, John, M.A., M.B., C.M., Kincardine-on-F'th
Zuill, Robert, M.B., C.M., Carnock, Dunfermline

APPENDIX II.

EXTRA-ACADEMICAL TEACHING.

N.B.—Every application for recognition must be accompanied by a payment to the University Factors, Messrs. Hill & Hoggan, 194 Ingram Street, Glasgow, of a fee of £5 5s., to be placed to the credit of a fund for defraying the cost of investigation by experts of the fitness of the teacher applying, and of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching appliances at the disposal of the teacher.

The following regulations for the recognition of Extra-Academical Teaching under Ordinances Nos. 14, 12, and 23, were adopted by the University Court on 14th June, 1894 :—

IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUAL EXTRA-ACADEMICAL TEACHERS.

I. Every application shall be made to the Secretary of the University Court and shall supply the following information :—

(*a*) The registrable or other qualification or qualifications of the applicant.

(*b*) A statement of his opportunities of studying the subject and the length of time devoted thereto.

(*c*) A statement of his experience in teaching the subject.

(*d*) A note of any of his published articles or works on the subject.

(*e*) The appointments which he holds as a teacher of the subject in which he requests recognition, and a statement whether the course for which recognition is sought has previously been conducted by him, and if so, for how long. If the applicant is a teacher in a Medical School, College of Science, or other similar Institution, the most recent issue of the Calendar of such School, College, or Institution, should be forwarded.

(*f*) The number of meetings to which the course extends, whether each meeting is for one hour or longer, and a statement of the proportion of the course to be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations and tutorial work. In the case of a practical course, information should be given as to the manner of conducting it, the number of examinations, oral or written, and whether or to what extent lectures or tutorial work form part of the course. It should also be stated whether, besides the teacher for whom recognition is sought, assistants or demonstrators take part in conducting the course (whether systematic or practical), and, if so, their number, qualifications, and the extent to which they take part in conducting the course. A syllabus of the subjects treated in the course and of the books proposed for the use of students should also be sent in every case.

(*g*) The hour or hours at which the course is conducted.
(*h*) The accommodation, apparatus, and teaching appliances provided for the class.
(*i*) The teaching or examining bodies which have recognized his course.

II. In the case of an applicant conducting courses in Glasgow or its neighbourhood an inspection shall be made of his accommodation and appliances for teaching.

III. Every Extra-Academic Teacher in Glasgow whose course has been recognized under Ordinance No. 12 or Ordinance No. 14 shall, at the commencement of each session, call the attention of his whole class to the provisions of the Ordinance as to enrolment and payment of fee at the University by all students who desire afterwards to graduate there; he shall also call attention to the University requirements as to preliminary examination (more stringent in the case of medical students than the minimum required by the General Medical Council); and shall advise any students looking forward to a University degree to procure from the Matriculation Office a copy of the syllabus of regulations applicable to their course.

IV. Every recognized Extra-Academical Teacher shall annually within one month of the close of the session furnish the University Court with a return of

(*a*) The number of students who have attended the recognized course or courses, in such manner as to qualify *pro tanto* for graduation in the University of Glasgow.
(*b*) Any change that may have been made in the accommodation or appliances provided.
(*c*) A statement showing, for the year next ensuing, the number of meetings to which the course extends, whether each meeting is for one hour or longer, and the proportion of the course to be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work. In the case of a practical course information should be given as to the manner of conducting it, the number of examinations, oral or written, and whether, or to what extent lectures or tutorial work form part of the course. It should also be stated whether, besides the recognized teacher, assistants or demonstrators take part in conducting the course (whether systematic or practical), and, if so, their number, qualifications, and the extent to which they take part in conducting the course. A syllabus of the subjects to be treated in the course, and of the books proposed for the use of students, should also be sent.

V. The certificate of attendance granted by Extra-Academical Teachers should in all cases state the number of lectures or meetings for practical instruction in the course, the number of occasions on which the student was present, the fee charged, and bear that the student has duly performed the work of the class.

VI. Every candidate not being a matriculated student attending the course of an Extra-Academical Teacher in Glasgow, recognized for the purposes of graduation in Medicine or Pure Science, must at the commencement of each year enrol his name in a book kept at the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the matriculation fee, and having in respect thereof a right to the use of the University Library. (Ord. No. 14, § VIII. 5; Ord. No. 12, § V.)

VII. The fee for attendance for the purposes of graduation on the courses of instruction of an Extra-Academical Teacher in Glasgow shall not be less than the fee for the corresponding University Class. (Ord. No. 14, § VIII. 6; Ord. No. 12, § IV. 2; Ord. No. 23, § IV. 2.)

VIII. The Court will not in any case recognize for the purposes of graduation in Medicine the course of any teacher who teaches at the same time more than one of the subjects, except where the applicant is a professor or teacher of any endowed public college or institution, who, by the terms of his appointment, is required to teach more than one of the subjects, and in that case recognition can be granted in one subject only. (Ord. No. 14, § VIII. 7.)

IX. It is a condition of every recognition granted by the Court that it can be withdrawn or suspended at any time if the Court see fit.

X. The recognition of any teacher who fails to furnish the information required in terms of Regulation IV., or a sufficient explanation relative to such failure, or who has ceased for the period of two consecutive sessions to teach the subject in which he is recognized, shall *ipso facto* terminate.

IN THE CASE OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTIONS.

I. Every application shall be made to the Secretary of the University Court, and shall supply the following information:—

(*a*) A statement of the number of teachers and a detailed syllabus of the curriculum courses proposed to be given, or, in the case of practical classes, information of a similar kind.

(*b*) The number and duration of lectures proposed to be given and the number of examinations, whether written or oral, deemed necessary, or in the case of a practical class, information of a similar kind. It should also be stated whether assistants or demonstrators take part in conducting the courses (whether systematic or practical).

(*c*) The hours of lectures.

(*d*) The teaching or examining bodies which have already recognized the curriculum or certificate of the school or institution making application.

(*e*) A statement as to the accommodation, apparatus, and appliances at the disposal of the teachers in the school or institution making application.

(*f*) A note of the fees proposed to be charged.

II. The Court shall, if it thinks fit, cause an inspection to be made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching appliances provided by the school or institution making application.

III. Every recognized school or institution shall annually within one month of the close of the session furnish the University Court with a return of (*a*) The number of students who have attended the recognized school or institution in such manner as to qualify *pro tanto* for graduation in the University.

(*b*) Any change that may have been made in the accommodation or appliances provided.

(*c*) A statement showing, for the year next ensuing, the number of meetings to which the courses extend, whether each meeting is for one hour or longer, and the proportion of the courses to be devoted to lectures, practical demonstrations, examinations, and tutorial work. In the case of practical courses information should be given as to the manner of conducting them, the number of examinations, oral or written, and whether, or to what extent, lectures or tutorial work form part of the courses. It should also be stated whether assistants or demonstrators take part in conducting the courses (whether systematic or practical).

IV. The certificates of attendance granted by recognized schools or institutions should in all cases state the number of lectures or meetings for practical instruction in the courses, the number of occasions on which the student was present, the fees charged, and bear that the student has duly performed the work of the classes.

V. The fees for attendance for the purposes of graduation on the courses of instruction in a recognized school or institution shall not be less than the fees for the corresponding University classes. (Ord. No. 14, § VIII. 6; Ord. No. 12, § IV. 2; Ord. No. 23, § IV. 2.)

VI. It is a condition of every recognition granted by the Court that it can be withdrawn or suspended at any time if the Court see fit.

LIST OF EXTRA-ACADEMICAL TEACHERS.

List of Extra-Academical Teachers recognized by the University Court of the University of Glasgow, for the purpose of Graduation in Medicine and Science, in terms of Ordinances of the Universities Commissioners (1858 and 1889), the names of those who are recognized for Graduation in Science being printed in *italics*.

2 Oct., 1867,	Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., Edin.,	*Chemistry.*
19 April, 1876,	Dr. James Gow Black, Otago,	*Chemistry.*
,,	Miller Coughtrey, M.B., Otago,	*Anatomy.*
7 Nov., 1876,	John Dougall, M.D., Glasgow,	*Materia Medica.*
,,	James Stirton, M.D., Glasgow,	*Midwifery.*
12 Sept., 1877,	A. M. Buchanan, M.D., Glasgow,	*Anatomy.*
21 Dec., 1880,	William Craig, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
,,	J. O. Affleck, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Practice of Medicine.*
,,	John Barlow, M.D., Glasgow,	*Physiology.*
,,	Samson Gemmell, M.D., Glasgow,	*Practice of Medicine.*

24 May, 1881.	Byrom Bramwell, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Practice of Medicine.*
22 July, 1885,	James J. Dobbie, M.A., D.Sc., University Coll., Bangor,	*Chemistry.*
,,	Reginald W. Phillips, B.A., B.Sc., University Coll., Bangor,	*Botany.*
28 April, 1886,	A. Smithells, B.Sc., Yorkshire College, Leeds,	*Chemistry.*
4 Oct., 1887,	Claud M. Thompson, University College, Cardiff,	*Chemistry.*
,,	W. Newton Parker, University College, Cardiff,	*Zoology.*
27 Feb., 1890,	James Robertson Watson, M.A., Glasgow,	*Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.*
,,	Alex. Robertson, M.D., Glasgow,	*Practice of Medicine.*
,,	Philip J. White, M.B., University College, Bangor,	*Zoology.*
5 Jan., 1892,	B. C. A. Windle, M.D., Queen's Coll., Birmingham,	*Anatomy.*
,,	F. J. Allen, M.A., M.B., C.M., Mason Science Coll., Birmingham,	*Physiology*
,,	T. W. Bridge, M.A., Mason Science Coll., Birmingham,	*Zoology.*
28 April, 1892,	James Swanson, M.A., M.B., C.M., St. Mungo's Coll., Glasgow,	*Botany.*
23 Feb., 1893,	*James Blyth, M.A.*, Technical College, Glasgow,	*Physics.*
,,	J. W. Carr, M.A., University College, Nottingham,	*Botany.*
27 April, 1893,	*G. G. Henderson, D.Sc.*, Technical College, Glasgow,	*Chemistry*
,,	J. H. Poynting, D.Sc., Mason College, Birmingham,	*Physics.*
20 July, 1893,	J. Berry Haycraft, M.D., University College, Cardiff,	*Physiology.*
9 Nov., 1893,	A. P. Aitken, D.Sc., Edinburgh,	*Chemistry.*
,,	J. F. King, Edinburgh,	*Chemistry.*
,,	W. I. Macadam, Edinburgh,	*Chemistry.*
,,	J. B. Readman, D.Sc., Edinburgh,	*Practical Chemistry.*
,,	D. N. Paton, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Physiology and Practical Physiology.*
,,	A. Bruce, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Pathology and Practical Pathology.*
,,	F. W. N. Haultain, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Midwifery.*
,,	R. M. Murray, M.B., Edinburgh,	*Midwifery.*
,,	G. A. Gibson, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Practice of Medicine.*
,,	R. W. Philip, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Practice of Medicine.*
,,	W. Husband, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Vaccination.*

14 Nov., 1893,	R. B. Ness, M.A., M.B., Anderson's College, Glasgow,	*Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Practical Pharmacy.*
,,	Dawson Turner, M.D., Edinburgh,	*Physics.*
8 Feb., 1894,	J. W. B. Hodsdon, M.D., Edinbro',	*Surgery.*
,,	H. E. Clark, M.R.C.S., Glasgow,	*Surgery.*
8 Mar., 1894,	John M. Brown, M.B., C.M., Edin.,	*Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.*
,,	John S. M'Laren, M.B., C.M., Edin.,	*Surgery.*
,,	Robert T. Kent, M.A., F.R.C.S., St. Mungo's College, Glasgow,	*Anatomy.*
14 June, 1894,	George T. Beatson, M.D., Glasgow,	*Surgery.*
,,	Francis M. Caird, M.B., C.M., Edin.,	*Surgery.*
,,	Alexander James, M.D., School of Medicine, Edinburgh,	*Practice of Medicine.*
,,	A. N. M'Alpine, Minto House, Edinburgh,	*Botany.*
,,	William Russell, M.D., School of Medicine, Edinburgh,	*Pathology and Practical Pathology.*
,,	Henry Alexis Thomson, M.D., Minto House, Edinburgh,	*Surgery.*
2 Aug., 1894,	George B. Todd, M.B., C.M., Anderson's College, Glasgow,	*Zoology.*
,,	John Hardie, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E., Edinburgh School of Medicine,	*Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.*
,,	Percy F. Frankland, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.S., Mason Coll., Birming.,	*Chemistry.*
13 Dec., 1894,	*F. G. Ogilvie, M.A., B.Sc.*, Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh,	*Mechanics.*
,,	*R. Stanfield, A.R.S.M., A.M. Inst. C.E.*, Heriot Watt Coll., Edin.,	*Mechanical Engineering.*
,,	*John Gibson, Ph.D.*, Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh,	*Chemistry and Chemical Laboratory.*
14 Feb., 1895,	A. H. Trow, B.Sc., University College, Cardiff,	*Botany.*
,,	A. B. Robertson, F.C.S., Coatbridge Technical School and Mining College,	*Chemistry.*
,,	Malcolm Laurie, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., St. Mungo's College, Glasgow,	*Zoology.*
14 Nov., 1895,	Robert Turnbull, B.Sc., New School of Medicine, Edinburgh,	*Botany.*
12 Dec., 1895,	Peter Bennett, Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow,	*Physics.*
,,	T. K. Dalziel, M.B., Anderson's College Medical School, Glas.,	*Surgery.*
9 Jan., 1896,	Charles Workman, M.D., Royal Infirmary, Glasgow,	*Pathology and Practical Pathology.*

18 June, 1896,	John Edgar, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow,	*Midwifery.*
,,	R. M. Buchanan, M.B., C.M., Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow,	*Medical Jurisprudence.*
,,	*George A. Gibson, M.A.*, Technical College, Glasgow,	*Mathematics.*
9 July, 1896,	*Alexander MacLay, B.Sc., C.E.*, Technical College, Glasgow, -	*Engineering Drawing and Design.*
12 Nov., 1896,	John Lindsay Steven, M.D., Glasg.,	*Practice of Medicine.*
,,	*Francis G. Baily, M.A.*, Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh,	*Physics and Electrical Engineering.*
11 Mar., 1897,	A. Campbell Clark, M.D., St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, and Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood,	*Mental Diseases.*
6 May, 1897,	Richard J. A. Berry, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., New School of Medicine, Edinburgh,	*Anatomy.*
9 June, 1898,	John Carswell, L.F.P.S.G., L.R.C.P.E., Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow,	*Mental Diseases.*
,,	J. R. Whitaker, M.B., Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh,	*Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.*
10 Nov., 1898,	Hugh Galt, M.B., C.M., St. Mungo's College,	*Forensic Medicine and Public Health.*
,,	W. E. Thomson, M.D., Anderson's Coll. Medical School, Glasgow,	*Physiology.*
,,	Robert A. Fleming, M.D., School of Medicine, Edinburgh,	*Practice of Medicine.*
13 July, 1899,	A. Francis Dixon, D.Sc., University College of South Wales, Cardiff,	*Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.*
,,	A. L. Selby, M.A., University College of South Wales, Cardiff,	*Physics.*
,,	D. R. Paterson, M.B., University College of South Wales, Cardiff,	*Practical Pharmacy.*
9 Nov., 1899,	Theodore Shennan, M.D., School of Medicine, Edinburgh,	*Pathology.*
26 April, 1900,	H. Harvey Littlejohn, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., Edinburgh,	*Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.*
,,	Carstairs C. Douglas, B.Sc., M.D., Anderson's College Medical School, Glasgow,	*Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health.*

And the ordinary Physicians and Surgeons of any General Hospital in the United Kingdom which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of Physicians and Surgeons. (See Ordinance No. 14, Section VII. (5).)

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS OR SCHOOLS.

List of Schools or Institutions recognized by the University Court of the University of Glasgow, for the purpose of Graduation in Medicine, Law, and Science in terms of Ordinances of the Universities Commission (1889).

14 Nov., 1895,	London School of Medicine for Women, in respect of the following courses: *Chemistry* (*Systematic and Practical*), *Anatomy* (*Systematic and Practical*), *Physiology* (*Systematic and Practical*), *Practical Pharmacy*, *Practical Pathology*, *Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health*, *Clinical Surgery*, *Clinical Medicine*, *Practical Midwifery*, *Mental Diseases*, *Out-Practice or Dispensary and Vaccination*.
23 Mar., 1896,	Owen's College, Manchester.
,,	University of New Zealand. If a candidate for the First Professional Examination in this University has obtained a Degree in Science or in Arts in the University of New Zealand, granted after a course of study and an examination in Botany, Zoology, Physics, or Chemistry, such candidate is exempted from the examination in such subject or subjects. (Ordinance No. 54, Section IV.)
23 July, 1896,	Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and the four Inns of Court, London. The above are recognized for the purposes of Graduation in Law under Ordinance No. 39 [General No. 11.—Regulations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)] and subject to Section II. thereof.
11 Mar., 1897,	Glasgow Eye Infirmary.
10 Nov., 1898,	University of Louvain. This University has been approved by the University Court as a University in which Courses for the four subjects represented in the First Science Examination may be taken and reckoned *pro tanto* under Ordinance No. 23, Section IV. (2).
13 April, 1899,	Harvard University, Boston, U.S.A. Approved under Ordinance No. 23, Section IV.

APPENDIX III.

UNIVERSITY SOCIETIES.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY UNION.

At a Meeting of Students and Graduates, held on the 14th day of February, 1885, it was unanimously resolved to establish a Glasgow University Union. A sum sufficient to erect a building for this purpose having been offered to the Senate by John M'Intyre, Esq., M.D., Odiham, Hampshire, and the Senate having accepted this gift, Articles of Constitution were drawn up by a Committee of Students and

Graduates, and received the approval of the Senate, the Donor, and of the Students' Representative Council. A further sum of £12,000 was raised by the Union Bazaar of 1889, and devoted to furnishing and endowing the building. In 1893, to meet the increasing membership, the building was largely extended at a cost of £2800. The Union is governed by a Board of Directors, appointed by the Committee of Management which is elected annually at the General Meeting of the Members.

Objects.—The objects of the Union are to provide Students with the comforts and conveniences of a Social Club, to hold debates, and to form a centre to which the various University Societies may be affiliated. The Buildings comprise a Debating Hall, a Dining Hall, Reading and News Rooms, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, Committee Rooms, Lavatories, etc.

Membership.—The Members of the Union are Ordinary Members or Life Members.

Ordinary membership of the Union is open to all matriculated Students and all former Students of the University, and all Medical Students of Glasgow whose names are enrolled in the Extra-mural Album of the University, on payment of an Annual Subscription of Five Shillings. Students may join for the summer session only, on payment of Three Shillings.

All matriculated Students and former Students of the University may, on payment of the sum of Three Pounds Three Shillings, become Life Members of the Union.

President—Ivy M'Kenzie, M.A.
Vice-President—James J. MacLehose, M.A.
Hon. Secretary—Andrew F. Bell, The Union.
Hon. Treasurer—Allan F. Baird.
Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—D. M. Hutcheson.
Librarian—A. C. Wilson.
Convener of Games Committee—A. S. Wilson.

Board of Directors—The Office-bearers; J. C. Monteith, M.A., and A. J. Fleming, LL.B. (former students); G. F. Buchan and J. F. Lambie (students).

Former Presidents of the Union.

1890.	John H. Harley, M.A.
1890–91.	Robert G. Bell, M.D.
1891–92.	John Paterson, M.A., M.B.
1892–93.	F. A. Macquisten, B.L.
1893–94.	Joshua Ferguson, M.A., M.B.
1894–95.	Joshua Ferguson, M.A., M.B.
1895–96.	Rev. J. A. Stokes Little, M.A.
1896-97.	W. Craig Henderson, M.A., B.Sc. (resigned Oct., 1896).
1896-97.	A. M. Scott, M.A.
1897-98.	John C. Monteith, M.A.
1898-99.	William F. Smillie.
1899-1900.	George F. Buchan.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The object of the Society is to discuss, by means of essays and debates, theological and ecclesiastical questions. The membership of the Society is open to all Students attending the Divinity Hall of the University; but all matriculated Students in faculties other than the Faculty of Divinity are eligible for extraordinary membership.

Honorary President—The Rev. Professor James Robertson, D.D.
President—James W. Baird, M.A.
Vice-President—William A. R. Selkirk, M.A.
Secretary—David L. Blair, M.A., School House, Kilwinning.
Treasurer—John Gillies, M.A.

Committee.

William Fulton, M.A.	Alexander Cross, M.A.
James Pryde.	Alexander Fraser.

(With two students of the first year in Divinity to be elected in November.)

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

The principal business of the Society is the prosecution of Medical Research by Dissertations and Debates.

All Medical Students and Medical Men of one year's standing are eligible for Ordinary Membership, which may be obtained on payment of the Annual Subscription of One Shilling.

Meetings of the Society are held in the Union Buildings every Friday Evening during the Winter Session, at 7 o'clock.

Office-Bearers for 1900-1901.

Honorary President—Professor John Young, M.D.
President—W. B. I. Pollock. *Vice-President*—Thomas Richmond.
Secretaries.
Corresponding—J. Grant Millar, The Union.
Minute—John Muir.
Treasurer—William A. Milne. *Demonstrator*—A. M. Pollock.
Librarian—R. T. Leiper.

Committee.

J. Morison.	W. Harvey.
W. A. Masson.	S. Mort.
A. F. Bell.	W. Templeton.
A. Leitch.	A. B. Aitken.

(With two Students of the first year in Medicine to be elected in November.)

Books are given out at the weekly meetings, or during the week on written application.

DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

The Society meets weekly during the Session for the discussion of Literary, Philosophical, and Political subjects.

All matriculated men Students are eligible for Ordinary Membership, which is obtained by payment of the Annual Subscription of One Shilling.

Honorary President.
J. S. Phillimore, M.A., Professor of Greek.
President—Walter Shaw.
Vice-Presidents.
Senior—Alexander C. Wilson. *Junior*—George D. Valentine, M.A.

Secretaries.

Senior—James M. Clark, The Union. *Junior*—Leyton P. Richards.
Treasurer—J. Roger B. Haldane. *Macer*—Wylie R. MacIntyre.

General Board.

R. Henderson Begg, M.A.
Ivy M'Kenzie, M.A.
James C. Bringan.
Weir Grieve.
Walter L. Henderson.
Archibald Leitch.
Henry L. Menzies.
Sidney M. MacEwen.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1880.)

The object of the Society is the study of the languages and literatures of the East.

All Students of Oriental languages are eligible for election to the membership.

The Society meets twice a year—in the months of April and October.

Office-Bearers.

President—Rev. Professor James Robertson, D.D.
Vice-President—Rev. R. B. Pattie, B.D.
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. James Young, B.D.
Recording Secretary—Rev. George Anderson, B.D.
Treasurer—Rev. Robert Gardner, B.D.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ALEXANDRIAN SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in January, 1887. It has for its chief object the discussion of questions connected with the Literatures of Ancient Greece and Rome. The membership is open to Members of the University. Any distinguished Scholar or any Member of the University of five years' standing, or any person officially connected with the University, is eligible for Honorary Membership.

Office-Bearers.

Honorary Presidents.

Professor G. G. Ramsay, LL.D. | Professor J. S. Phillimore, M.A.
Professor A. C. Bradley, M.A., LL.D.
President—W. W. M'Kechnie, M.A.
Vice-Presidents { G. Macdonald, M.A.
J. F. Dyer.
Secretary—P. H. Waddell, 11 Kelvinside Terrace, S., Glasgow.
Treasurer—George Beaumont.

Committee.

Charles A. Young.
Alex. Montgomerie.
J. A. Milligan.
Matthew Stewart.
Jacob Levine.
H. G. Philips.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1887.)

This Society was instituted for the promotion of Philosophical Discussion and Investigation. It meets on Wednesday Evenings at Eight o'clock during the Winter Session, in the Union. Ordinary Membership is open to all Students who have attended or are attending Philosophical Classes in any University. The annual subscription is one shilling for those who are members of the Union, and one shilling and sixpence for those who are not.

Office-Bearers for Session 1900-1901.

Honorary Presidents.

Principal Story,
Professor A. C. Bradley,
Professor Jones,
Professor Adamson,
} *Ex Officiis.*
Professor William James, LL.D.

President—Norman D. Smith, M.A.
Vice-President—Matthew Babington, M.A.
Secretary—Alex. Montgomerie, Ettrick Bank, Partick.
Treasurer—J. Guthrie.

Members of Committee.
Miss Archibald.
Messrs. Reith, Roberts, Thompson, and Wiseman.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1891.)

The objects of this Society are the promotion of the study of Engineering and the diffusion of Engineering information among the members, by the reading of papers, by discussions, by visits to Engineering works in progress, and by such other means as the Society shall approve.

The membership is open to all past and present Students of the University.

Office-Bearers for Session 1900-1901.

Honorary President—Professor J. H. Biles, M. Council I.N.A.
Honorary Vice-President—Professor Archibald Barr, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.
President—Herbert C. Sadler, B.Sc.

Vice-Presidents.

Engineering—	*Naval Architecture—*
J. D. Cormack, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.	C. S. Douglas, B.Sc.

Secretaries—{J. Craig, Netherlea, Partick.
S. Blackley, The Union.
Treasurer—Alexander Williamson, The Union.

Committee.

Engineering—	*Naval Architecture—*
J. W. French, B.Sc.	John G. Johnstone, B.Sc.
J. B. Henderson, D.Sc.	James Dickie.
George M. Young.	

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was founded in 1884 "for the discussion of scientific subjects in general, and the diffusion of scientific information among its members, by special communications, and any other means which the Society may from time to time approve."

Meetings are held during the Winter Session on alternate Wednesdays at 3.30 P.M. The syllabus for the year is issued in autumn, and may be had from the Secretary after the commencement of the Winter Session.

All past and present students of the University who are interested in Physical Science are eligible for membership. The subscription for the ensuing year has been fixed at One Shilling.

The Office-Bearers are :—

Honorary President—Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., F.R.S.
President—Professor Gray.
Vice-President—G. D. Valentine, B.A.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Dunlop, M.A., B.Sc.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society at the Physical Laboratory.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1821.)

Office-Bearers for 1900-1901.
Honorary President—Rev. James Thomson, M.A.
President—James J. Pryde.
Vice-President—William Fulton, M.A.
Superintendents of Home Missions—Kenneth M'Leod. Alexander M'Donald.
Senior Secretary—James Francis, M.A.
Junior Secretary—John Gillies, M.A.
Librarian—James F. Pollock.
Treasurers—W. A. R. Selkirk, M.A. Alexander Cross, M.A.

Members of Committee.

From Theology—
Angus J. Morrison, M.A.
Kenneth O. Macleod, M.A.
Dugald Carmichael.
D. L. Blair, M.A.
Alex. Fraser.

From Arts—
William W. Clark.
J. R. Spence.
A. W. S. Forbes.

From Medicine—
John Turner.

Representatives from First Year Theology, and from Law to be appointed in October.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The object of this Society is the promotion of religious life and fellowship in the University.

The headquarters of the Association are at 69 Bank Street, where there are carried on weekly Bible-reading circles and daily Prayer meetings. Other features of the work are :—The issue of a Handbook at the beginning of each winter session to all new students, monthly addresses by well-known preachers, deputations to Evangelistic meetings.

Office-Bearers.

Hon. President—Professor Stockman, M.D.
Hon. Vice-President—Donald Fraser.
President—John C. Mann.
Vice-President—G. Douglas Reith.
General Secretary—William Orr, 24 Belmont Gardens.
Assistant Secretary—B. H. Robertson.
Deputation Secretary—J. M. Philips.
Bible-circle Secretary—Alexander M'Leish.
Treasurer—D. C. Lusk.

Committee.

A. S. Dunlop.	T. M. Watt.
D. G. Hunter.	T. R. Rodger.
J. W. Arthur.	N. B. Stewart.

THE FABIAN SOCIETY—GLASGOW UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

(Established March, 1896.)

The Fabian Society consists of Socialists. Members of the University interested in social reform, but unable to subscribe to the Fabian basis, may become associates and enjoy the full privileges of membership, except the right to vote and to hold office, on payment of the ordinary subscription of Two Shillings.

Officers for Session 1900-1901.

Honorary President—Professor Ronald M. Burrows, M.A.
President—William Boyd, M.A.
Vice-President—Mabel Atkinson, M.A.
Secretary—A. M. Macmillan, M.A., B.Sc., 32 Gibson Street, Hillhead.
Treasurer—William M'Cutcheon.
Librarian—Thomas Rook.

Committee.

Stanley Horsfall Turner.	Tom Jones.
George Shann.	Robert M'Laurin.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to unite the abstaining students in the University, and to promote the cause of Total Abstinence. This work it seeks to accomplish among the students by means of lectures, sermons, etc., while, outside the University, it carries on a successful Temperance Mission Work.

Office-Bearers for 1900-1901.

Honorary President—Professor M'Kendrick, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

A. Cameron Corbett, M.P.	Wm. Snodgrass, M.B.
Geo. A. Gibson, M.A.	James Carslaw, M.B.

President—John Mann.
Vice-President—D. D. M'Dougall, M.A.
Secretary—James N. Todd, 127 Finlay Drive, Dennistoun.
Treasurer—Norman B. Stewart.

Committee.

Arts—
J. N. Gourlay.
D. G. Hunter.
Alex. Lawrie.
Wylie R. M'Intyre.

Medicine—
Alex. J. Mitchell.
John Muir.
D. D. F. M'Intyre.
George Wallace.

From Queen Margaret College—Miss J. M'Ilroy and Miss Elizabeth Ross.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY '93 CLUB.

The object of the Club is to promote intercourse among the members by means of at least one annual re-union which shall be held as far as possible on the Friday before Christmas. The Membership is limited to students of the University of the session 1892-93.

Office-Bearers for 1900.
President—J. L. C. Tulloch, B.D.
Vice-Presidents—J. C. Scott, M.A.
D. J. Young, M.B., C.M.
Secretary and Treasurer—Robert W. M'Clure, B.L.,
172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Committee.

A. Wylie Blue.
W. M. R. Pringle, M.A.
Campbell Taylor, M.A.
Hyam Goodman, M.A., M.B.
J. Roy Tannahill.
James Dick, M.A.
A. H. Charteris, LL.B.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY OSSIANIC SOCIETY.

(Instituted 1828.)

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects bearing on the language, literature, and customs of the Highlands. It meets in the Union on Saturday evenings at seven during the winter session. The business of the Society is conducted in Gaelic at every alternate meeting. Ordinary membership is open to all students, both men and women, interested in the Highlands.

Office-Bearers for Session 1900-1901.

Honorary President—Neil Munro.
President—Dugald Carmichael.
Vice-President—Angus J. Morrison, M.A.
Secretary—William A. Gillies.
Assistant-Secretary—Duncan MacArthur.
Treasurer—Neil MacLellan.
Bard—William MacPhail.
Representative to Union—Alexander MacDonald.

Members of Committee.

Miss Reid.
Miss Gibson.
Hector W. Mackay (*Convener*).
Norman R. Mitchell, M.A.
Angus J. MacVicar.
Peter MacMillan.

With a member to be elected from first year's Arts in November.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY.

All undergraduate students connected with the Church of Scotland are eligible for membership. An undergraduate shall mean a student in any Faculty who has not graduated in the Faculty.

The Society meets for the discussion of literary, social, and religious topics, and for the promotion of a better understanding among its members.

Office-Bearers for 1900-1901.
Honorary President—The Rev. Professor Hastie, D.D.
President—J. Marshall Pryde.
Vice-President—A. D. Thomson.
Secretary—W. W. Clark, Avonbank, Larkhall.
Treasurer—W. A. Gillies.

Committee.

Messrs. G. D. Valentine, M.A., W. M. Tait, P. G. Smith, A. Slater Dunlop, J. R. Spence, G. Muir, J. Bain.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY FREE CHURCH STUDENTS' CELTIC SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in 1864. All Free Church students connected with or interested in the Highlands are eligible for ordinary membership. It meets in one of the Free Church College Class-rooms every Friday evening during the Session for the discussion of various subjects, chiefly literary and political. At two of the meetings the business is conducted in Gaelic.

Office-Bearers for 1900-1901.
Honorary President—J. C. Renton, M.D.
President—D. R. MacKenzie.
Vice-President—R. C. Kerr, M.A.
Secretary—Alex. Macbean.
Treasurer—A. M'Leish.

Directors.

D. C. Gollan.
J. D. M'Callum.
Archibald Young.
D. D. F. M'Intyre.
D. C. MacCormick.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY UNITED PRESBYTERIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Rev. Professor Orr, D.D., Edinburgh.
President—Alexander Lawrie.
Vice-Presidents—W. R. Wiseman, J. M. Blackwell.
Secretary—David G. Hunter, Union Bank House, Stranraer.
Treasurer—Thomas Jeffrey.

Committee.

J. L. Kinloch, Jas. Cosh, R. W. Hagge, Malcolm Hutton, M.A., and one to be elected in November.

This Society meets every Saturday at 10 a.m., in the Hall of Woodlands Road U.P. Church.

The objects of the Society are the promotion of social intercourse and the furtherance of moral and intellectual culture among its members.

All Students attending the University in any Faculty, who are connected with the United Presbyterian and Free Churches, are eligible for membership, which is obtained by the payment of the annual subscription of One Shilling. Students not connected with the above Churches may become Associates.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Office-Bearers for 1900-1901.

Honorary President—Professor Adamson, LL.D.

President—John Muir.

Vice-President—C. C. Fitzgerald.

Secretary and Treasurer—William Stratton, Elmwood, Motherwell, or University Union.

Executive Committee.

G. R. Jeffrey.
D. M. Hutchison.
A. T. Ross.
William Orr.
C. A. Gourlay, M.A.
A. H. Muir.
W. L. Henderson.
J. Jeffrey.
R. P. Cartwright.
S. J. Moore.

and the Office-Bearers.

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INDEX.

NOTE.—Bursaries, Scholarships (including Exhibitions and Fellowships), and Prizes will be found grouped under these headings respectively.

Academical Year, 159
Agriculture—*see Degrees in Science*
Anatomy, Course in, 92
——, Class Certificates of Merit, 437, 453
——, Passes in, 386, 393
——, Examination Questions in, 581, 582
Anglo-Saxon, Examination Questions in, 529
Apologetics, Examination Questions in, 598
Arabic—*see Hebrew*
Architecture, Naval, including Marine Engineering—*see Naval Architecture*
Army, Examination for, 51
Arnott and Thomson Demonstratorship, 43, 126
Arts, Faculty of, 41, 56, 60, 64, 132, 159, 160, 166, 175, 188, 239, 245, 342, 353, 356, 378, 396, 410, 444, 456, 458, 478
——, Degree in—*see Degrees*
——, Masters of, 1899-1900, 378
——, Preliminary Examinations in, 159, 164, 410, 458
——, ——, Pass List, 396
Assessors, 17, 37
Assistants, University, 21, 42
Astronomy, Course in, 81
——, Degree Subjects, 183
——, Prize List, 443
——, Passes in, 394, 408
——, Examination Questions in, 507, 553

Bachelor of Surgery, 207, 211, 216
Bachelors of Divinity, 1899-1900, 373
—— of Laws, 1899-1900, 374
—— of Law, 1899-1900, 374
—— of Medicine, 1899-1900, 376
—— of Science, 1899-1900, 377
—— of Surgery, 1899-1900, 376
Bacteriology, 97, 99, 100
Baxter Demonstratorship in Geology, 22, 43, 128
Biblical Criticism—*see Divinity and Biblical Criticism*
Biological Station—*see Millport*
Blackstone Medals, 334, 449, 450
Boards of Studies, 20, 42, 170, 190, 212
Botanic Garden, 155
Botany, Course in, 88
——, Class Certificates of Merit, 440, 455
——, M.A., Degree Subjects, 184
——, Passes in, 384, 393, 408
——, Examination Questions in, 579
——, Vacation Exercises, 607
Bursaries—*Regulations*, 239—306
Adam, James, 247

Bursaries—
Adam, John, 248, 351
Adamson, 248
Ardkinglass, 248
Armagh, 249, 346
Arthur, 249
Ayrshire Society, 249
Barbour Kilbarchan, 250, 343
Bell, 250
Biggart Memorial, 250, 343
Black, 251, 343, 351
Blackquarry School, 251
Boyd and Sanders, 252
Boyd and Wilson, 252
Brand, 252
Brisbane, 253
Brown—*see Crawfurd*
Brown or Ettles, 253
Brown, Ebenezer 253
Browne (Ayrshire), 254, 344
Brown-Paton, 254, 344
Buchanan, 254
Buchanan (Bellfield), 255
Buchanan Society, 255
Celtic Society (Campbell), 256
Clark, John (Mile-end), 256, 343
Cowan, 257
Craig, Archibald, 258, 344
Craig, 257
Crawfurd and Brown, 258, 343
Cuthbertson, Donald, 259
Davidson, 259, 344
Denny, 260, 344
Dumfriesshire Society, 260
Duncan's Bute, 260
Dundonald, 261
Elder, 262
Ewing, James, 262, 344
Ferguson, James, 262, 346
Forfar, 264, 343
Forrest, 264
Foundation, 264, 343
Fullarton of Overton, 265, 344
Gardiner, 265
Gartmore, 266, 343
General Council, 266, 343
Gibson, John, 267
Gibson, Dr. Thomas, 267, 350
Gilchrist—*see Howison*
Gilhagie and Struthers, 267
Glasgow City Educational Endowments, 268, 344
Grant, George, 269

Bursaries—
- Grant, George, Junior, 269
- Hamilton, 270
- Hamilton Educational Trust, 270, 344
- Hannay, 271, 344
- Hastie, 271, 351
- Highland Society, 272, 344, 350
- Howison and Gilchrist, 272
- Hutchesons' Educational Trust, 273, 344
- Hutcheson, Thomas, 273
- Hyndford and Ross, 274
- Jaffrey, John Ferguson, 274
- Kerr, Malcolm, 275
- King William's, 304, 343, 352
- Kintyre (Ker), 275
- Kintyre (Love), 276
- Laing, Alexander, 276
- Laing, James, 276, 344
- Lamb, 277
- Leadbetter, 277
- Leighton, 277
- Leyden, John, 278
- Lochhead, James, 278, 345
- Lochhead and Mitchell, 278, 345
- Logan, 279, 351
- Lorimer, 279, 345, 346, 350, 351
- Lumsden, 281, 351
- Lusk, 281
- Macarthur, 281
- M'Crie, 282
- M'Culloch, James Melville, 282
- Macdonald, 282, 346
- MacDougall, 283
- M'Ewen, Malcolm, 283
- Macfarlane, James, 284
- Macfarlane, John, 284
- Macfarlane, Robert, 285
- MacGrouther, 285
- M'Kechnie, 285
- Mackintosh, 286, 350, 434
- Maclean Trust, 286
- Maitland Club, 287
- Marshall, 287, 350, 351
- Marshall Trust, 287, 345
- Menzies, 288
- Merchants' House, 288, 350
- Metcalfe, 289, 349
- Monteith, 290, 346
- Monteith, John, 290, 350
- Morgan, 290
- Muir, 291, 346, 349, 352, 443
- Muir Divinity, 293, 352
- Notman, 293, 352
- Park General Council, 266, 345
- Paterson, James, 293, 345
- Paterson, James Alexander, 294, 345, 350
- Patrick, 295, 345
- Pender Memorial, 295
- Perthshire Society, 296, 345
- Pollock, 296, 345
- Rainy, 297, 350
- Ramsay-Walker, 298, 345
- Ross—*see Hyndford*
- Ross, John, Junior, 298
- Sanders—*see Boyd & Sanders*

Bursaries—
- Scott, 299, 343
- Shearer, 299
- Smith, 300
- Stevenson of Dalry, 300, 345
- Stewart, 300, 343
- Stillie, 301
- Strang, 301, 349
- Struthers—*see Gilhagie*
- Taylor, 302
- Thomson, James, Philosophical, 302, 345
- Walkinshaw-Young, 303, 351
- Walton, 303
- Weir, Andrew, 303, 350
- Whyte, William, 304, 345
- Williams, 305
- Wilson—*see Boyd*
- Young, George, 305, 349
- Young's Fund (Major), 306, 351

Bursaries, Competition, 1900-1901, 342
Bursaries, Competition, Examination Questions for 1899, 458
Bursaries, Competition, List of distinguished Competitors in 1899, 423
Bursaries, Patronage, 353
Bursaries for Women, 243.
Bursars, Class attendance of, 244, 245

Calendar, University, 7—16
Celtic Lectureship, 130
Chaldee—*see Hebrew*
Chancellor, 17, 32
Chapel, 49
Chemistry, Course in, 90
——, Class Certificates of Merit, 441, 456
——, M.A. Degree Subjects, 183
——, Passes in, 384, 393, 394, 396, 408
——, Examination Questions in, 555, 578
——, Metallurgical—*see Metallurgical Chemistry*
——, Organic—*see Organic Chemistry*
Children, Diseases of, 107, 133, 213, 214
Church History—*see Ecclesiastical History*
Civil Engineering and Mechanics, Course in, 83
——, Passes in, 395
——, Class Prize List, 442
Civil Law—*see Law, Civil*
Civil Service, Training for, 51
Class Prizes, 425
Classes, Programme of, 1901, 60, 133
——, ——, 1900-1901, 56, 132
Classes, Separate Faculties and, 56, 64
Classical Literature, Certificates in Department of, 1899-1900, 396
Classics, Group of, 168, 175, 176
Clinical Medicine, 103
Clinical Surgery, 101
Comitia, 31
Constitutional Law—*see Law*
Conveyancing, Course in, 113
——, Degree Subjects, 229
——, Passes in, 381, 382, 384
——, Class Prize List, 429
——, Examination Questions in, 588

Council, General, 44
——, ——, Members of, 1900, 625
Court, University, 17, 36
——, ——, Proceedings of, 1899-1900, 608—617

Dean of Faculties, 17, 35
Deans of the Faculties, 19, 41
Degree and Prize List, 1899-1900, 373
Degrees Conferred, 1899-1900, 373—380
——, Departmental Certificates, 380
——, Examination Questions for, 478—601
Degrees in Arts (M.A.), *Regulations*, 159
—— in Arts, Subjects of Examination for, 175—184
—— in Arts, Table of Examinations for M.A., 188
—— in Divinity (B.D.), *Regulations*, 232
——, Table of Examinations for B.D., 235
—— (D.D.), *Regulations*, 236
—— in Law (LL.B. and B.L.), *Regulations*, 224, 225, 229
—— ——, Table of Examinations for, 231
—— (LL.D.), *Regulations*, 237
—— in Medicine and Surgery, *Regulations*, 206
—— ——, Table of Examinations for, 223
—— in Science (B.Sc.), *Regulations*, 189, 192, 196
—— —— (D.Sc.), *Regulations*, 192, 196, 203
—— ——, Table of Examinations for B.Sc., 201
——, Examiners for, 22, 43, 158, 221, 225, 227, 232
Degrees, Higher, 203
Degrees, Honorary, 236
——, ——, Conferred, 1899-1900, 373
Demonstrators, 21, 42
Demonstratorships, 126
Departmental Certificates, 380
Departments of Study in Arts, 64, 167
Diploma in Education, 202
Distinctions in Medicine, 221, 391
Divinity, Course in, 122
—— Class Prize List, 425
——, Examination Questions in, 599
——, Degrees in—*see Degrees*
——, Faculty of—*see Theology*
Divinity and Biblical Criticism, Course in, 125
—— Class Prize List, 426
——, Examination Questions in, 598, 601
Divinity Hall, Course of Attendance at, 118
Doctors of Divinity, 1899-1900, 373
—— Laws, 1899-1900, 373
—— Medicine, 1899-1900, 374
—— Science, 1899-1900, 377
Drawing, Examination Questions in, 568
Dress, Academic, 48, 237
Dynamics, Examination Questions in, 476

Ear, Diseases of the, 64, 105, 214, 435, 453
Ecclesiastical History, Course in, 124
—— Class Prize List, 427
——, Examination Questions in, 600
Economic Science, Group of, 114, 168, 182
Education, Course in, 74
Education, Degree Subjects, 183
——, Class Prize Lists, 448
——, Examination Questions in, 497
——, Passes in, 404
——, Diploma in—*see Diploma*
Electrical Engineering, Course in, 86
——, Class Prize List, 443
Electricity, Pure and Applied, Course in, 77
——, ——, Passes in, 395
——, ——, Certificates in, 443
Elocution, Teachers of, 121
Embryology, 93, 438, 454
Engineering Science, Certificates in, 200
Engineering, Degrees in, 192
Engineering, Naval Architecture, and Marine—*see Naval Architecture*
Engineering, Examination Questions in, 565
English Language and Literature, Course in, 68, 134
—— Class Prize Lists, 451, 457
——, Group of, 168, 177, 529
——, Degree Subjects, 177
——, Passes in, 383, 398
——, Vacation Reading, 606
English, Examination Questions in, 458, 482, 529, 574
Examinations in Arts and Science, Preliminary, 159
—— Medicine, Preliminary, 207
—— ——, Pass Lists, 410, 420
—— for Candidates for the Army, 51
—— for Degrees, 166, 189, 216, 225, 226, 232
Examination Questions for Bursary and Preliminary Examination in Arts and Science, 458—478
—— —— for B.D., 596—601
—— —— for Degrees in Law, 586—595
—— —— for Degrees of M.B. and Ch.B., 578—585
—— —— for Degrees in Science, 553—573
—— —— for M.A., 478—552
—— —— for Snell Exhibitions, 510
—— —— for Medical Preliminary, 573—578
—— —— for Historical Prizes, 602—605
Examiners for Degrees, 22, 43, 156, 158, 221
——, Preliminary, 23, 156, 157
Exegesis, New Testament, Examination Questions in, 598
Exhibitions—*see under Scholarships*
Extra-Academical Teaching, *Regulations* Appendix II.
—— ——, *List of Teachers*, Appendix II.
Eye, Diseases of the, Course in, 104
——, ——, Certificates of Merit, 435

Factors, University, 24
Faculties, 41, 56, 64
Faculties and Classes, Separate, 56, 64, 132
Faculty of College, 31
Fees, Class, 56, 132
——, Enrolment, 54
——, Entrance, 54
——, Examination and Graduation, 54, 221
——, Library, 55
——, Matriculation, 54

Fees, Registration, 55
Fellowships—*see under Scholarships*
Fevers, 64, 105
Financial Statement for 1898-99, 618—624
Forensic Medicine, Course in, 97, 113
——, Degree Subjects, 230
——, Certificates of Merit, 430, 437, 453
——, Passes in, 383, 384
——, Examination Questions in, 583, 595
Franco-Scottish Society, 355, 451, 457
French, Course in, 69, 134
——, Degree Subjects, 178
——, Passes in, 400
——, Examination Questions in, 472, 486, 539, 575
——, Certificates of Merit, 451, 457

General Council, 44
General Council, Members of, 1900, 625
Geology—*see Natural History*
——, Passes in, 394, 395, 408
——, Certificates of Merit, 444
German, Course in, 70, 135
——, Degree Subjects, 179
——, Examination Questions in, 474, 488, 542, 577
——, Passes in, 400
——, Certificates of Merit, 451
Gifford Lectureship, 129
Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, 193, 197, 199
Gown, Academical, 49, 239
Graduates in Arts, 1899-1900, 378—380
—— Divinity, —, 373
—— Law, —, 373, 374
—— Medicine, —, 374—377
—— in Science, —, 377
Graduation in the several Faculties, 156
——, Ceremony of, 222, 239
Graduation Fees—*see Fees*
—— Terms, 222
Greek, Course in, 66
—— Class Prize List, 449
——, Degree Subjects, 176
——, Passes in, 383, 398
——, Examination Questions in, 464, 480, 512
——, Vacation Exercises, 606
——, New Testament, 126
Gymnasium, 50
Gynaecology—*see Women, Diseases of*

Hebrew and Semitic Languages, Course in, 123
——, Class Prize List, 426
——, Degree Subjects for M.A., 180
——, —— for B.D., 233
——, Examination Questions in, 491, 596
——, Passes in, 401
——, Vacation Exercises, 605
Herbarium, 89
Higher Degrees, 203
History, Course in, 79
——, Class Prize List, 444, 456
——, Degree Subjects in, 184
History, Examination Questions in, 508, 545
——, Passes in, 308
——, Group of, 168, 184, 545
History and Law, Department of, 79, 167, 408, 508
History, Ecclesiastical—*see Ecclesiastical History*
——, Natural—*see Natural History*
Honour List, 356—372
Honours Groups, 168
Honours Students, Directions to, 185
Honyman Gillespie Lectureship, 89
Hoods—*see Dress*
Hospital—*see Infirmary*
Humanity, Course in, 64
——, Degree Subjects, 175
—— Class Prize List, 448
—— Vacation Exercises, 606
Hunterian Museum, 153

India Civil Service,—*see Civil Service*
Infirmary, Eye, 63
——, Royal, 63
——, Western, 61
Insanity, 63, 104, 213
——, Certificates of Merit, 434

Joint Board of Examiners, 23, 156, 165, 208
Jurisdictio Ordinaria, Court of, 32
Jurisprudence, Course in, 116
——, Degree Subjects in, 229
——, Class Prize List, 430
——, Passes in, 38, 405
——, Examination Questions in, 591

Language and Literature, Department of, 64, 167, 396, 478
Latin—*see Humanity*
——, Degree Subjects, 175
——, Examination Questions in, 461, 478, 510
——, Passes in, 383, 396
Law, Degrees in—*see Degrees*
——, Faculty of, 41, 59, 61, 107, 428, 586
——, Civil, Course in, 114
——, ——, History of, 115, 168, 182
——, ——, Degree Subjects, 184, 229
——, ——, Passes in, 381, 382, 384, 409
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 586
——, ——, Class Prize List, 429
Law, Constitutional, and History, Course in, 80, 115
——, ——, Degree Subjects, 184, 230
——, ——, Passes in, 382, 409
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 547, 593
——, ——, Class Prize List, 430
——, International Private, 117
——, ——, Degree Subjects, 230
——, ——, Passes in, 383
——, ——, Class Prize List, 430
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 590
——, Mercantile, Course in, 118
——, ——, Degree Subjects in, 229
——, ——, Passes in, 383
——, ——, Class Prize List, 430
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 594

——, Philosophy of, Course in, 116
——, ——, Degree Subjects, 182
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 591
——, Public International, Course in, 116
——, ——, Degree Subjects, 230
——, ——, Passes in, 381, 382, 384, 409
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 589
——, ——, Class Prize List, 430
——, Roman—*see Civil Law*
——, Scots, Course in, 111
——, ——, Degree Subjects, 229
——, ——, Passes in, 381, 382, 384
——, ——, Class Prize List, 428
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 587
Leaving Certificates, 165
Lecturers, 19, 41
—— Extra-Academical, Appendix II.
Letters, Doctor of—*see Higher Degrees*
Library, Divinity Hall, 153
——, University, *Regulations*, 139
——, ——, Catalogues, 144
——, ——, Committee, 25
——, ——, Donations to, 145
Literature, English Language and—*see English Language and Literature*
Logic and Rhetoric, Course in, 71, 136
——, Passes in, 383, 401
—— Class Prize List, 446, 456
——, Degree Subjects, 181
——, Examination Questions in, 493, 517
——, Vacation Exercises, 605
Lord Provost, 17, 36

M'Callum Celtic Lectureship—*see Celtic*
Marine Engineering—*see Naval Architecture*
Masters of Arts, 1899-1900, 378
—— in Surgery, 1899-1900, 376
Materia Medica, Course in, 95
——, Practical, 95
—— Class Certificates of Merit, 439, 454
——, Examination Questions in, 581
——, Passes in, 386
Mathematics, Course in, 74
——, Degree Subjects, 183
——, Passes in, 393, 394, 396, 405
——, Certificates in Department of, 396
—— Class Prize List, 444
——, Examination Questions in, 467, 499, 519, 557
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Group of, 168, 183, 519
Matriculation Fees, 48, 54
Mechanics—*see Civil Engineering*
Medal, University, 341, 354, 424
Medals (Gold)—Bellahouston, 222, 425
——, —— Cleland, 333, 445
——, —— Cleland and Rae Wilson, 333, 425, 426, 427
——, —— Cowan, 334, 448, 450
——, —— Cunninghame, 335, 444
——, —— Dobbie-Smith, 335, 355
——, —— Ewing, 336, 354
——, —— Gartmore, 336, 355
——, —— Jeffrey, 338, 450
——, —— Livingstone, 339, 354
Medals (Gold)—Logan (Thomas) Memorial, 339, 347, 372, 425
——, —— Macleod, 340
——, —— Scott-Macfarlan, 341, 450
—— (Medical), 102, 431—441, 452—456
——, Edward Caird, 447
——, Gairdner, 102
Medical Preliminary, 164, 207
—— Jurisprudence, Passes in, 381, 389
—— ——, Degree Subjects in, 230
—— ——, Examination Questions in, 583, 595
Medical Students, Registration of, 207
Medical Study, Order of, 88
Medicine, Bachelors of, 1899-1900, 376
Medicine, Doctors of, 1899-1900, 374
Medicine, Faculty of, 41, 58, 60, 87, 132, 133, 156, 158, 164, 206, 244, 350, 354, 367, 372, 431, 452
Medicine, Clinical, Course in, 103
——, ——, Class Certificates of Merit, 432, 433
——, ——, Passes in, 390
Medicine, Graduation in—*see Degrees*
Medicine, Institutes of—*see Physiology*
——, Practice of, Course in, 101
——, ——, Class Certificates of Merit, 432, 452
——, ——, Passes in, 390, 391
——, ——, Examination Questions in, 584
Member of Parliament, 17, 45
Mental Philosophy, Department of, 71, 167, 401
——, Certificates in, 1899-1900, 396
——, Group of, 168, 181, 182
Mercantile Law—*see Law, Mercantile*
Metallurgical Chemistry, Course in, 82
Metaphysics,—*see Logic*
Midwifery, Course in, 103
—— Class Certificates of Merit, 434, 452
——, Passes in, 390, 391
——, Examination Questions in, 585
Millport Marine Station, 25, 156
Modern Languages, Group of, 168, 178, 179, 539
Moral Philosophy, Course in, 72, 136
——, Degree Subjects, 182
——, Passes in, 381, 383, 402
——, Class Prize Lists, 447, 457
——, Examination Questions in, 495, 518
——, Vacation Exercises, 605
Muirhead Demonstratorship of Physiology, 42, 127
Museum, Hunterian, 153
——, ——, Keeper of, 24, 153
——, ——, Donations to, 154
Museums Committee, 26

Nations, Matriculated Students divided into 33
Natural History, Course in, 89
—— Class Certificates of Merit, 440, 455
——, Examination Questions in, 579
Natural Philosophy, Course in, 76, 136
——, Degree Subjects, 183
——, Passes in, 393, 394, 396, 407
——, Class Prize Lists, 445, 456
——, Examination Questions in, 502, 524, 561

Natural Theology—*see Gifford Lectureship*
Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, Course in, 87
——, Prize List, 443
——, Passes in, 395
——, Examination Questions in, 569
Nose—*see Throat*

Oath at Medical Graduation, 222
Observatory, 81
Observatory and Laboratories Committee, 26
Obstetrics—*see Midwifery*
Officers, University, 17
Operative Surgery, 100
Ophthalmology, 213, 452
Order of Medical Study—*see Medical Study*
Organic Chemistry, 91
Out-Door Visitation, 63

Pædagogium, 28
Parliament, Representative in, 17, 45
Pastoral Training—*see Divinity*
Pathology, Course in, 96
—— Class Certificates of Merit, 436, 453
——, Examination Questions in, 582
——, Passes in, 389
Pharmacy—*see Materia Medica*
Philosophy, Doctor of—*see Higher Degrees*
Philosophy, Mental—*see Mental Philosophy*
——, Moral—*see Moral Philosophy*
Philosophy, Natural—*see Natural Philosophy*
Philosophy, Political—*see Political Philosophy*
Physic, Practice of—*see Medicine, Practice of*
Physics, Course in, 78, 136
——, Class Certificates of Merit, 441, 455
——, Examination Questions in, 580
——, Passes in, 384
Physiology, Course in, 93
——, Passes in, 386, 393, 394
——, Class Certificates of Merit, 438, 454
——, Examination Questions in, 557, 581
Political Economy, Course in, 73
——, Degree Subjects, 182
——, Passes in, 403
——, Class Prize List, 447
——, Examination Questions in, 496
Political Philosophy, Course in, 73
Practitioners—*see Registration*
Preliminary Examinations in Arts and Science, 159, 164
——, ——, Pass Lists, 410—420
Preliminary Examination in Medicine, 164, 207
—— ——, Pass Lists, 420—423
——, Examination Questions, 458, 574
Principal, 17, 36
Prize and Degree List, 1899-1900, 373—457
Prizes, Class, 1899-1900, 425
Prizes—*Regulations*, 331—342
  Arnott, 331, 350, 424
  Bellahouston, 222, 425
  Blackstone Examination, 334, 449, 450
  Brunton Memorial, 332, 350, 372, 425
  Buchanan, 333, 446, 447, 451
  Caird (Edward), 447
Prizes—
  Cleland, 333, 445
  Cleland and Rae Wilson, 333, 425, 426, 427
  Cobden, 333
  Coulter, 334, 354, 424
  Cowan, 334, 448, 450
  Cunninghame, 335, 444
  Dickson, 335, 425
  Dobbie-Smith, 335, 355
  Dowanhill, 335, 352, 426
  Ewing, 336, 354
  Findlater, 235, 336, 352, 425
  Franco-Scottish Society, 355, 451, 457
  Gartmore, 336, 355
  Gladstone Historical, 336, 425
  Gladstone Memorial, 337
  Harvey, George, 337, 442
  Henderson, 337, 354
  Jamieson, 235, 338, 352, 425
  Jeffrey, 338, 450
  Kirk Memorial, 338, 443
  Livingstone, 339, 354
  Logan (Thos.) Memorial, 339, 347, 372, 425
  Luke Historical, 339, 347
  Macfarlan and Cook, 339, 352, 425
  Macleod, 340
  Muirhead, 340, 448
  Muirhead, George Roger, 340, 441
  Nichol Memorial, 340, 457
  Procurators, Faculty of, 112, 113, 428, 429
  Rae Wilson—*see Cleland*
  Reid, John, 340
  Ross, Robert, 112, 113, 341, 428, 429
  Scott-Macfarlan, 341, 450
  University, 341, 354, 424
  Walker, 342, 442
——, University, 1899-1900, 424
——, ——, for 1900-1901, 354
Professional Education for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, 211
——, Examinations for, 216
—— ——, First, 88, 216, 384, 578
—— ——, Second, 92, 217, 386, 581
—— ——, Third, 96, 217, 389, 582
—— ——, Fourth, 100, 217, 390, 584
—— ——, for M.D., 218
—— ——, for Ch.M., 220.
Professors, 17, 56
Professorships, Foundation of, 29
Programme of Classes, 1900-1901, 56, 132
——, 1901, 60, 133
Psychology, 72
Public Health—*see Forensic Medicine*
Public Law—*see Law, Public*
Pure Science, Degrees in, 189, 377, 393, 553

Queen Margaret College, 131

Reading Room, 144
Recognition of Teachers and Schools, 215
Rector of the University, 17, 33
Regents, 28
Registration of Medical Students, 207
—— of Medical Practitioners, 222
Representatives of Senate, 25

Representatives of University Court, 25
Research Fellows, 139
—— Students, 137
—— Studentship — *see Houldsworth under Scholarships*
Rhetoric—*see Logic and Rhetoric*
Roman Law—*see Law, Civil*

Scholarships, Fellowships, Exhibitions—*Regulations*, 307—330
Armagh, 249, 346
Black Theological, 235, 307, 352
Breadalbane, 308
Clark, George A., 309, 347
Clark, John (Mile-end), 311, 346, 347
Cunninghame, Andrew, 311, 351
Donaldson, Alexander, 312
Donaldson, Robert, 313, 349
Eglinton, 313, 347
Euing, William, 315, 346
Exhibition (1851), Science, 316
Ferguson, 317
Foulis Memorial, 319
Houldsworth, William, 319
Lloyd's Register, 320, 349
Luke, 321
Mackay Smith, 322, 347, 349
Mackinnon, 322, 347
Metcalfe, 322
Reid Stewart, 323
Sandford, 324
Scott, 325, 346
Shaw Philosophical, 325
Snell (at Oxford), 327, 347
Thomson Experimental, 329
Watt, James, 330, 349
——, ——, Competition, 1900-1901, 346
Science, Degrees in, 189
——, Degrees conferred, 377
——, Department of, 74, 167, 405, 499
——, Doctorate of—*see Higher Degrees*
——, Engineering, Certificate in, 200, 378
——, Faculty of, 41, 57, 60, 80, 164, 189, 245, 349, 366, 442, 553
——, Preliminary Examination in, 159, 164, 189, 193, 196
Semitic Languages—*see Hebrew*
Senatus Academicus, 17, 31, 40
Session, *Summer*, 1901, 60, 133
Session, *Winter*, 1900-1901, 56, 132
Skin, Diseases of the, 107, 214
Societies, University, Appendix III.
Students, 47
Students Matriculated in 1899-1900, 47
—— Representative Council, 46
Studies—*see Boards*
Surgery, Course in, 100
——, Class Certificates of Merit, 431, 452
——, Examination Questions in, 584
——, Passes in, 390
Surgery, Clinical, Course in, 101
——, ——, Class Certificates of Merit, 431, 432
——, ——, Passes in, 390
——, Graduation in—*see Degrees*
——, Masters in, 1899-1900, 376
——, Bachelors of, 1899-1900, 376
Synopses of Courses in the several classes, 64 134
Syriac—*see Hebrew*

Theology, Faculty of, 41, 59, 118, 232, 244, 351, 354, 373, 425, 596
Therapeutics—*see Materia Medica*
Throat and Nose, Diseases of the, 106, 214 435

University, The, 27
University Assistants, 21, 42
—— Buildings, 29
—— Court, 17, 36, 608—617
—— Government of the, 31
—— Officers, 17
—— Societies, Appendix III.

Vacation Exercises, 605—607
Vaccination, 214
Vice-Chancellor, 17, 33

Waltonian Lectureship, 105
Women, Diseases of, 104
——, ——, Certificates of Merit, 434
——, Bursaries for, 243
Women's Department, 49, 131

Young Assistantship, 43, 83

Zoology—*see Natural History*
——, Degree Subjects, 90, 183
——, Passes in, 384, 393, 396, 408
——, Examination Questions in, 579

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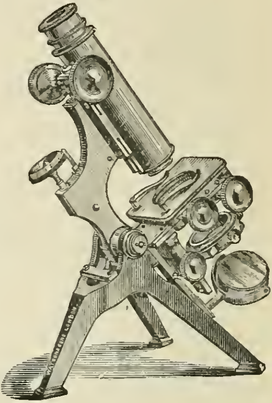

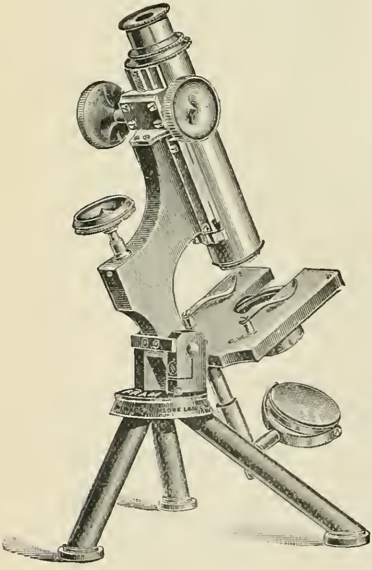

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